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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 425--78th Congress

9-12-24

Chapter 412--2d Session

H. R. 4278

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BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

"DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944,"* H. R. 4278, consists largely of various legislative authorizations which have previously appeared annually in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts but have not been a part of basic legislation. The Act carries the following provisions:

Rural electrification. Provides new authority for RFC to make loans to REA, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, at 1 and 3/4% per annum, and provides that unpaid balances of loans made by RFC to REA prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted at the same rate. Provides that loans to borrowers from REA will be made at 2% per annum in lieu of the existing formula, and provides for adjustment of interest rates on the balance of loans outstanding at the date of this amendment to 2% per annum. Amends the Act so that loans thereunder will be made and old loans adjusted in the same manner as provided in the amendment mentioned above. Extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under the Act. Authorizes appropriation of such sums as Congress may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of the Act. Authorizes REA to purchase financial and credit reports.

Animal-disease control. Authorizes control and eradication of tuberculosis, Bang's disease, cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals which constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry. Authorizes the Secretary to cooperate with State authorities in improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries. Permits the Department, upon application of dealers and others and for their convenience, to inspect and examine animal products at places other than inspectors' headquarters and to charge applicants for the additional expenses of this service. Authorizes open-market purchases of samples of serums or analogous products in connection with animal-disease control. Requires fees to be charged for diagnoses in connection with rabies, except for the Federal Government. Authorizes use of meat-inspection appropriations for purchase of certificates, etc., without regard to the printing laws.

Insect and Plant-Disease Control. Authorizes the Secretary to eradicate or control the Japanese Beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil. Directs the Department to provide for inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for export and to certify as to the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and plant diseases. Permits the Secretary to propagate bee-breeding stock and sell stock surplus to research needs. Permits open-market purchases of cultures for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

Research. Provides that \$63,708 of Bankhead-Jones Act appropriations, each year, shall be available to prevent reduced allotments to States because of changes in relative rural populations.

* At the time of signing this bill, the President issued a statement commending the REA provisions and recommending post-war planning legislation for REA.

Forestry. Permits payment of rewards for information leading to arrest and conviction for violation of laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property. Makes Forest Service appropriations available for medical supplies and services and other systems necessary for the immediate relief of FS employees engaged in hazardous work. Permits FS to sell and distribute supplies, etc., to other Government activities and to State and private agencies for cooperation in fire control. Provides that FS appropriations available for motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on FS projects chargeable to other appropriations or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies. Permits the FS to rent fire-control equipment to State or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with FS. Authorizes FS to provide for maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising. (Makes FS appropriations available for caring for graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by FS.) For each fiscal year during the existing emergency, permits the Secretary to authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from Clarke-McNary fire-control appropriations without requiring State and private matching. Requires State or local matching of Cooperative Farm Forestry Act funds. Enables FS to contract with commercial nurseries for future delivery of nursery stock with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. Permits acceptance of money from timber purchases for scaling services. Provides for FS administration of lands under contract for purchase or for acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted and lands transferred to FS for administration. Provides for a definition of revenue from sales of timber for the purpose of distribution of a portion of such revenue from the national forests. Authorizes use of FS appropriations for investigation and establishment of water rights necessary to administration and use of national-forest lands.

Sec 211

A.A.A. Program. Permits AAA to advance to farmers as a part of their conservation payments certain cover-crop seeds, fertilizers, and soil-conditioning materials and services, and to do so in advance of the program year for which an appropriation is made. Permits tenants and sharecroppers on Government crop land who carry out farming practices or otherwise comply with the agricultural conservation programs to receive payments therefor to the same extent as other producers.

Soil Conservation Service. Enables SCS to contract with commercial nurseries for future delivery of nursery stock with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. Permits SCS to maintain warehousing facilities to serve the needs of its field offices and, incidentally, activities of other Government agencies operating in areas in which such facilities are located.

Marketing work. Permits the sale for general use of practical forms or sets of official grade standards. Authorizes agreements with foreign cotton organizations under the Cotton Standards Act. Provides for the use of market-inspection certificates as prima facie evidence in U. S. courts. Provides for reimbursement of $3\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ per mile for travel performed by market inspectors for the use of private vehicles within the limits of their official stations. Provides for reimbursement of WFA for administrative costs incurred in the course of procuring agricultural commodities for non-governmental agencies or foreign governments.

Farm Credit Administration. Provides for assessment of Federal land banks, the production-credit system, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the cooperative bank system for the administrative costs of FCA incident to administrative supervision of these agencies. Authorizes FCA to purchase data and special reports which have been prepared by persons not under Government employment. Enables FCA to employ special services, especially local counsel in the field. Provides that all expenditures which under the accounting system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation by GAO are to be treated as capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed property, shall be considered as non-administrative expenses for the purposes of Sec. 7 of the act of June 22, 1936.

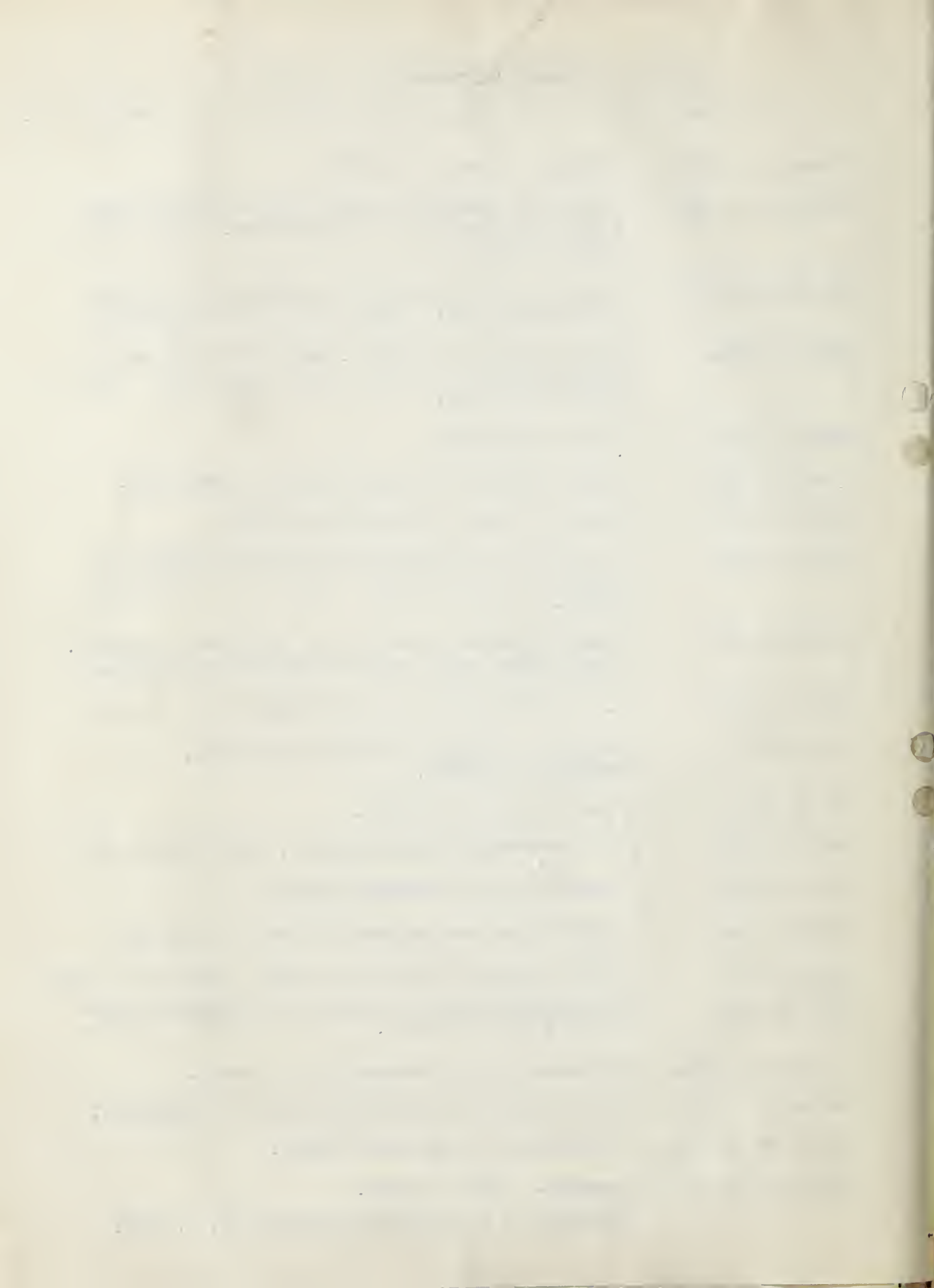
General provisions. Permits use of funds available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land-use programs for the U. S. share as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said programs. Authorizes payment of the U. S. share in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress. Authorizes the Department to make its technical and scientific facilities available for performance of work for other Government agencies requiring inspection, analysis, and testing of food and other products. Authorizes transfer of funds between appropriations within each bureau or office of the Department within a limitation of 7%. Authorizes erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and public improvements necessary for the Department's work, and the purchase of newspapers but limits such authorizations to those specifically provided for with limitations in the appropriation act. Relieves the Secretary of the duty of personally approving purchases from contingent funds available to the Department. Authorizes the Department to contract for stenographic reporting services. Authorizes Department employees stationed abroad, with approval of the Secretary, to make leases beyond the limit of the fiscal year and to pay, in advance, expenses incident to the discharge of their functions in foreign countries where practice requires payment in advance. Authorizes the War Food Administrator to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to AAA. Permits the Department to employ persons or organizations on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act, to the extent of limitations prescribed in the appropriation act. Authorizes payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, to persons who serve the Department in an advisory capacity, the allowances to be paid while such persons are away from their homes. Increases to \$555,000 the authorization under the act of Apr. 24, 1939, to prevent reductions in extension work allotments; and provides that such appropriations are hereafter to be expended in accordance with the similar appropriation in the fiscal year 1945 (authorization for this purpose was \$300,000). Authorizes the Secretary to make microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and library materials of the Department and to sell such reproductions at not less than estimated cost, the proceeds of the sale to be deposited to the applicable appropriation. Authorizes the Secretary to delegate authority to employ personnel in the departmental service wherever located. Authorizes the Secretary to delegate the function of authorizing payment for transfer of household goods of employees on change of official stations. Authorizes the Secretary to prescribe the nature and character of cooperation, in carrying out a program, where these are neither prescribed by statutes nor included in the appropriation language.

Approved September 21, 1944. Public Law 425, 73th Congress.)

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON H. R. 4278

Note: Draft of original language of bill on file in Mr. Robert's office.

November 11, 1943	Hearings: House, H. R. 4278.
February 25, 1944	H. R. 4278 introduced by Rep. Pace and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. Print of the bill as referred.
February 29, 1944	House Committee reported H. R. 4278 with amendments. House Report 1198. Print of the bill as reported.
March 3, 1944	Rules Committee reported H. Res. 459 for the consideration of H. R. 4278. House Report 1226. Print of the Resolution.
March 6, 1944	House began debate.
March 7, 1944	Debate concluded. Passed House with amendments.
March 8, 1944	Remarks of Reps. Cochran and Mansfield.
March 9, 1944	H. R. 4278 was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as referred.
April 21, 1944	Senate Committee reported H. R. 4278 with amendments. Senate Report 803. Print of the bill as reported.
April 25, 1944	H. R. 4278 made unfinished business of the Senate.
May 2, 1944	Debated and passed Senate with amendments. Senate Conferees appointed.
May 3, 1944	House Conferees appointed.
May 18, 1944	House received Conference Report. House Report 1468.
May 19, 1944	House discussed Conference Report.
May 22, 1944	House recommitted Conference Report to Conferees.
May 26, 1944	House received 2d Conference Report. House Report 1522.
June 1, 1944	2d Conference report received in the House and ruled out on a point of order.
September 5, 1944	Conference report discussed in the Senate.
September 8, 1944	Senate agreed to Conference Report with amendments.
September 11, 1944	House agreed to Conference Report.
September 21, 1944	Approved. Public Law 425.
	Statement by the President on signing H. R. 4278.



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LEGIS
RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

HEARINGS

BEFORE

**THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES**

SEVENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

H. R. 4278

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES, TO FACILITATE COOPERATION WITH THE STATES IN FIRE CONTROL, TO PROVIDE FOR THE MORE EFFICIENT PROTECTION AND MANAGEMENT OF THE NATIONAL FORESTS, TO FACILITATE THE CARRYING OUT OF AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION AND RELATED AGRICULTURAL PROGRAMS, TO FACILITATE THE OPERATION OF THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION AND THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, TO AID IN THE ORDERLY MARKETING OF AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

NOVEMBER 11, 1943, AND FEBRUARY 11, 1944

Printed for the use of the Committee on Agriculture



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1944

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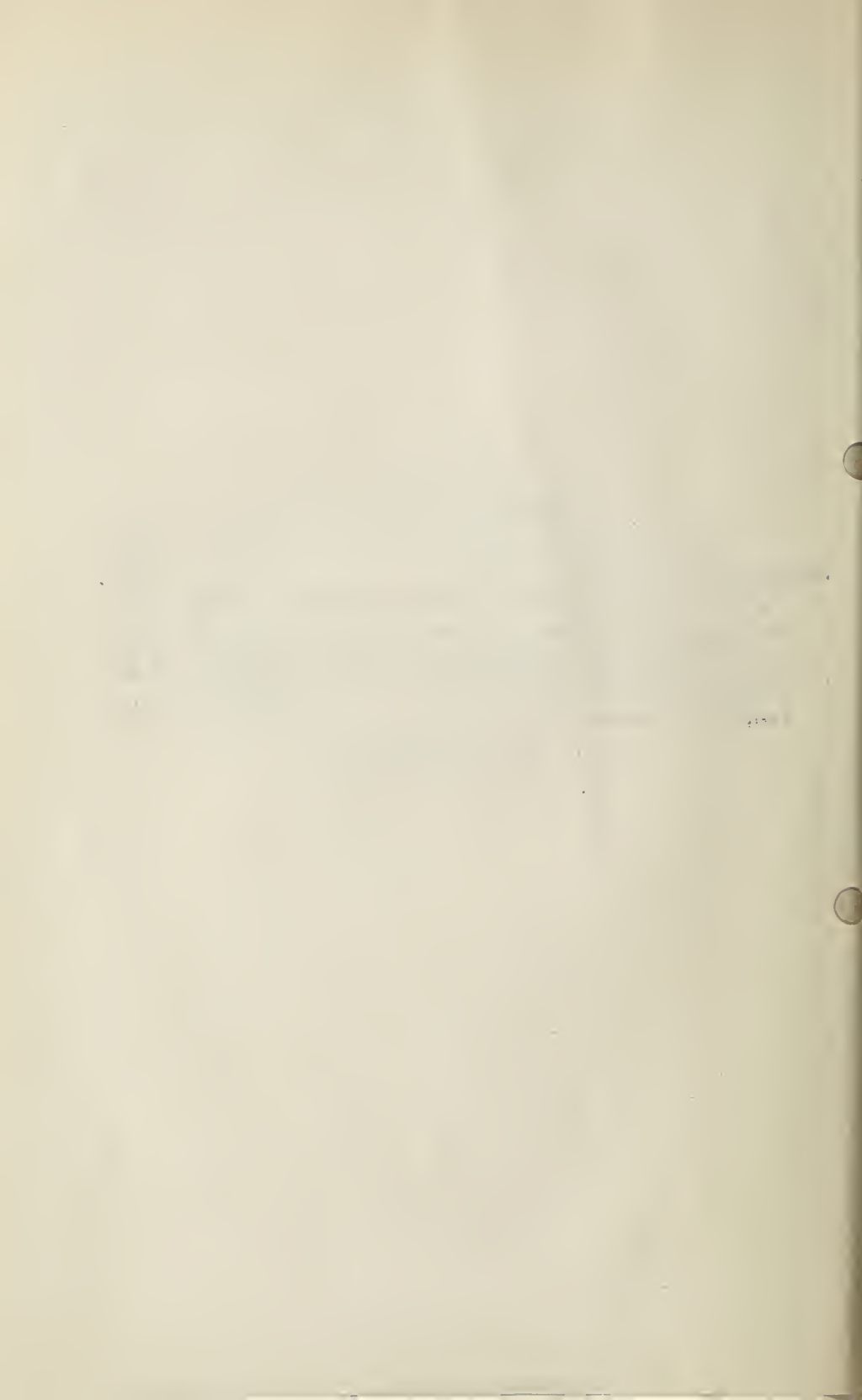
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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1943

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The committee met at 10 a. m., Hon. John W. Flannagan, presiding. Mr. FLANNAGAN. The committee will come to order.

We have before the committee this morning H. R. 3572, a bill to provide legislative authority for certain items that have appeared from year to year in appropriations and that have been objected to due to the fact that no basic legislation existed covering the items.

(H. R. 3572 follows:)

[H. R. 3572, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.]

A BILL To amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Rural Electrification Act, to provide other aids to agriculture, and for other purposes

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That (a) title I of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act (7 U. S. C. 1000-1006) is amended by inserting therein a new section, to follow immediately after section 6 thereof, as follows:

"SEC. 7. To enable the Secretary further to carry out the provisions of this title, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary in such amounts as the Congress may from time to time prescribe in appropriation Acts. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum, (2) upon the security of any obligations of borrowers from the Secretary under the provisions of this title, (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 85 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount outstanding of the obligations securing such advances, and (4) upon such other terms and conditions and with such maturities as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation currently, as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced, or collected upon any obligations held by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds or other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date of the enactment of this section is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this section."

(b) The second sentence of section 6 of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act is hereby amended to read as follows: "There are further authorized to be appropriated for administrative expenses such sums as the Congress may deem necessary."

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, through such component parts of the Department of Agriculture as he shall direct, is authorized to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including farm debt adjustment service and the making and servicing of loans and grants heretofore or hereafter made for similar purposes, and to liquidate Federal rural rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the Department of Agriculture.

(b) In making any grant payments under this section, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private and public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the Act of February 15, 1934, as amended (5 U. S. C. 796), relating to disability or death compensation and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may determine to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this section, which sums shall also be available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and the civil-service laws; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, maintenance, and repair of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding.

(d) For additional funds for the purpose of carrying out this section the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary, upon his request, in such amounts as the Congress may from time to time prescribe in appropriation Acts. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum payable semi-annually, (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law, (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 per centum of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances, and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this Act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this subsection.

SEC. 3. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the words: "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amount \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum".

(b) Subsection (a) of section 3 is further amended by the addition of the following language: "The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

(c) Subsection (e) of section 3 is amended by striking out the words "And provided further, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939." and by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a period.

SEC. 4. The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by the insertion of a new section at the appropriate place therein, as follows:

"(a) The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, Territories, and farmers' associations and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate diseases and parasites of livestock and poultry, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals, or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated

for the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to erect, repair, alter, and improve buildings necessary in connection with investigations of livestock and poultry, and the quarantine, control, and eradication of the diseases and parasites thereof.

"(c) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing."

Sec. 5. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State and local agencies in carrying out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of plant diseases and noxious insects and other pests affecting agriculture or agricultural interests within the United States. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the cooperating State or local agencies shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on all lands and properties within the State other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Government and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Sec. 6. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, national farm loan associations, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations; shall apportion the amount so determined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance the amount so apportioned from the banks, corporations, and other organizations among which the apportionment is made.

(b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the administrative supervision of the Federal land bank system, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks and corporations the amount so apportioned.

(c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure during each fiscal year for salaries and expenses applicable to examination and administrative supervision as set forth in the annual appropriation made for the same fiscal year for salaries and expenses of said Administration. As soon as practicable after the end of each such fiscal year said Administration shall determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year to each said bank, corporation, or other organization, and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the difference shall

be collected from such bank, corporation, or other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization entitled thereto.

(d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (title 12, U. S. C. 657), and the Act of June 26, 1930 (c. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

SEC. 7. The Administrator, Agricultural Research Administration, and the Chief, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shall continue to be paid compensation at the same rates as are provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We have with us this morning our colleague, Mr. Rankin, of Mississippi, who would like to be heard on section 3 of the bill. We will be delighted to hear you, Mr. Rankin.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. RANKIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I first want to say that I am more than gratified to find this legislation before the Committee on Agriculture where it belongs. This legislation touches upon rural electrification, and it should have been in this committee from the very beginning. I hope that from now on legislation with reference to this proposition will come from this committee exclusively.

In the beginning let me say that this has been the outstanding subject of legislation with me for a long, long time. When we began this fight in 1933 I dare say there was not 3 percent of the farms in the United States that had electricity. On December 31, 1934, according to the report of the Edison Electric Institute, which represents purely private power companies and was not interested in rural electrification at all, it was reported that we had 743,954 farms in the United States electrified, or 10.9 percent of them.

They were really not farmers; they were what we call town farmers at home, people who lived just near enough to town to get all the benefits of the city school, and so forth, and far enough beyond the corporate limits of the city to escape city taxes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. They are what we call the boulevard farmers.

Mr. RANKIN. Boulevard farmers, the suburban farmers, those who live on the outside of the corporate limits, and the private power companies thought they were going far into the interior to supply them any electricity at all.

I began this battle at home. I organized the first rural cooperative power association in my own county in 1933. I proceeded then to organize every county in the entire district of 10 counties. They made contracts to buy power from the Tennessee Valley Authority and to distribute it at the yardstick rates. They moved forward rapidly until today we have a system of rural electrification in that area that is unsurpassed anywhere in America, if not in the world.

When the rural electrification bill was introduced in 1935, I believe it was, by some inadvertance—what I thought was a distortion of the proceedings of the House—it was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. When they brought it out it had so many limitations on it that we would never have had electricity on the farms in this country in a hundred years unless we could modify or get around it. It not only limited them as to the areas where people who resided in rural districts could have been provided electricity but

it put a ceiling on the amount that could be loaned of \$40,000,000 a year.

We struggled along with that limitation for several years. Fortunately I was in an area where we could get assistance from the Tennessee Valley Authority, and being interested in my own district first, as all Members of Congress are interested, and should be, I never realized at first the full penalty of that limitation.

In 1938, realizing that we would never get the farms of this country electrified, without a change, I "broke some new ground." I went around through what we called the relief bill, the spending bill, and secured the adoption of an amendment providing for an extra \$100,000,000 for the next fiscal year to be loaned to the cooperative power associations with which to build rural power lines.

Now let me go back a moment and say to you that even at the time that the Edison Electric Institute reported that we had 10.9 percent of our farms electrified we were trailing far behind the other civilized nations of the earth.

France and Italy at that time had about 94 percent of their farms electrified; Germany, Norway, Denmark, and Sweden had 90 percent of their farms electrified; Holland and Switzerland had approximately 100 percent of their farms electrified; Japan had 90 percent of her farms electrified. And even in New Zealand, a new and sparsely settled country where farms are few and far between, they had 65 percent of their farms electrified.

Even taking what we called the town farmers, the suburban farmers, the boulevard farmers to which the gentleman from Virginia has referred, we only had at the very best 10.9 percent of our farms electrified.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I do not think it is necessary for him to take the time to sell the program of rural electrification to this committee, because we are for it, although I appreciate what the gentleman has stated.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, if I may do so at this point I would like to insert in the record a table showing the number of farms electrified at this time; the number of farms that have been electrified since the program started, and the increase, as shown in every State.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Without objection it will be made a part of the record.

(The statement referred to follows:)

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

Comparison of rank, percentage, and number of farms electrified with central-station service, 1935, 1940, and 1943, by States and for the United States

Area	Farms Jan. 1, 1935, 1 number	Farms receiving central- station electric service Dec. 31, 1934			Farms Apr. 1, 1940, 1 number	Farms receiving central- station electric service Apr. 1, 1940			Farms receiving electric service June 30, 1943			Increase in electrified farms from Dec. 31, 1934, to June 30, 1943	Rank
		Number	Percent	Rank		Number	Percent	Rank	Number	Percent	Rank		
United States	6, 812, 350	743, 954	10.9	-----	6, 096, 799	1, 853, 249	30.4	-----	2, 454, 100	40.3	-----	1, 710, 146	229.9
Alabama	273, 455	11, 053	4.0	33	231, 746	33, 907	14.5	41	56, 200	24.2	39	45, 147	408.5
Arizona	18, 824	5, 577	29.6	12	18, 468	5, 607	30.4	24	7, 600	41.2	25	2, 023	36.3
Arkansas	253, 013	2, 943	1.2	47	216, 674	21, 303	9.8	45	35, 900	16.6	44	32, 957	1, 119.8
California	150, 360	81, 093	53.9	1	132, 658	107, 904	81.3	4	115, 000	86.7	3	33, 907	41.8
Colorado	63, 644	7, 145	11.2	25	51, 436	14, 823	28.8	25	22, 900	44.5	24	15, 755	220.5
Connecticut	32, 157	10, 138	31.5	10	21, 163	16, 995	80.3	5	18, 300	86.5	4	8, 162	80.5
Delaware	10, 881	1, 791	17.3	20	8, 994	3, 545	39.4	21	4, 900	54.5	20	3, 109	173.6
Florida	72, 857	5, 700	7.8	26	62, 248	15, 476	24.9	28	19, 600	31.5	32	13, 900	243.8
Georgia	250, 544	6, 956	2.8	41	216, 033	42, 409	19.6	33	67, 700	31.3	33	60, 744	873.3
Idaho	45, 113	13, 433	29.8	11	43, 663	25, 439	58.3	13	32, 400	74.2	13	18, 967	141.2
Illinois	231, 312	28, 379	12.3	23	213, 439	80, 027	37.5	22	113, 000	52.9	21	84, 621	298.2
Indiana	200, 835	23, 476	11.7	24	184, 549	91, 127	49.4	17	125, 600	68.0	14	102, 124	435.0
Iowa	221, 986	32, 047	14.4	22	213, 318	73, 308	34.4	23	108, 100	50.7	22	76, 053	237.3
Kansas	174, 589	13, 224	7.6	28	156, 327	27, 960	17.9	37	39, 100	25.0	36	25, 876	195.7
Kentucky	278, 298	8, 480	3.0	39	252, 894	38, 607	15.3	40	57, 900	22.9	41	49, 420	582.8
Louisiana	170, 216	2, 826	1.7	46	150, 007	16, 058	10.7	44	24, 200	16.1	45	21, 374	756.3
Maine	41, 907	13, 959	33.3	8	38, 980	20, 221	51.9	15	24, 500	62.1	17	10, 241	73.4
Maryland	44, 501	6, 791	15.3	21	42, 175	17, 170	40.7	20	24, 500	58.1	18	17, 709	260.8
Massachusetts	35, 094	14, 494	41.3	7	31, 897	26, 220	82.2	2	26, 900	84.3	5	108, 848	238.2
Michigan	196, 517	42, 152	21.4	17	187, 589	131, 126	69.9	7	151, 000	80.5	7	63, 017	457.2
Minnesota	203, 302	13, 783	6.8	30	197, 351	50, 075	25.4	26	76, 800	38.9	26	41, 498	1, 481.0
Mississippi	311, 083	2, 802	0.9	48	291, 092	26, 078	9.0	46	44, 300	15.2	46	41, 907	234.2
Missouri	278, 454	17, 893	6.4	31	256, 100	39, 204	15.3	39	59, 800	23.4	37	7, 532	272.1
Montana	50, 564	2, 768	5.5	32	41, 823	7, 947	19.0	34	10, 300	24.6	37	21, 756	228.0
Nebraska	133, 616	9, 544	7.1	29	121, 062	22, 832	18.9	35	31, 300	25.8	35	754	79.7
Nevada	3, 696	946	25.6	15	3, 573	1, 555	43.5	19	1, 700	47.6	23	4, 105	43.2
New Hampshire	17, 695	9, 495	53.7	2	16, 554	10, 845	65.5	10	13, 600	82.2	6	7, 338	48.4
New Jersey	29, 375	15, 162	51.6	4	25, 835	21, 298	82.4	1	22, 500	87.1	2	5, 070	374.1
New Mexico	1, 350	1, 350	3.3	37	34, 105	4, 479	13.1	42	6, 400	18.8	42	57, 050	98.7
New York	177, 025	57, 825	32.7	9	153, 238	102, 283	66.7	9	114, 900	75.0	11	84, 428	872.9
North Carolina	80, 967	9, 678	3.2	38	278, 276	67, 627	24.3	29	94, 100	33.8	29	3, 132	159.1
North Dakota	84, 006	1, 968	2.3	43	73, 932	3, 218	4.4	48	5, 100	6.9	48	125, 952	262.1
Ohio	255, 146	48, 048	18.8	19	233, 783	137, 680	58.9	11	174, 000	74.4	12	25, 352	448.9
Oklahoma	213, 325	5, 648	2.6	42	179, 687	20, 149	11.2	43	31, 000	17.2	43	68, 661	160.7
Oregon	64, 829	17, 839	27.5	14	61, 829	36, 369	58.8	12	46, 500	75.2	10	28, 661	143.0
Pennsylvania	191, 284	45, 182	23.6	16	169, 027	94, 081	55.7	14	109, 800	65.0	15	64, 618	825
Rhode Island	4 327	1, 975	45.6	6	3, 014	2, 437	81.5	3	2, 800	92.9	1	41.8	41.8

South Carolina.....	165,504	3,796	2.3	44	137,588	27,508	20.0	32	49,100	35.7	27	45,304	1,193.5	2
South Dakota.....	83,303	2,939	3.5	36	72,454	3,981	5.5	47	7,100	9.8	47	4,161	141.6	34
Tennessee.....	273,783	9,727	3.6	34	247,617	38,884	15.7	38	60,500	24.5	38	50,873	523.0	11
Texas.....	501,017	11,466	2.3	45	418,002	79,127	18.9	36	117,900	28.2	34	106,434	928.2	4
Utah.....	30,605	16,130	52.5	3	25,411	17,411	68.5	8	19,300	76.0	9	3,170	19.6	47
Vermont.....	27,061	7,945	29.4	13	23,582	12,213	51.8	16	14,700	32.3	16	6,755	85.0	38
Virginia.....	197,632	14,954	7.6	27	174,885	42,141	24.1	30	56,100	32.1	31	41,146	275.2	18
Washington.....	84,381	40,000	47.5	5	81,686	68,283	71.4	6	65,400	81.1	8	25,340	63.2	42
West Virginia.....	104,747	3,647	3.5	35	99,282	25,199	25.4	27	32,200	32.4	30	28,553	782.9	8
Wisconsin.....	199,877	39,206	19.6	18	186,735	87,556	46.9	18	106,700	57.1	19	67,494	172.2	30
Wyoming.....	17,487	527	3.0	40	15,018	3,474	23.1	31	5,100	31.0	28	4,573	867.7	7

¹ U. S. Census Bureau.

² Rural Electrification Administration survey, 1943.

³ Edison Electric Institute.

Mr. RANKIN. This shows the progress we have made and the work yet to be done.

I have introduced a bill providing for loans for electrification in the post-war period, beginning as soon as materials are made available, and Senator Russell has introduced the same bill in the Senate, but the one I introduced went to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

When I discovered that you had this bill, H. R. 3572, before you, I decided the best thing we could do would be to take up the fight for this measure and ask for certain amendments which I think the committee will be willing to agree to, because as I said, you have rural electrifications legislation now before the committee which I think should deal with it, the committee that is, from my viewpoint, more interested in the farmers of the Nation, and the committee that should have been handling this legislation from the beginning.

Mr. Chairman, I am going to take up the first amendment which I am proposing, which is on page 6, lines 3 and 4.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you have copies of the amendment you are proposing?

Mr. RANKIN. I just have one or two copies, but I can furnish the committee with a copy. But I can read it to you so you will know what it means.

On page 6, lines 3 and 4, strike out the words:

with interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. POAGUE. You do not mean to strike that wording out; you mean that is what you are proposing, do you not?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. My proposal is to strike out the words:

with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 percent per annum.

Mr. POAGUE. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. And insert in lieu thereof the following:

with interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

That is the provision we have in the Rankin-Russell bill. It would save considerable interest to the co-ops and it would not cost the Government of the United States anything.

Mr. JOHNSON. Will you read to us again the portion containing your proposed amendment?

Mr. RANKIN (reading):

With interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I interrupt you, Congressman?

Mr. RANKIN. Certainly.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Of course, I should be glad to have it read "The average rate of interest paid by the Government," as long as the rate is as it exists today, but in the event the Government's interest rate exceeds 3 percent it would result in a disadvantage, would it not?

Mr. RANKIN. The Government rate will never get above 3 percent.

Mr. HOPE. It has been above that.

Mr. RANKIN. Very little, and it is far below that now.

Mr. HOPE. Let me ask you another question on that point?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. This money is to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, as I understand, and you are asking that the interest rate be fixed at not to exceed the average rate paid by the Government on its borrowings for the past year. You are assuming that the R. F. C. gets its money at the same rate as the Government, and as I understand, the R. F. C. has paid considerable more than the interest rate that the Federal Government has to pay, so if the R. F. C. furnishes the money it will have to raise money through the sale of its own debentures and bonds which I understand will probably be sold at a higher rate of interest than the Government is paying.

Mr. RANKIN. I have a statement that I would like to discuss for a moment.

Mr. HOPE. Touching that particular question?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; on that particular point.

Mr. HOPE. Very well.

Mr. RANKIN. During the last fiscal year in which R. F. C. was authorized to make loans to R. E. A., fiscal 1942, R. F. C. was paying an average of less than 1 percent for money which it borrowed from the public.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What that on short-time loans or all of the loans?

Mr. RANKIN. Since it was paying on the average, I presume it was on them all.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think you are perhaps in error; I think the R. F. C. rate is higher, the average rate.

Mr. RANKIN. R. F. C. then lent the money to R. E. A. at 3 percent, the rate fixed in the R. E. A. Act. R. E. A. in turn, loaned this same money to cooperatives and other borrowers at the rate prescribed by sections 4 and 5 of the R. E. A. Act between 2.5 and 2.75 percent.

In October 1941, R. F. C. had outstanding obligations totalling in excess of \$2,000,000,000 which represented loans from the public, with maturity and interest rates as follows:

These are the outstanding amounts as of October 10, 1941.

One of them was for \$299,000,000, due on November 1, 1941, the interest was seven-eighths of 1 percent; \$310,000,000, due on the 15th of January 1942, at seven-eighths of 1 percent; \$276,000,000, due July 1, 1942, at 1 percent; \$320,000,000, due October 15, 1942; at seven-eighths of 1 percent; \$324,000,000, due July 15, 1943, at 1½ percent; \$573,000,000, due April 15, 1944, at 1 percent.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What was the date of that issue; what was the date of the issue and when was it due?

Mr. RANKIN. It was outstanding on the 1st of October 1941, and was due April 15, 1944.

The average rate of interest paid by the United States on all its obligations issued in the fiscal year 1943 was 0.87 percent. The United States, acting through the R. E. A., is lending this money today to electric cooperatives borrowers from R. E. A. at 2.67 percent.

Mr. VOORHIS. You do not mean the average rate of interest paid by the Government on its own obligations was eight-tenths of 1 percent?

Mr. RANKIN. For this year.

Mr. VOORHIS. On short-time stuff?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes. You will find the statement in the New York Times showing the interest rates charged on obligations now.

Mr. HOPE. You are not speaking of bonds?

Mr. RANKIN. I am not talking about the obligations on which it pays you interest.

Mr. HOPE. No.

Mr. RANKIN. The Government pays interest on its own bonds, which it sells, but I am speaking of the borrowings by the R. F. C.

Mr. HOPE. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. That is where we get this money.

Mr. HOPE. May I ask you another question?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. I still come back to my original question: Why do you not change this language to read the rate at which the R. F. C. can borrow the money? You are assuming, are you not, that the Government rate is exactly the same as the R. F. C. rate, and we know it is quite a different thing.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from Kansas that I have no objection to that change; it means the same thing, because the R. F. C. represents the Government.

Mr. HOPE. I do not think it means the same thing at all.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes, Mr. Voorhis.

Mr. VOORHIS. It may be you would rather I would wait until you have finished your statement, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like to complete this statement.

Mr. VOORHIS. I will wait, then.

Mr. RANKIN. For the fiscal year 1943 Congress appropriated \$10,000,000 in Treasury funds for the R. E. A. loans to its borrowers; for the fiscal year 1944, \$20,000,000. The Treasury borrowed money from the public during the fiscal year 1943 and 1944 for an average rate of less than 1 percent. It then loaned that money to the cooperatives through the R. E. A. at rates in excess of 2.5 percent—a nice profit of \$450,000 per year and more.

Since almost \$400,000,000 of R. E. A. loans are outstanding, the R. F. C. and the Treasury are netting approximately \$6,000,000 annually. The defaults and arrearages on the loans made by the R. E. A. are infinitesimal, the latest figures showing them to be less than one-half of 1 percent of the amount due and less than one-twentieth of 1 percent of the total loans outstanding. And even on them we have a lien on all the lines and all the property of these cooperative power associations.

Mr. RIZLEY. If you make it permissible for them to borrow at exactly the same amount it costs the R. F. C. you do not allow anything at all for costs of handling the loans. Do you think the R. F. C. can afford to loan its money at exactly the same rate at which it gets the money from the public?

Mr. RANKIN. There would be very little expense, I will say to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. VOORHIS. If I understand your proposal correctly you are not suggesting that we should loan at the same rate as the R. F. C. gets its money, but that the money should be loaned at the average rate that the Government pays on all its outstanding obligations, including its long-term borrowings.

Mr. RIZLEY. My statement was with reference to Mr. Hope's observation, as to the language he suggested.

Mr. RANKIN. On other obligations.

Mr. VOORHIS. That would include long-term issues, under your suggestion.

Mr. RANKIN. The average.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Hope's point, as I understand it, is that in order for the Government to come out even you would have to add to the rates charged whatever it cost the R. F. C. to borrow the money. My question is this: Where does the R. F. C. get its money to loan when it sells these obligations?

Mr. RANKIN. It borrows it from the banks of the country.

Mr. VOORHIS. And where do they get it?

Mr. RANKIN. They get it through issues of money, money issued through the Federal Reserve System.

Mr. VOORHIS. And very largely the banks create it.

Mr. RANKIN. The Federal Reserves creates it for them.

Mr. VOORHIS. So the R. F. C. is paying interest today for the money that it creates, and the R. F. C. pays whatever percentage it pays on the new money to the banks.

But just let me ask you one more question: What sense is there after all, what sense is there in the Congress and the R. E. A. getting the money from the R. F. C. and having the R. F. C. pay interest to the bank system? Why in the deuce do we not appropriate the money for the R. E. A. in the first place so that the rate of interest that is paid on these loans would be net to the Government? Then we could consider the proposition of fixing the rate of interest at a point of cost without any intervening profit.

Mr. RANKIN. May I say to the gentleman from California that I probably come nearer agreeing with him on that proposition than any other man in this room. I realize that, and I have been complaining for 20 years of the system we have of issuing money through the Federal system to private banks and then paying interest on our own money we borrow from the banks.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I do not believe that it will serve a useful purpose to get the money question in this discussion.

Mr. VOORHIS. This is not a useless proposition, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RANKIN. What I am suggesting is to put a ceiling, so to speak, on the interest rates charged these people, because if that 3 percent is written in the bill as you have it now, the R. F. C. will charge every borrower the 3-percent rate.

Mr. VOORHIS. My question is not to try to put the money out in this way.

Mr. RANKIN. I know what the gentleman is talking about. The Government issues every dollar that is put out through the R. F. C.

Mr. VOORHIS. No; the Government is not.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, I do not mean every dollar that is issued through the Federal Reserve System, but it is virtually issued by the Government under this system. They come in and they issue their bonds, and they issue them the money. In other words, we do not get any interest on that principle, yet we come in and borrow the money from them; get the same money back.

Mr. VOORHIS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. And we pay them interest on it; we come to the private banks down here and to the savings banks and to the money-lending

institutions and get the money and loan it to the R. F. C., and they lend it to these cooperatives.

Mr. VOORHIS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. They are paying less than 1 percent for it. I am not willing for the R. F. C. to double the interest rate when it is going to lend the money to the struggling farmers in every State in the Union who are trying to build rural power lines in order to make their homes more attractive, more pleasant, and a more profitable place in which to live.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, there is one other point in that connection that I want to develop, which is that we have to take into consideration the interest the R. F. C. has to pay on the money it borrows before it reloans it to the R. E. A. My whole point is this: If we appropriate that money in the first place, instead of having the R. F. C. borrow it, we would not have to pay the rate of interest to the loaning companies represented in a part of their charge.

Why do we not appropriate the money in the first place, instead of having the R. F. C. borrow it?

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, that question is not before the committee.

I am trying to hold this rate of interest down to keep them from imposing this 3-percent interest on these cooperative power associations and to that extent cripple them in the services they perform.

Mr. POAGE. Of course, this does not say they have to pay the 3-percent issue on any bonds. We all realize, of course, it costs money to get the bonds issued. To my mind, that is a perfectly good reason for the statement that it does represent the most expensive method. There may be still a third way of getting at it, and that is, as suggested, by making direct appropriations of the money from the Treasury.

But coming back to the proposed amendment suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi, it seems to me that two issues are raised here: One is that if we borrow the money from the R. F. C. we always will have to impose the interest rate, the Treasury interest rate. In other words, the R. F. C. cannot handle it without some expense. That expense is very small. But if we could pass this in that way we still have another question: We cannot go on the floor and try to tell the Members of Congress that the R. F. C. could handle this at no cost.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We will all have to recognize that it actually costs a little bit to make the loans.

Mr. POAGE. That is right. Now I am wondering if we could not agree that they could make the rate at which the money is to be loaned at a rate equal to say one-fourth of 1 percent in excess of the average of the interest payable by the R. F. C. on its obligations issued during the preceeding fiscal year? I think that one-fourth of 1 percent will more than cover the expense of the R. F. C. in handling the loan.

Mr. RANKIN. I am going to leave that problem to the discretion of the committee.

Mr. POAGE. Where the losses are guaranteed by the R. E. A. the R. F. C. will have no losses and inasmuch as the R. E. A. has assets until those assets are exhausted the R. F. C. could not have a loss.

Mr. HOPE. I would like to make one observation.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. In this connection you want to make the rate to the R. F. C. or the Government at the average rate paid by the lending agencies during the previous year, and if by that you include all long-time loans you would include all obligation which the Government may have issued during the preceeding year as well as short-time loans?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. These R. E. A. loans are 40-year loans, are they not?

Mr. RANKIN. I believe they are 25-year loans under the present law.

Mr. HOPE. Twenty-five year loans. So that we will say that the R. E. A. loaned \$100,000,000, or rather that the R. F. C. loaned \$100,000,000 to the R. E. A., in 1944, 25-year loans; that this is amortized on an equal basis, we will say, and we will have \$4,000,000 coming back on July 1; the first year there would be \$4,000,000 come back.

Now if the R. F. C. is borrowing money at seven-eighths of 1 percent that is on short-time loans; that is, 1-year loans. Do you not think that we have got to figure that if we are going to pay the R. F. C. or to the Federal Government for some possibility of loss, that we are going to have to have the average rate of interest fixed over a period of years in advance? Because otherwise, although the R. F. C. might be able to borrow money now at seven-eighths of 1 percent this year, 5 years from now it may have to pay 2 percent and the R. F. C. will only get back in the first year on that loan of \$100,000,000, \$4,000,000, and you will have with the R. F. C. for the next year, \$96,000,000 that will have to be refinanced at whatever the rate is at that time. In other words, do you not think there is a possibility of a loss if we simply take the average based on the preceding year?

Mr. RANKIN. I think you will find they have always obtained money on short-time loans far below what they have charged these cooperatives. And besides that, the amount of money the Government has lost on everybody else over the last 40 years would make the chance of any losses from these loans to farm cooperatives look like a tip to a waiter.

Mr. HOPE. Well, that is something else. I am considering this on the basis that the Government would not lose any money. It seems to me that in considering your proposal we would have to take into account the fact that the R. F. C. is loaning on a long-time basis and is borrowing only on a short-time basis and that long-time money costs more than money secured on short-time loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Long-time loans undoubtedly would cost more but they continue to secure money on a short-time basis, and always have done so.

Mr. HOPE. I think if you will check the record over the last 20- or 25-year period you will find there has been a considerable fluctuation in the interest rate paid by the Government or Government agencies during that time. Now if you take the average over a 25-year period I think you would be fairly safe but to take an average of only 1 year would not form a sound basis.

Mr. RANKIN. If you take the railroads, the telegraph and telephone companies, and other large interests that have been borrowing money, you will find that they get it far below even the rates at which the cooperative power associations would get this money; at the rate they would get the money with this provision I am suggesting in the bill. But I am trying to get away from this provision requiring the pay-

ment of 3 percent because if that is written into the bill the R. F. C. the fixing of a 3-percent rate.

Mr. HOPE. Of course, the bill as it is drawn now does not require the fixing of a 3 percent rate.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand. You go to a bank in a State where the State allows a maximum of 8 percent interest; not to exceed 8 percent, and you will pay 8 percent interest.

Mr. HOPE. And—

Mr. RANKIN. And, if you are going to go to the R. F. C. where it says not to exceed 3 percent, you will pay 3 percent, just as surely as the cooperatives go there to borrow.

Mr. HOPE. We have got a 10 percent maximum interest rate in Kansas and yet I do not think many farmers in Kansas are paying more than 5 or 6 percent to the banks at this time.

Mr. RANKIN. That is an exception to the rule. Kansas is an exception to the rule. I know that the small farmers in the States that I have investigated pay the maximum of whatever the law says may be charged.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I will.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Mr. Rankin, your plan or proposal contemplates refinancing outstanding obligations on the part of the R. E. A.

Mr. RANKIN. No; this bill does not. The Rankin-Russell does but that is not included in your bill and we decided just to waive that provision and support the bill you have before you. We would like to have these three amendments.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you have any figures to show approximately how much more money the R. E. A.'s will need to cover what you have in mind?

Mr. RANKIN. We had in 1940, 6,096,000 farms. In 1943 we had 1,710,000 farms electrified. We had increased a million since 1935. That is, we had electrified a million additional farms.

Well, you might say there are 4,000,000 farms yet to be electrified; or two-thirds.

We now have around 40 percent. I believe that statement shows 40.3 percent of the farms in this country are electrified. We have 60 percent of the farms yet to be electrified, and I think it would require something like \$100,000,000 a year for at least 10 years for us to take up the slack, catch up with the program, and to reach those areas where the farmers are begging for this service.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How much has already been put in in electrifying these million farms that you refer to?

Mr. RANKIN. I believe we have borrowed something over \$400,000,000. I gave the amount a moment ago.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, it will probably cost more to electrify those that are already left; it will probably be a little more expensive than the ones that have been serviced so far, because they are liable to be the ones which are least accessible.

Mr. POAGE. In that same connection, though, we know that aluminum wire will cost much less when the war is over than it has cost in the past. Some of our biggest expenses of electrification are going to be much lower; then, as we extend those lines, the power companies are at last waking up and are wanting to do some of that themselves in competition, and they will do a part of that job.

Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the committee right here that the year I came to Congress, 1921, the American people used 40,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours of electricity. The farmers got practically none of it. This year we will use about 200,000,000,000, and the farmers will get about 1,400,000 kilowatt-hours, or less than 1 percent of it. The farmers of this country are getting less than 1 percent of the greatest resource we have, outside of the soil from which we live. Two of the county electric-power associations in my district have already paid out; they do not owe a dollar. They do not have to come here. This is not a personal plea with me. So far as my counties are concerned, they can get the money at home to make the short extensions they need; but there are large numbers of counties in the United States that do not have a mile of rural line, and some of them only have 5 or 10 miles.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Rankin, is it not true that the first so-called extensions that were made by the Power Trust, that they determined that it cost them about 72 cents per kilowatt-hour to deliver electricity?

Mr. RANKIN. I think so.

Mr. VOORHIS. And how much does it cost now?

Mr. ANDRESEN. You mean that two of your counties' associations have paid up their entire indebtedness?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; they do not owe a nickel.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Is that so?

Mr. RANKIN. They do not owe a nickel. Every one in the district's in the black now. Of course, when we first started, you understand, they fell behind for a short time, because they were building lines and taking in villages and adding new customers.

Mr. ANDRESEN. As I understand it, most of them are in the black, of course, but I do not know of any others, excepting the two you mentioned, your counties, which have paid up their entire indebtedness.

Mr. RANKIN. I am not sure about all of them, but Alcorn and Prentiss Counties have paid every dollar they owed. Alcorn paid up in 5 years and paid a dividend last year. Of course, they did not build as many rural lines as I wanted. Alcorn has built 144 miles and Prentiss 120 miles of rural lines. They are still building, wherever they can get materials.

Prentiss County had built over 120 miles 2 years ago, and Alcorn had built 144 miles, as I said. They paid out Alcorn County in 5 years and Prentiss County in about 8 years.

These cooperatives will not cost the Government one dime. They will pay, every one, throughout the county every dollar they are borrowing. This is not even a lend-lease proposition, because every dollar of it will come back with interest; it will come back with compound interest, in that it will make our farms more prosperous and add immeasurably to the wealth of the Nation.

Mr. McCORD. Just before you proceed, if you leave that amendment there, the 3-percent plan as suggested in this bill, has that been the rate that has prevailed through the years so far?

Mr. RANKIN. No; I think they got some of it at a little less than that. But, most of them, I would say, have paid around 3 percent.

Mr. McCORD. None have paid more than 3 percent?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; I think they did.

Mr. POAGE. Yes, in the beginning we did.

Mr. RANKIN. In the beginning.

Mr. McCORD. Very well.

Mr. VOORHIS. This bill provides that the R. E. A. gets this money at 3 percent from the R. F. C. Then when the R. E. A. in turn loans to cooperatives—

Mr. POAGE (interposing). Now, there is another amendment to take care of that.

Mr. VOORHIS. They loan out more than that?

Mr. RANKIN. On page 2, I am going to say to you, frankly, that you have the same 3 percent with reference to these other loans, which if I had my way, I would change also to make it comply with the provisions of this amendment, but I am not here to argue on the other phases of the bill; only as to rural electrification.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. How do they establish that 3 percent for those loans that were to be paid a long time afterward? Was that arrived at so that there would be no losses on the part of the R. F. C. or was that just arbitrary?

Mr. RANKIN. That was just an arbitrary figure.

Mr. POAGE. Just like we established 4 percent for land banks last year. We established 4 percent here in this committee.

Mr. RANKIN. You know, the farmers in this country work the hardest; get the least; and pay the highest rate of interest of anybody in the United States. Well, the farmers are the men behind these cooperatives; it did not occur to them that that was a high rate. This looked like a low rate of interest even in Kansas or Pennsylvania where they have a 5-percent rate; but when they came to find out that they were not only paying the interest, but that they were paying a profit to the R. F. C., then is when they came in asking for this provision to be incorporated in the bill.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Just at that point.

Mr. HOPE. I want to ask a question at that point. I do not see how they are paying a profit to the R. F. C. until we know what the R. F. C. is going to have to pay for the money during the next 25 years or during the life of any loan, because we do not know.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman—

Mr. HOPE (continuing). You say what they borrowed for last year will be what they pay as interest next year. But, that is a short-time loan.

Mr. RANKIN. I showed that we had paid a profit of, I believe, over \$500,000. I read that a moment ago, and I do not believe I have a copy of that statement with me. The reporter took it with him. But, that is true. We have been paying a profit and are paying a profit now, and you will find that these other business concerns, especially large businesses, that borrow money, do not pay anything like the rate of interest that the R. E. A. cooperatives would have to pay if this amendment is left out; but I am not here to quarrel with the committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Zimmerman has a question.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I want to follow up Mr. Hope's thought. So far, it has not been cleared up.

Now, Mr. Hope makes the suggestion—and there is a lot of merit in it—that if the R. F. C. would have to pay more for its money in the years to come, if you are making a 25-year loan, that there might be a loss on the part of the R. F. C.

Now, I want to ask this question, if you can answer it: We make loans to the railroads and to the big business concerns, we will say, to General Motors, or some other corporation. What is the length of these loans? Are they long-time loans?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; and as a rule they never are paid.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Well, most of them will be paid.

Mr. RANKIN (interposing). Until "the last syllable of record time."

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I might add——

Mr. HOPE. You are speaking of the loans made by the R. F. C.?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. To industry?

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. Well, I do not know; we had some information on that I think at the time we were considering the farm credit bill; but I do not remember just what the rates were; but they were rates which showed some profit to the R. F. C. I am satisfied of that. They can be verified, I think.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. What I am getting at, is in making those loans, do they take a long-time average to get a rate that will insure the R. F. C. from loss?

Mr. HOPE. I do not recall the details, but I remember that the rates were based on the amount that they were paying for money, as has been suggested here. I do not know when we went into that.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We did not go into that phase of it.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think—will you let me finish that thought?

Mr. CLEVINGER. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I think that the R. E. A. should be put on the same basis in getting money from the R. F. C. as are the railroads, General Motors, or any other business concerns that make a comparable loan from the R. F. C. I think that is a thing we ought to try to work out.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Clevenger wants to ask a question.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Did we not have testimony here before this committee to the effect that the average rate of interest paid by the Government was about 2½ percent?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We had evidence as to the average rate, but I do not believe we had any evidence before the committee showing whether or not the rate charged industry was based upon the average Government rate. I do not think we did.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Yes; about 2½ percent interest rate. I know that.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not need to bring this question up, but there are no soft-hearted, emotional, farmers on the R. F. C. Now, you have just had here a good deal of exposition and a good deal of publicity about the Shipshaw project, where they financed for the Aluminum Co. of Canada, the building of a dam that is practically as large as Boulder Dam—costing \$69,000,000; was it not?

Mr. VOORHIS. Or \$68,000,000.

Mr. RANKIN. Why in the name of God should we quibble about giving the farmers of this Nation the benefit of the cheapest money possible, not at Government loss, but at what it cost the Government to borrow, when we turn around and build the Shipshaw project on the Saguenay River in northern Quebec at an expense of \$68,000,000, for

a trust that most of us have been complaining of for the last 20 years?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. RANKIN. And on which I have received not one word of indication that we will ever get one dollar of the principal, much less a dime of the interest.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Hope.

Mr. HOPE. I would like to ask a question right at this point.

Now, as I understand your proposition, you do not think that the R. F. C. or any Government agency should make a profit on the money that is loaned to the R. E. A.

Mr. RANKIN. To the cooperatives.

Mr. HOPE. To the cooperatives, but on the other hand, you do not think they ought to take a loss either, do you, on money loaned?

Mr. RANKIN. I do not think you will take a loss.

Mr. HOPE. Are you proposing that they do take a loss?

Mr. RANKIN. No; but if we should happen to lose a little money on the farmers, I would not commit suicide over it.

Mr. HOPE. The committee no doubt would want to look into this question. You understand that.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand the question of the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. As to whether the Government would suffer a gain or a loss if we made loans on the basis as suggested by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Now, the gentleman would not want us to put that on a basis where we were convinced that the Government would ever suffer a loss.

Mr. RANKIN. I agree with the gentleman from Kansas. I would not want that, and in all of my argument for power development in this country, I have said that I wanted every project to be able to stand on its own feet and pay for itself within a reasonable length of time. That is what we have done.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Rankin, as I understand, what you are contending for is that the cooperatives be given the benefit of the actual rate paid by the Government for the money.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Plus the cost of half a mililon dollars.

Mr. RANKIN. All right now, you might say that the money might go up to 5 percent—someone said that here. Suppose it did. If money goes up to that rate, we are not trying under this amendment to fleece the Government, because we provide that we are willing to pay whatever the Government pays, or the R. F. C. has to pay.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I understand that, but what I cannot clear up is this: You think that the committee should report out a bill that would in effect be providing that the R. F. C. would lose money on these loans—and that would be the effect of it if we did not provide in the bill that the R. F. C. should be compensated for handling the loans.

Now, I think if we left that out and if the question was raised on the floor—

Mr. RANKIN (interposing). If you are going to take the position that some fellow might come up and say these loans are for 25 years

and we ought to charge 6 percent, or 9 percent, because we do not know what money will be worth 25 years from now——

Mr. FLANNAGAN. No; no; I was not speaking about that. What I was talking about was a reasonable service charge. It is going to cost the R. F. C. a small amount to handle these loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, it will be very little.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It will be very little; but I think that should be covered.

Mr. RANKIN. But, I certainly would not want the R. E. A. to pay all of the expenses of running the R. F. C.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. No; that is far afield; but a reasonable service charge.

Mr. RANKIN. The truth of the business is that you will have the same number of men——

Mr. FLANNAGAN (continuing). On loans made to the cooperatives.

Mr. RANKIN. You will have the same number of men on the payroll of the R. F. C.; they will be drawing the same salaries; they will be using approximately the same amount of stationery and burning the same amount of government gasoline, whether you ever loan one dollar to these cooperative power associations or not. I dare say that this would not add a single man to the payroll of the R. F. C. But, if you want to split hairs on the proposition, I am not going to quarrel with the Committee, because I know this Committee is sympathetic with the farmers of this country.

Mr. MURRAY. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McCORD. I suggest that the witness be privileged to take a seat.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. He can talk better standing up.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, I can talk better standing up.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Murray.

Mr. MURRAY. I want to call our colleague's attention to something we found here in the committee 2 or 3 days ago, which may have a bearing on all these interest rates. That is, when the head of the Farm Credit Administration advised us that on July 1, the Commissioner loans are going to be upped from 3½ per cent—and if the average loan is around \$2,500, the Commissioner loan, that is going to make \$37.50 more interest that the man is going to pay on his farm, and I would just like to put that in at this time, for my colleague, so that he gets that relationship in the difference in interest rates that this same farmer will have to pay in connection with his electricity. I think the two should be taken into consideration, and I am not in favor of the proposal they made. So, on that basis, you can understand what I have in mind.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Wisconsin, that if I were on the committee, I would be in favor of changing the provisions of this bill, in line two, on page two, and to make the same provision with reference to interest there, that I am asking for in this amendment.

Mr. MURRAY. What line is that?

Mr. RANKIN. That is in the bill now before you, page two, line two, where you use the same words, "not exceeding three per cent." I would change that and put the same language there that I am offering in this amendment, if I had my way.

Mr. GILCHRIST. What is that language, Mr. Rankin? I was not here when you read it. What is your language? Pardon me for interrupting. I should have been here.

Mr. RANKIN. That is all right, sir. My language is this: lines 3 and 4, strike out the words:

with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum—

and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

with interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

That is the provision of the Rankin-Russell bill on rural electrification that is now pending before the Senate Committee on Appropriations—or the Senate Committee on Agriculture, I believe it is—and before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce in the House. But since Mr. Fulmer has introduced this bill, on which I congratulate the chairman of this committee, taking jurisdiction of this proposition, which you should have had from the beginning, I have come in and make the proposition that you accept this change, with two others that I am going to mention in order to make it as feasible as possible, to electrify the rest of the farm homes of America, whenever material is made available.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Would it not be better for you to change your amendments, so that it would provide instead of striking out the 3 percent language which you have proposed to add to that, and say that the interest for any one year shall not be in excess of the amount specified by you, to take care of these long-term loans, which would be somewhat similar to an amendment we had in connection with the farm land bank loans and the Commissioner loans. The contracts were written in many instances as 6 percent, but the rate charged was much lower than that. The contract rate still remains. So, if you put in a proviso that the contract rate shall be 3 percent, or not to exceed 3 percent, but that the rate in any one year shall be an average, it seems to me that that would be preferable.

Mr. RANKIN. I will tell you, as I said, I have no pride of authorship about this proposition and I am willing for the committee to take it and amend it. I am merely making these as suggestions.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. It seems to me——

Mr. RANKIN. On this proposition of the section 3 (a)——

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Rankin, Mr. Zimmerman wants to ask you a question.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am impressed with that suggestion by the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. Andresen]. Now, if we might make a rate or adopt the language of Mr. Rankin, or some similar language, but then put the proviso in there, in no event to exceed the 3 percent, or whatever amount you agree upon, it seems to me that is ample protection there for it and it would give the Government some chance to protect itself or the R. F. C. a chance to protect itself.

Mr. COOLEY. You would have to adopt a provision controlling the R. F. C.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. If you have got to have 3 percent. I do not know, we might call up the R. F. C. and find out. It seems then that is a fair figure, just like we have in connection with our Federal land bank

loans; with our Commissioner loans, as has been suggested by Mr. Andresen.

Mr. COOLEY. The Government suffered a loss there. I suppose it suffered a loss when we forced by law the contract rates on the Federal land bank loans down to $3\frac{1}{2}$ percent. Certainly there was a lot of money involved there somewhere.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I think you have to figure out some addition to the going, average rate to take care of it.

Mr. COOLEY. The rate Mr. Rankin provides for in his amendment would be the rate at the closing of the fiscal year of the Government, which prevailed during that time. Is that not right?

Mr. HOPE. The preceding year.

Mr. RANKIN. The preceding year.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The average for the preceding year?

Mr. COOLEY. I think that he would prefer—

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is an average rate, is it not?

Mr. HOPE. An average rate.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. COOLEY. And if that rate was higher than this rate, this would go up.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. On loans of the Government.

Mr. PHILLIPS. No. I do not understand Mr. Rankin's amendment that way. I understand Mr. Rankin establishes the rate as of the average rate of the preceding year.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. For the life of the loan.

Mr. PHILLIPS. For the life of the loan.

Mr. COOLEY. No. Maybe you are correct.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Rankin says "Yes."

Mr. COOLEY. What about that, Mr. Rankin?

Mr. RANKIN (reading):

With interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. COOLEY. Would that interest rate prevail for the life of the loan, or would it fluctuate, depending upon the money market?

Mr. RANKIN. It would prevail for the life of the loan.

Mr. COOLEY. Well then, how would you take care of the situation of the future. If you fix that as the contract rate, 5 or 10 years from now, if we are paying 5 or 6 percent interest, the Government could only charge the rate in the contracts.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Voorhis.

Mr. VOORHIS. Is it not true that this fixes the rate at which the R. F. C. loans money to the R. E. A.?

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. VOORHIS. Now, the R. E. A. is making new loans from year to year.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes; but for terms of years—25 years as a rule.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Let me clear up one thing.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That is not correct.

Mr. RANKIN. On short-term money, I will say to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. Cooley], interest on short-term money is always very low and they can borrow from year to year.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Let me clear this up, before we proceed.

As I understand the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin], all he was asking and all he is asking is that the cooperatives receive the advantage of the low rate of interest paid by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and that that rate would fluctuate from year to year, depending upon what the money was actually costing.

Mr. COOLEY. I thought that is what he meant too, but apparently he does not.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. In response to one of my questions, that is what he said in effect.

Mr. RANKIN. Not the lowest rate for it, but the average rate that the Government had to pay in the year before.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. And that continues from year to year.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. And it would fluctuate?

Mr. RANKIN. I find that the Government has always——

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Let me continue.

Mr. RANKIN (continuing). Been permitted to borrow its money very very cheaply.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Let me understand, see if I understand that interest rate. As I understand the gentleman it would fluctuate from year to year, depending upon what the R. F. C. had to pay for money. If it went down, the cooperatives would get the benefit of the reduced interest rate. If it went up, the cooperatives would suffer.

Mr. RANKIN. All right.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Likewise if it went down, the cooperatives would benefit.

Mr. RANKIN. I would have no objection to that provision, because if you do that I think you will cut the interest to at least, probably, to one-half of this 3 percent; but if this bill goes through in its present form, every one of these cooperatives is going to pay 3 percent.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER. I do not think that the Chairman [Mr. Flannagan], or the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin], have a meeting of their minds.

Mr. RANKIN. I understand what the chairman means. I do not think that we will ever have to do that. I do not think that the R. F. C. is going to have to go to that trouble.

Mr. COOLEY. Are you willing to accept an amendment which would provide that the interest rate should fluctuate from year to year, depending upon the cost of money the preceding year?

Mr. RANKIN. I would be willing for the cooperatives to pay that amount every year.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. And, when you do that, there will not be one-half of 1 percent fluctuation, in my opinion.

Mr. COOLEY. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman. It seems to me that should be done.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Phillips.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Before I came in, was any statement made as to what this represents in probable interest rates; what the average rate per year of the R. F. C. is?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We had that information before the committee.

Mr. POAGE. About 1 percent.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Some time, a year or more ago; but I do not have the figures in my mind.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It would be 1 percent, Mr. Poage says.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Maybe Mr. Rankin can answer it.

Mr. PHILLIPS. May I ask this then, has it been suggested that the cooperatives might pay this average rate of the preceding year, taking into consideration the fluctuations over the year, plus some normal addition one-half of 1 percent, or something like that? Has that been suggested?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The sponsors have considered the variations.

Mr. PHILLIPS. That has been considered.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That was my understanding of the contention of the gentleman from Mississippi, with the exception that he did not think the cooperatives should pay a service charge to the R. F. C. for handling the loans. I understood the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. Rankin] to agree that the interest rates should fluctuate from year to year, depending upon what it was actually costing the R. F. C. to obtain money.

Mr. RANKIN. I would have no particular objection to that, although I think such provision would be surplusage, because I doubt if the variation would amount to one-half of 1 percent 1 year after another for the full 25 years.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I want to offer this suggestion, if I may, and I think maybe we can get together.

I am not going to offer a motion until I see what you folks think about it.

It looks to me like every member of the committee agrees that what we want to do is to fix an interest rate that will get for the R. E. A. the lowest possible interest rate, without creating a deficit in the R. F. C.

In other words, that we want the R. E. A. to get the money at cost, which will be the interest that the R. F. C. has got to pay, plus whatever operating expenses they have.

Now, can we not simply make a motion here that we so amend this bill as to accomplish that result and appoint a subcommittee to consult with the R. F. C. or with anybody else necessary to find out how we can word that and accomplish the result of passing this money on at cost to the cooperatives?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The chairman might state that I am in accord with that view; but I hope you will not press that at this time, because we have some others present. We have the Solicitor of the Department with us, and some other departmental officials, and we want to go into the whole bill with them, and then take some definite action.

Mr. POAGE. I just meant to get right after this thing, by agreeing that we would attack it on that basis and try to work it out.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you not think that we should do that in executive session?

Mr. RANKIN. You can do that in executive session. I am merely making these suggestions to what I know to be a friendly committee.

Let me call attention to the fact that when you go to send the farmer a yearbook, you do not charge him for all of these people down here on the pay roll of the Department of Agriculture. You are talking about charging for the services of the R. E. A. and the R. F. C. You do not charge him for all of these other services every time you go to furnish him something else.

Mr. POAGE. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. RANKIN. Of course, he pays it indirectly by paying taxes.

Mr. POAGE. I was just thinking of it from our own standpoint. I know that we get a lot of criticism from the power trust when we want to extend the R. E. A. lines, and I think it is worth more to us, even if we had to pay one-eighth of 1 percent, or some small fraction, to pay these and be able to say in a word, prove that we are paying every dollar of our way, than it is to be charged with, I am getting just a little bit of gratuity, and having that thrown up to us all the time, that we are a charitable organization.

Mr. RANKIN. I suggest that the committee—I am not a financial expert—you might call in the financial experts.

Mr. COOLEY. Suppose the committee should ascertain from the R. F. C. just what the actual cost of services in the R. E. A. loans amount to and if one-quarter of 1 percent or one-eighth of 1 percent, whatever it is, write that into the law.

Mr. RANKIN. You do not put all of these other expenses on.

Mr. COOLEY. I am not talking about that. I am trying to ascertain what it will cost to service these loans, and to operate the R. E. A. program.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask one question.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Gilchrist has a question.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GILCHRIST. I want to have your idea, or your explanation, of how the short-term loans would apply to your average which you speak of in your amendment. The short terms, of course, are very low in the rate of interests.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GILCHRIST. But, you are speaking of the average rates that the Government pays. That would include short-term loans as well as the long-term loans.

Mr. RANKIN. I see. The Government borrows its money from year to year. The money the Government puts out, it does not issue itself, any money nowadays; but it borrows this money from year to year and gets it at a very low rate of interest.

Mr. GILCHRIST. My point is, that you are speaking of the average rate at which the Government borrows or pays.

Mr. RANKIN. The year before.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Well—

Mr. PHILLIPS. The preceding year.

Mr. RANKIN. The preceding year.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Well, that seems to me would be included in the computation, the rate paid on short-term loans, which would hardly apply in this case. It would have to average the short-term loans, with the other loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Well, whatever the money the Government borrowed the year before, whatever it amounted to. What we are trying to do is to get away from this ironclad 3 percent.

Mr. GILCHRIST. Well, I am with you. I would like to have it written as you suggest.

Mr. RANKIN. I would like for the committee to call in the financial experts from the R. F. C. or from the Treasury Department, or perhaps the Rural Electrification Administration and go into this thing thoroughly, because I am not after taking anything out of the Treasury for the farmers, although they pay the highest rate of interests, enjoy the fewest benefits, work the hardest, and do the most fighting—I will say—of any people in America, whenever we get in a war. They carry the heaviest burden in time of war, and they carry the heaviest burdens in times of peace.

So, I am not very squeamish when it comes to making it possible for these people, these farmers and others living in the rural districts, to live with some comforts and conveniences in the years to come.

Certainly, we ought to bring them up to the level of the people of other countries in that respect.

But I am going to ask you to bring in some experts and go into that proposition thoroughly.

So far as I am concerned, I would be willing to loan this money directly from the Treasury through the Rural Electrification Administration. But I do not want to add on to that the cost of maintaining a lot of experts in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation who are there primarily for some other purpose.

Now, let me move on to amendment No. 2 that I am proposing.

One gentleman on my left over here spoke about some of these farms being few and far between.

I have never seen a farm so remote that the tax gatherer could not find it, and I have never seen one so remote that you could not reach it with a draft, and I propose for that to be the limitation that I place on the extension of rural electrification.

I want to reach every home with rural electrification that we can reach with the draft, and then we will be approaching an equitable solution of the greatest economic problem that confronts the farmers of this country or has confronted them in a generation, if not in all history.

Now, I am going to take up amendment No. 2 if you do not mind, on page 6, after line 11, amend by inserting a new subsection reading as follows:

Mr. COOLEY. Where is that?

Mr. RANKIN. That is on page 6, line 11, subsection (c) and subsection (b) of section 3, amend by striking the words "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as here and after provided", and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

For each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act hereinafter provided.

And on page 6, line 12, by renumbering subsection "(c)" to read "(d)".

That is, change the numbering there. That is done because we fear if you leave in the law this provision—

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Rizley.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Rankin, where is that; what page?

Mr. RANKIN. On page 6, after line 11 of the bill.

Mr. PHILLIPS. You want to insert something?

Mr. RANKIN. After line 11, just insert a new section, after line 11, between lines 11 and 12, on page 6.

Now, here is the law we are trying to cure, and here is the one that we battled against so long to get adequate money for rural electrification.

The original act provides that—

there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the 8 years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.

So, we are trying to get around that ceiling and to make your other provision apply there. It is merely to take that ceiling out and I think if that amendment is adopted, it will have that effect.

You will find that subsection in the present law on page 102 of this pamphlet entitled, "Federal Power Commission and Laws and Hydro-Electric Power Development Laws." You probably do not have that pamphlet before you. But that change will cure that provision of the law and not subject us to probable embarrassment of having that limitation pressed down on the heads of the cooperatives in the years to come.

Now, I have another amendment, on page 6, after line 16, by inserting a new subsection reading as follows:

(e) Sections four and five are amended by striking out the words "obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year."

That merely brings that in line with amendment No. 1 to which I have just referred.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Phillips.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Could that first amendment be read again?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Would you be willing to do that, Mr. Rankin?

Mr. RANKIN. I will be glad to read it for you again.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The one that you just read after line eleven.

Mr. RANKIN. You mean the one I just read?

Mr. PHILLIPS. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN (reading):

On page six, after line eleven, by inserting a new subsection reading as follows: "(c) Subsection (b) of section three is amended by striking the words 'for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided,' and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided,' and on page 6, line twelve, by renumbering subsection (c) to read "d".

That is, commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purpose of this act.

In other words, it just brings that in line with your bill and does not leave that ceiling in there.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER. It also continues authorization, does it not?

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, but it removes the ceiling. You are limited there to 8 years, and that expires in 1946.

Mr. PHILLIPS. The bill presumably is to remove that. The bill attempts to remove that.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes, but I think this provision here should also be changed so that there would be no conflict.

Mr. PHILLIPS. My point is, Mr. Granger, whether or not if Mr. Rankin's amendment is adopted, that provision would be removed if we passed the bill as it is. Is that right?

Mr. GRANGER. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. I just wanted to be sure that that was done.

Now, I am going to ask to insert in the record at this point, as a part of my remarks, these recapitulations covering this provision that I have discussed.

(The material above referred to is as follows:)

AMENDMENT OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936—H. R. 3572

RANKIN AMENDMENTS

Amendments of Section 3 (a)—Rural Electrification Administration Act.

H. R. 3572 proposes to amend section 3 (a) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 in four particulars:

(1) By substituting the Secretary of Agriculture for the Rural Electrification Administration Administrator as the official who shall request loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Rural Electrification Administration and by eliminating the requirement that the President approve such requests.

(2) By providing continuing authorization for loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Rural Electrification Administration in such amounts as Congress may determine. This replaces an expired authorization of loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Rural Electrification Administration for fiscal 1937 and 1939, in the amounts of \$50,000,000 and \$100,000,000, respectively. This amendment is intended to provide continuing legislative authorization to meet the point of order raised against the authorizations which have been carried in the annual appropriation bills.

(3) By providing that loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Rural Electrification Administration shall be at an interest rate not exceeding 3 percent in place of the present fixed 3 percent rate.

(4) By increasing the borrowing authority of Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the extent necessary to make the loans to Rural Electrification Administration.

The Rankin amendment to H. R. 3572 would change the interest formula for loans from Reconstruction Finance Corporation to Rural Electrification Administration (item 3 above) by providing that such loans be at the average rate of interest which the United States pays on all obligations issued in the preceding year.

Amendment of Section 3 (b)—Rural Electrification Administration Act.

H. R. 3572 does not amend section 3 (b) of the Rural Electrification Administration Act of 1935. The Rankin amendment would amend this subsection to provide a continuing authorization of appropriations for loans by Rural Electri-

fication Administration in such amounts as Congress may determine to be necessary. This provision would replace the authorization in the existing law of appropriations of \$40 million annually for 8 years from June 30, 1938.

Amendment of Section 3 (c)—Rural Electrification Administration Act.

H. R. 3572 would strike from subsection (c) of Section 3 of the proviso limiting the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan authorization to June 30, 1939. This implements the amendment of subsection (a) proposed by H. R. 3572 which provides continuing authorization for Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans to the Rural Electrification Administration Administrator.

Amendment of Sections 4 and 5—Rural Electrification Administration Act.

H. R. 3572 does not amend these sections in any particular. The Rankin amendment would change the interest rate to be charged on loans made by Rural Electrification Administration to its borrowers under sections 4 and 5 of the Rural Electrification Administration Act of 1936. The present interest rate for any year is determined by the average rate of interest paid by the United States on its obligations having a maturity of 10 or more years, issued during the last preceding fiscal year. The Rankin amendment would base the interest rate on the average rate of interest paid by the United States on all its obligations issued in the preceding fiscal year. This is the same formula as proposed by Mr. Rankin to determine the rate to be paid by Rural Electrification Administration and Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

AMENDMENT NO. 1

Amend H. R. 3572.

On page 6, lines 3 to 4, by striking the words: "with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "with interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year."

AMENDMENT NO. 2

Amend H. R. 3572.

On page 6, after line 11, by inserting a new subsection reading as follows:

"(c) Subsection (b) of section 3 is amended by striking the words 'for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided,' and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.'"

and on page 6, line 12, by renumbering subsection "(c)" to read "(d)."

AMENDMENT NO. 3

Amend H. R. 3572.

On page 6, after line 16, by inserting a new subsection reading as follows:

"(e) Sections 4 and 5 are amended by striking out the words 'obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued' and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: 'obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.'"

H. R. 3572

PROVISIONS THEREIN RELATING TO RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION COMPARED WITH PROVISIONS OF RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT
OF 1936 AND WITH RANKIN AMENDMENTS

I

H. R. 3572

SEC. 3. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture,

in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 per centum per annum.

[New—at end of sec. 3 (a), add:]

"The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

II

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936
(7 U. S. 901-914)

SEC. 3. (a) The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator,

upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amount \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939,

with interest at 3 per centum per annum.

No comparable provision.

III

RANKIN AMENDMENTS

[No change.]

[Same as H. R. 3572.]

[Same as H. R. 3572.]

with interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

[Same as H. R. 3572.]

I

H. R. 3572

[Same as present Rural Electrification Administration Act—no change.]

II

RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936
(7 U. S. 901-914)

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000

for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.

[This proviso is stricken.]

(e) *And provided further*, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939.

[No comparable provision.]

SEC. 4. * * * *Provided, however*, That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed twenty-five years, and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its

obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued:

III

RANKIN AMENDMENTS

(b) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated,

for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary

for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.

[This proviso is stricken.]

SEC. 4. * * * *Provided, however*, That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed twenty-five years, and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its

obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

[No comparable provision.]

SEC. 5. * * * Such loans shall be for such terms, subject to such conditions, and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall be at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its

obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.

SEC. 5. * * * Such loans shall be for such terms, subject to such conditions, and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall be at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of American on its

obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. RANKIN. And, I want to thank the committee for kindly bearing with me in this discussion.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The committee desires to thank you, Mr. Rankin, for your statement, and we appreciate the interest that you have always shown in rural electrification.

Mr. RANKIN. I am sure that you know that I am not trying to embarrass the committee in any way. I am trying to be helpful and I want to say to you that I have also conferred with Senator Russell and he is willing to take this bill, and we will fight to get it through both Houses.

Mr. GRANGER. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Granger.

Mr. GRANGER. Before the gentleman leaves, I would like to get cleared up the point that the chairman raised.

Do I understand that you are talking about the R. F. C., or the Government, in the first place, or do you confuse them as the Government and the R. F. C. as being the same?

Mr. RANKIN. I consider the R. F. C. to be the Government.

Mr. GRANGER. Now, on this fluctuating rate of interest. If you borrow \$1,000,000 from the R. F. C., you mean that that rate of interest will fluctuate from year to year, or will that continue over the length of the loan?

Mr. RANKIN. I would prefer to have it continue over the length of the loan; but I am willing for the committee to go into that and call in their financial experts and find out whether or not it would make any difference for them to provide for that variation in it.

Mr. GRANGER. I just wanted to find out about those R. E. A. loans.

Mr. RANKIN. Yes.

Mr. GRANGER. Then, I understand that they are subject to fluctuation from year to year, or does their rate of interest run the same throughout the length of the loan?

Mr. RANKIN. My idea would be to make these loans to them for the 25 years at that straight rate of interest. You see, the R. E. A. does not have any money of its own at all. What it does is, it merely gets its money from the R. F. C. and lends it directly to the cooperatives; these cooperative power associations. And, I would say in that connection, that one of the greatest independent agencies ever set up in this country to perpetuate democracy and to build individualism is this system of cooperative power associations. They run their own associations.

Mr. COOLEY. Your purpose would be satisfied if you could get the money to the farmers at actual costs.

Mr. RANKIN. That is right.

Mr. COOLEY. That is right.

Mr. RANKIN. That is exactly what I want.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We thank you, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. RANKIN. I want to congratulate the committee on taking up this measure. I congratulate your chairman, who cannot be with us today for obvious reasons, on introducing it. I think it is one of the greatest steps forward that has been taken by the Congress in the last 10 years and, regardless of whether these amendments are incorporated or not, I shall support the bill; but I think you will improve it greatly by adding these provisions.

I thank you very much.

STATEMENT OF STEVE C. TATE, PRESIDENT, NATIONAL RURAL
ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS, TATE, GA.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We have before us Mr. Tate, president of the National R. E. A. Associations.

Mr. Tate, our time is limited this morning. We have some departmental officials here. Due to the fact that Congressman Rankin has gone rather fully into the matter, and I think made a wonderful presentation of the whole issue, I believe the committee has a pretty good understanding of just what is involved.

Mr. TATE. May I make this statement?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I was just going to suggest that you make a short statement and we will permit you to file for the record any written statement you desire.

Mr. TATE. Thank you, sir. I do not have a written statement. As a matter of fact, I was called out of the hayfield yesterday to come here and be with you.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. We would like to know where you were in a hayfield at this time of the year.

Mr. TATE. I was getting it off of the shock.

Mr. POAGE. Peanuts?

Mr. TATE. No; soybeans.

Gentlemen, it is not often that a fellow in my place has an opportunity to be here before such a fine group of men and, as Mr. Rankin says, we know that you are friendly and are on the job. We feel like we are in the hands of friends.

And in view of Mr. Ellis' absence, I was called in to tell you that the cooperative association does endorse these three amendments as proposed by Mr. Rankin.

Now, the association briefly is this: We represent, out of the 800 cooperatives, we have 560 cooperative members representing 654,688 farm families in 41 States.

The services of the association are to all cooperatives. We do not have any distinction. Anything that comes into the association, of benefit to the association, is reflected to all cooperatives alike.

I think it is the belief of all of us that there is a considerable difference between the ordinary business and cooperative business. One of the gentlemen, I believe, brought out the fact that certain private industries get loans through the Government and pay them back, and paid interest on them. My comparison there, sir, would be, that this being the cooperatives, is a nonprofit organization. We do not have stockholders that expect dividends. The services to the cooperatives are reflected to cheaper rates to the individual farmers.

I have been president of my local cooperative down there in Georgia since 1931, when it was organized. We meet once a month, our board of directors. I am paid \$3 for that meeting and 5 cents a mile for transportation.

I do not think that you would find in this country any other similar movement that has as low an overhead and operating costs.

By comparison to the amount of money received, for instance, the average superintendent's salary ranges from \$225 to \$300 a month and bookkeepers and linemen in proportion.

In my particular instance, we have borrowed from the Federal Government, through the R. E. A. and the R. F. C., in excess of \$400,000 as a corporate structure. Our overhead is at the very minimum.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I say, when I made reference to the question which I asked, I wanted to say this, that my purpose in asking those questions was my interest in trying to see that the cooperatives got every advantage that some of these business concerns are enjoying.

Mr. TATE. That is what I thought; but I just wanted to further amplify the fact that we were a purely and strictly nonprofit organization.

I think the question here, and your thought on it, will bring about the solution to these problems.

I am really happy that the matter is before your committee because I know that you will all be interested to know that as a result of the extensions of lines even now under the present U. M. C. program, with expenditures around \$9,000,000 since last February, up through October, there have been added to our lines approximately 53,000 farm families throughout the Nation. For every \$1 of that \$9,000,000 they are now producing, with the aid of electricity, \$13 worth of additional food products, and, if we can produce food to help win this war, it is just as essential, in my opinion, to continue that food production to help preserve the peace and to preserve our national economy.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. We thank you, Mr. Tate, for your statement.

I would like to say to this committee that I went over this bill rather carefully last night and I came to the conclusion that it was more or less a makeshift of legislation, because it does not attempt to cure—or correct, rather—all of the points of order that have been made from time to time against items appearing in the appropriation bill.

In my opinion, and I know that the rest of the members have felt the same as to points of order that have been raised and sustained, I do not think that there is justification for it, but, nevertheless, the reflection has been more or less on this committee, when as a matter of fact it looks like this committee has been circumvented in many instances, by this Department, or other departments, going around the committee and going to the Appropriations Committee for appropriations.

I had a conference this morning with Mr. Shields, the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, and Mr. Jump, and I think they more or less agree with what I have stated, and if it is agreeable to the committee, I would like to appoint a subcommittee to meet with Mr. Shields and Mr. Jump, and other representatives of the Department that they desire, and work out a bill that will take care of all of these different items appearing in the appropriations bill upon which points of order have been made from time to time. I think it is time that this committee made those corrections, and I further think that the committee should, if possible, work in conjunction with Judge Tarver, the chairman of the subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee, and the ranking Republican member on that committee. I think that those are the men who have permitted the objectionable provisions and permitting the circumvention, and I went so far as to call Judge Tarver on the telephone this morning and he said that he would be

glad to come in at such time as the committee wanted to confer with him, and I am sure that Mr. Hope, or some of the Republican members of this committee, could call the ranking Republican member on the subcommittee, and that he would likewise agree to give our subcommittee the benefit of his views on what is necessary to bring in the proper legislation.

Now, I would like to hear from the committee.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN (continuing). As to the suggestions I have made.

Mr. COOLEY. I move, Mr. Chairman, that the Chair be authorized to appoint a subcommittee of five to meet with Mr. Tarver and the ranking Republican member of the subcommittee, and bring about—

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The ranking Republican member of the subcommittee.

Mr. COOLEY. That is what I say, the ranking Republican member, and report a bill to this committee, providing legislation for the various appropriations, other than the Farm Security Administration, with which a special committee is at the present time dealing.

This bill attempts to deal in a rather superficial way with the Farm Security Administration by amending the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Purchase Act.

I would like for those provisions to be eliminated from consideration so that the special committee might continue its laudible efforts to bring in a bill dealing specifically with that question.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, may I ask a question?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes, Mr. Phillips.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am not quite clear. Is it your intention that this committee be appointed to discuss just this one bill and that that will replace this bill?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. It will replace that bill, but my purpose in appointing this committee is to have it work out a bill that will take care of all of the points of order that have heretofore been raised against items in the agricultural appropriation bill, except as to the Farm Security.

Mr. McCORD. Just to prevent a recurrence of the experiences we have had.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think that the bill—

Mr. McCORD. I would be glad to see that done.

Mr. PHILLIPS. I am very much for it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I want to heartily endorse the suggestion that has been made by the chairman and also the motion made by Mr. Cooley. Personally it has been very, very embarrassing to me as a member of this committee to have points of order raised against items in our agricultural appropriation bill to which there has never been any objection and which the farmers of this country wanted and needed, and I think we are just performing a duty now we have long owed to the Congress and to the farmers of our country, and I think we are just doing the right thing, and I want to not only endorse, but to pledge my hearty cooperation.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Andresen.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I have not felt it so much reflection on our committee as I have that it has been a reflection on those who bypassed our committee.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. But it has been our responsibility, Mr. Andresen: has it not?

Mr. ANDRESEN. We ought to bring in this legislation. That is what we are set up here to do, to bring in legislation dealing with the problems of agriculture, and we should bring in the authorization for the appropriations, and then it is up to the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. COOLEY. I agree with Mr. Zimmerman and Mr. Andresen's observations. We have never endeavored heretofore to do it, because the officials in the Department have gone straight to Judge Tarver's committee, and bypassed this committee.

Mr. PHILLIPS. We let them do it.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I am not defending that; but I think it is time to take time by the forelock and do something.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Did we kick them on the shins, as they went by?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Hope.

Mr. HOPE. It seems to me we are in this situation now. I agree with what Mr. Andresen said as to what has happened in the past. This committee has been bypassed, and that is not this committee's fault.

I think where this committee failed is in not making points of order earlier than we did on this matter.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. That is right.

Mr. HOPE. But now that we did make the points of order last year on practically all items for which no legislative authority existed, and we stated at the time that the committee was ready to hear the Department or anyone interested, with any suggestions they had for legislation, to grant that authority, and I think everybody admitted that most of those items in the appropriation bill were desirable, but that there should be some authority, legislative authority for them.

Now, since we have put ourselves in that position, since we did that last year, I think it is up to us, since the Department now comes up here with a bill, to go ahead and consider the matter and bring in a bill that the committee may agree upon as containing items for which there ought to be legislative authority, and we ought to follow that up then by raising points of order to any item that goes in an appropriation bill for which there is no authority.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The gentleman knows this, if he will permit, that there probably were at least 50 items in the agricultural appropriation bill that were subject to points of order.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. That is right.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So it is quite a job to go through and look into these things which I think should be done.

Mr. HOPE. The only way it can be done is through a subcommittee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. If there is no further discussion any of the members want to bring up, Mr. Cooley has made a motion, which has been seconded by Mr. McCord.

All in favor of the motion will signify by saying "aye." The ayes have it.

Mr. VOORHIS. Mr. Chairman, I propose that when the bill is prepared that it be brought before the committee.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Certainly, the subcommittee will report to the full committee.

Now, I am going to appoint that committee right now. I think we ought to get busy on this thing. And I want to impress upon the committee the necessity of going ahead and getting these items worked out. It is going to take a lot of work.

I hope that they will stick to their knitting and get through.

I am going to appoint Mr. Pace, Mr. Poage, and Mr. Grant from the Democratic side, and Mr. Hope and Mr. Andresen from the Republican side.

Now, I think there is one other matter that I want to take up with the committee in executive session.

(Thereupon, at 11:47 a. m., the committee proceeded to the consideration of other business, after which the committee adjourned.)

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RURAL ELECTRIFICATION

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1944

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
Washington, D. C.

The subcommittee met at 10 a. m., pursuant to a call, Hon. Stephen Pace, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

MR. PACE. The subcommittee will come to order. We shall hear first this morning Representative John E. Rankin.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN E. RANKIN, A REPRESENTATIVE IN CONGRESS FROM THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI

MR. RANKIN. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I shall take just a moment to say that the three main points in which we are most interested are the provision lowering the interest rate on loans to the cooperatives; the removal of the ceiling on the amount that Congress may allot for that purpose; and the extension of the time of payment. That does not mean that they have to take this time. I have had a quarrel with my cooperatives for not taking more time, because I have two that have already paid out, and I did not want them to do it; I wanted them to take that money and build lines to the little fellows across the creek and on the side road and beyond the pasture.

Of course, we are now making profits that are really paying dividends, to keep from reducing the rates again, at the request of the T. V. A., which tells us that every time we reduce rates, we increase consumption, and so much of this war power is needed today for war purposes. These two cooperatives are simply merely paying dividends, awaiting the time when we can get the materials without hampering the war effort. But what I wanted them to do in the beginning was take the full 20 or 25 years and use this surplus money to build additional lines. I want to see every farm home in America electrified at the lowest possible rates. In order to do that, it is necessary to lift the ceiling on the amount that may be allotted for that purpose, and it is necessary to give the cooperatives more time in which to pay the money back; likewise, it is necessary to reduce the rate of interest that they have to pay.

As to the other proposition, namely, the lifting of the limit on the population of the community that may be served, I am going to leave that to the discretion of the committee, of course, just as I shall leave all the rest of it. I want to say to you that we shall have plenty of time in which to straighten that out after we get these other provisions taken care of, after materials are made available.

I do not care to take up the time of the committee further. You were very kind to me when I was here before. I am tremendously interested in the program of electrifying the rural sections of this country, as I know all of you are.

Mr. PACE. We appreciate the interest you have shown in this matter, and I think I reflect the sentiments of the members of this committee when I say that we are in full accord with you in wanting every farmhouse in the United States to have the benefits under this program.

Mr. RANKIN. I know that.

Mr. PACE. Thank you very much.

Mr. RANKIN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PACE. I think that the representatives of the Treasury and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation will have a better understanding of the problem we are investigating if we let a representative of the R. E. A. outline the proposal somewhat. I may say to the members of the subcommittee that there was in H. R. 3572 language touching on this proposal, but that the R. E. A. and the R. E. A. cooperatives have come in and offered a substitute amendment for that which is contained in the bill. It may be a good idea for me to read the substitute amendment, so that you may have it clear in your minds. [Reading:]

(b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of said Act is amended to read as follows:

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at the same rate as shall be chargeable on loans to borrowers made in the same year pursuant to section 4, upon the security of the obligations of borrowers from the Administrator appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act or from the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration established by Executive Order Numbered 7037: *Provided, however,* That the maturity of such obligations incurred pursuant to section 5 for the purpose of financing the wiring of premises and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment shall not exceed two-thirds of the assured life thereof. The Administrator is hereby authorized to make all such endorsements, to execute all such instruments, and to do all such acts and things as shall be necessary to effect the valid transfer and assignment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of all such obligations or otherwise to secure loans made to the Administrator by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

(c) Subsection (b) of section 3 of said act is amended by striking out the words "for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided," and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided."

(d) Subsection (e) of section 3 is amended by striking out the words "*And provided further,* That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939," and by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a period.

(e) Section 4 is amended by striking out the words "*Provided, however,* That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed twenty-five years, and shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "*Provided, however,* That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed fifty years, and shall bear interest at a rate equal to

the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year :"

(f) Section 5 is amended by striking out the last sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "Such loans shall be for such terms, subject to such conditions and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall bear interest at the rate prescribed for loans under section 4."

(g) Section 12 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 12. The Administrator is authorized and empowered to extend the time of payment of interest on or principal of the obligations of borrowers from the Administrator, including obligations securing loans made to the Administrator by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: *Provided, however,* That with respect to obligations evidencing loans made under section 4, the time of payment of principal shall not be extended more than five years beyond the maximum period provided in section 4 for the self-liquidation of loans, and the time of payment of interest shall not be extended more than five years after such payment shall have become due: *And provided further,* That with respect to obligations, evidencing loans made under section 5, the time of payment of principal or interest shall not be extended more than five years after such payment shall have become due."

(h) Section 13 is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 13. As used in this Act, the term 'rural area' shall be deemed to mean any area of the United States not included within the boundaries of any city, village, or borough having a population in excess of ten thousand inhabitants, and such term shall be deemed to include both the farm and nonfarm population thereof; the term 'farm' shall be deemed to mean a farm as defined in the publications of the Bureau of the Census; the term 'person' shall be deemed to mean any natural person, firm, corporation, or association; the term 'Territory' shall be deemed to include any insular possession of the United States."

(i) Commencing with the effective date of this Act, loans made prior thereto by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator shall bear interest at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the fiscal year preceding the effective date of this Act, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed, upon the request of the Administrator, to extend the time of payment of each such loan for a period not to exceed fifty years from the respective dates upon which such loans were made.

(j) The Administrator is authorized and empowered to reduce the rate of interest on the obligations of borrowers from the Administrator which are outstanding on the effective date of this Act, including obligations securing loans made to the Administrator by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation: *Provided, however,* That the rate as reduced shall not be less than the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the fiscal year preceding the effective date of this Act.

Mr. Nicholson, are you also in sympathy with the proposals I have just read?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I should like to make a statement on the record about them.

Mr. PACE. I suggest that we hear first from Mr. Moore, because his organization favors these amendments. Then you can give us the benefit of your criticism. Mr. Moore now has the place formerly occupied by Mr. Clyde Ellis, now in the naval service, and is acting as executive secretary of the cooperatives.

**STATEMENT OF AVERY C. MOORE, SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
NATIONAL RURAL ELECTRIC COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, WASHINGTON, D. C.**

Mr. MOORE. Mr. E. J. Stoneman, executive vice president of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, and I as secretary-treasurer, represent our membership, composed of 566 rural electric cooperatives, public power districts, and public utility districts, which

have a total of 668,866 consumer members. It is on behalf of those farmers that we have made these proposed amendments.

These proposals, which the chairman has read, would permit R. E. A. to make loans to borrowers at a lower interest rate than is now charged. The present law requires R. E. A. to charge a rate which runs between $2\frac{1}{2}$ and $3\frac{3}{4}$ percent.

Mr. HOPE. That is the rate to the individual borrower?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. The rate direct to the cooperative, or the rate that the Government makes to the cooperative?

Mr. MOORE. Yes; through R. E. A.

The amendment would authorize a rate of about 1 percent or less. The difference is due to the change in the base for determining the interest rate which would apply. The present law uses as a base the interest rate on 10-year obligations of the Government; the amended law would use as a base the interest rate paid by the Government on all its loans.

Mr. HOPE. Do you mean all loans, including short-term and long-term obligations?

Mr. MOORE. The average, yes.

Mr. HOPE. The entire field of outstanding loans, or just the loans floated in that particular year in which the money is loaned to the cooperative? What do you mean by the term "all of its outstanding obligations"?

Mr. MOORE. The current rate of interest that the Government is paying on all of its obligations.

Mr. PACE. I might read the language.

Mr. HOPE. I remember the language; I could not understand what the language meant.

Mr. PACE (reading):

At a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. HOPE. So that would not be on all the outstanding obligations. The interest on the money that was borrowed would be at an average rate paid by the Federal Government on the money which was borrowed during the preceding fiscal year.

Mr. POAGE. That would mean that if the interest rate went up in a given year the interest rate to the borrowers would go up in like manner?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. In carrying it out to the association, if the rate were high in the preceding year, the year preceding in which a loan was made, and you were making a loan to an association for 50 years, that loan would carry the same rate, then, all the way through, for the life of the loan; is that your understanding of it?

Mr. MOORE. Yes.

Mr. HOPE. Then, if in the next year the average interest rate on Government obligations was lower, the cooperative that got its loan that year would have a lower interest rate during the entire life of its loan—50 years?

Mr. MOORE. That is right. Is not that the way you understand it, Mr. Poage?

Mr. POAGE. That is the way I understand it. Of course, there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to the best method, but that is the way I understand it. There is something to your thought that we should establish a rate which would fluctuate each year in accordance with the interest rate that the Government paid in the last year. But I think clearly that this was written so that it would give that co-operative a fixed, definite interest rate throughout the life of its loan; and if it was fortunate and came in during a period of low interest rates, the rate would remain low during the life of the loan; if it was unfortunate and came in during a period of high interest rates, it would always have to pay the high interest rate.

I remember this was discussed at one of the regional meetings at Roanoke, and several of the members expressed the view that they would rather have a definite, fixed interest rate, so that they would know what they were going to have to pay, rather than have the possible advantage of a fluctuating rate. It was felt, as I think it is clearly true, that as far as the Government is concerned, it will work out to almost exactly the same thing over a period of time, because you will get, by the law of averages, some cooperatives paying a high rate and some a low rate, and the amount of money the Government will get out of it will be almost precisely the same.

Mr. HOPE. Would not that depend on whether they came in to the same extent when high rates prevailed as when low rates prevailed? It seems to me that high rates would discourage participation, and to that extent you might modify the average.

Mr. POAGE. That might be true.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do the different cooperatives now pay different rates of interest?

Mr. MOORE. Different rates. Some, because of changes in the act, are paying 3 percent. and others from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ percent.

Mr. PACE. For what reason?

Mr. MOORE. Changes in the act, I believe, in previous years.

Mr. POAGE. And also due to the fact that the present act requires the interest rate to be based on the average rate that the United States Government pays on its long-term obligations, and the average rate that the Government has been paying on its long-term obligations has changed. In other words, 5 years ago the Government was paying more on its long-term obligations than it is today.

Mr. PACE. Under the proposal that they now make, the fluctuation would be even greater as against the preceding year.

Go ahead. Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. This amendment would permit reduction of the interest rate on all outstanding R. E. A. loans made of the past to approximately 1 percent. The exact rate would be determined by the average rate of interest paid by the Government on all its loans floated in the fiscal year preceding the adoption of the amendment by Congress.

Third, they would permit R. E. A. to make loans for a period of 50 years and would permit the extension of existing loans to a maximum of 50 years.

Fourth, they would direct R. F. C. to make available each year to R. E. A., for loan by R. E. A. by the cooperatives and other borrowers, such amounts as Congress may annually determine; would also authorize to appropriate from the Treasury such amounts for loans by

R. E. A. for rural electrification as the Congress annually determines. These two technical provisions are most important since, under the existing law, R. F. C. does not have continuing authority to advance funds to R. E. A. and congressional appropriation of Treasury funds are limited to \$40,000 a year and until June 30, 1946. The Fulmer bill in its present form would provide authorization to R. F. C. to make advances to R. E. A. The proposed amendments would fix the rate of interest charged by R. F. C. at the same rate as R. E. A. would charge on its loans to the cooperatives. The interest rate on past R. F. C. advances to R. E. A. would be adjusted to a lower rate. The net effect of all of these adjustments would be that R. E. A. would obtain new money from R. F. C. at the same lowered rate which would be charged to R. E. A. borrowers and that same lowered rate would apply to past advances by R. F. C. to R. E. A. and by R. E. A. to its borrowers.

Mr. POAGE. As I understand it, what that does is to let R. F. C. lend money to R. E. A. at the same rate that R. E. A. lends money to its borrowers?

Mr. MOORE. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. Which is, of course, the average rate that the United States pays on all of its outstanding obligations during the preceding year, which would normally give, as I understand it, would it not, the R. F. C. pays a reasonably substantial margin of profit, in that the R. F. C. only for short-term money and borrows its money at a substantially lower rate than the average Government rate? It is indicated there that you are giving the R. F. C. a substantial profit in the transaction.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You do not mean that the R. F. C. should charge the same rate of interest that the R. F. C. charges private industry?

Mr. POAGE. No. What R. F. C. charges other borrowers is a fixed rate, and R. F. C. is going to charge R. E. A. at exactly the same rate that R. E. A. gets from the cooperatives.

Mr. MOORE. That is right.

Mr. POAGE. The rate R. E. A. is getting from the cooperatives is the average rate on all United States obligations during the preceding year; but the rate the R. F. C. must pay to get that money is substantially lower, as I understand it.

Mr. MOORE. That is my understanding.

Mr. POAGE. The R. F. C. pays no long-term interest. I mean that it has no 2 or 2½ percent bonds outstanding.

Mr. HOPE. The question is whether R. F. C. would be able to borrow money 10 years from now on short-term rates as well as it can now. If they have to pay more for it, they might lose money.

Mr. POAGE. If they have to pay more, it will raise the average rate of United States obligations, which would in turn raise the rates paid by the cooperatives.

Mr. PACE. Proceed, Mr. Moore.

Mr. MOORE. Fifth, the amendments would eliminate the provision in the present law limiting service to persons "who are not receiving central station service" and would change the definition of "rural areas" so that it would include areas with a population of 10,000 or less instead of 1,500 or less. This would permit true "areal coverage" by the cooperatives and would bring electric service to countless thou-

sands of unserved farms in areas which can only be reached through served areas or areas with a population of more than 1,500.

I should like to read part of a letter received from Mr. H. E. Carter, manager of the Inter-County Rural Electric Cooperative, Inc., of Hillsboro, Ohio. [Reading]:

In order to complete the task it will be necessary to continue the authorization by Congress, which in turn will make loan funds available to the Administrator of Rural Electrification Administration. Loan funds must also be made available to existing cooperatives whose burdens of service to rural America becomes more critical by the hour. In other words, additions and changes become necessary because of increased load and demands on the cooperative by its members who depend on its cooperative and rightly so. It is a guaranty that the cooperative way is sound.

Second, we favor the acquisition of properties by the cooperatives and the use of funds through the Rural Electrification Administration for such purposes. We also believe cooperatives should have loan funds made available to them for the purpose of building and operating as well as acquiring both generating and transmission facilities. We urge that the portion of the bill which specifically authorizes the use of loan funds for such purposes be retained. It is important. We see no reason why the power utilities have the right to say we cannot purchase property. It would seem to us that in order to retain our democratic way of life, we must break that long-felt opinion of some that the power business belongs to the utilities. Every piece of property purchased from the utilities by cooperatives has been paid for by the money loaned by the Rural Electrification Administration or other agency which, in turn, will be paid back to that agency by the members. They have every right to own their own business.

Third, that the 50-year amortization plan should be made available to those who wish to pay off their loan on a 50-year basis rather than the 25-year basis. There are several points in favor of this and we propose to mention a few in this letter. One of the most important being the fact that not all of the costs included in the electric systems depreciate over a period of years. Some of the best examples would be organization of the cooperative which is included in the capital accounts of the system. Land and land rights is another important item. On our own system we have invested over \$38,000 in that one item. We also know that conductors such as copper and aluminum do not deteriorate rapidly. When conductors are replaced it is more often due to undercarrying capacities, rather than because the product is worn out. It is also important to mention the maintenance over a period of years, for a large percentage of the existing construction will be replaced. As time goes on these replacements will be with new and improved devices.

Another important item is the lowering of cost of construction originally. As an example, our first lines, one of which is known as A project cost a total of a little over \$272,000. That amount constructed 273.5 miles of line. The average per mile would be slightly under \$1,000. However, on E project, the fifth and last section, the average cost per mile was just a few dollars over \$700. It is only natural for us to expect construction costs to be lowered in the next 25 years.

As the situation now exists, it is the pioneer consumer of Rural Electric Cooperative who will be forced to pay the cost of cheap power later on. It is our opinion the pioneer should be given the advantages of the average cost of power over the next 50 years rather than, over 25, or as nearly as possible, perhaps, we should say.

The fourth, and in our opinion the most important, is the reduction of the interest. In contact with many of the managers and officials of the other cooperatives we doubt if any, and if so, only a small percentage, wish to see Rural Electrification subsidized. They wish to stand on a purely sound basis of repaying their loans in full, and at no cost to the Government.

However, they do not wish to subsidize the Government to the tune of over \$1,000,000 per year. At the present time, our own cooperative has the first loan in the amount of \$303,000. This loan contract was made on the 3 percent interest rate. The interest rates on the remainder of the loans vary between the 3 percent figure to 2.46 percent. The last loan being drawn at 2.46. Some of the later projects have made all loan contracts at the lowest interest rates. Again, it is the pioneer who pays the high interest rate for the use of Government money. We believe from this one standpoint above, it is sufficient reason for the refund-

ing of present loans and issuance of new loans. While we realize the rates of interest would vary as to the rate paid by the Government; but, the variation of interest rates would be small between cooperative of different ages if the Russell-Rankin bill should become a part of the act.

Some of the cooperatives have had a hard struggle, to say nothing of those people who have been unable to obtain electric service because they happen to live in a sparsely settled section or area. Too, we wish to point out that cooperatives who operate on a greater margin of profit are able to give their members better service as well as more services.

We could take pages discussing the advantages of lower interest rates; but, we are sure you are as well, if not better, acquainted with the situation as a whole.

Fifth, we believe that a rural area should be deemed to mean any city not over 10,000 inhabitants. At the present time, we have cities who wish to be served by the lines of Rural Electrification. They have citizens who are members of Rural Electrification Cooperatives and wish to be served by their own cooperatives. The Rural Electrification Act as it was set forth and now in force to prohibit the serving of towns of not more than 1,500 population was to protect the power companies. To us it would seem only in accord with the democratic principles of our Government to change the act to permit cities to be served up to 10,000 as suggested.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Moore, we thank you. We shall now hear from Mr. Nicholson.

STATEMENT OF VINCENT D. NICHOLSON, DEPUTY ADMINISTRATOR, RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION, ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Nicholson, we should like to hear from you on the three proposals that have been made: First, the change in the rate of interest to R. E. A.; second, the extension of the life of R. E. A.; and third, the extension of the term of the loans which R. E. A. makes to the cooperatives.

Mr. NICHOLSON. First, for the record, I should like to refer to a statement made by the chairman to the effect that these amendments which Mr. Moore discussed had been submitted or recommended by R. E. A. They were submitted by the R. E. A.-financed cooperatives, but were not submitted by our organization. By that I do not mean that we are not in sympathy with them, but I want to make it clear that we did not submit them.

Mr. HOPE. Has the R. E. A. considered these amendments and taken a position on them, and are you going to speak for the R. E. A. officially in your statement?

Mr. NICHOLSON. So far as the committee wants me to do it, I think I can represent the views of my colleagues in R. E. A.—the Administrator and the other deputy.

Mr. PACE. If you cannot speak for R. E. A., we do not care to hear from you.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I say, I can speak for my colleagues. The necessity for this amendment arose, in the first instance, when a point of order was raised last year to the provision that has usually been inserted in the appropriation act providing for funds from R. F. C. to finance the R. E. A. program. Some of the matters discussed by Mr. Moore relate rather closely to that problem. The amendment to section 3-A takes care of that.

But there is also a problem arising under section 3-B. That is the section in the present law which authorizes annual appropriations for 8 years, beginning with the fiscal year 1938 and, therefore, ending with the fiscal year 1946.

Mr. PACE. As I understand it, if that language is not changed, then at the end of 1946, there will be no authority for the continuation of R. E. A.?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I think that under rule 21, clause 2, of the House Rules, Congress probably could not, within the rules, make annual appropriations in the absence of some such authorizing language. I have found that all Congressmen do not seem to be of the same opinion as to the interpretation of that rule, but that seems to be the prevailing opinion. So the amendment to section 3-B, proposed by Mr. Moore, would solve that problem and would treat the rural electrification program very much as most other programs within the Government are treated, as long as the need for the program exists, and would authorize that a sum be appropriated annually, as Congress may determine.

Mr. ANDRESEN. May I ask a question there? How much money has been loaned out?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Well, Congress has appropriated approximately \$500,000,000. The war and the critical material situation have prevented the disbursement of money to borrowers in large part during the last 2 years, so the total sums already advanced to borrowers are slightly under \$400,000,000.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is for the present fiscal year?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No; altogether.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Oh, all told?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Out of that sum, how much has been repaid?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The last figure that I have available here are as of September 30, 1943, but the present situation is not substantially different from that, and as of that date there had been repayments of principal that was due of \$27,225,106. There had been advance payments by borrowers in excess of the amount of principal due of \$14,094,418.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How much were the interest payments?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The interest payments as of that date were \$26,794,146, as against payments due of \$23,954,615.

Mr. PACE. In other words, there is an amount of only about \$300,000 delinquent?

Mr. NICHOLSON. \$131,799 delinquent as of that date.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are these repayments of loans and payments of interest coming back into the Treasury, or do they remain in the revolving fund?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No. There is no revolving fund. Most of the repayments go to R. F. C. because most of our obligations from borrowers have been pledged as collateral to R. F. C. Repayments on any obligations not pledged to R. F. C. are covered back into the Treasury.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So, it is necessary to have additional appropriations from Congress if you are to continue the extension from R. E. A. lines?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes; it is. The program would come to an end under the present act of Congress, in my opinion, at the end of the fiscal year 1946, unless there is amendatory legislation.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What was the reason why 1946 was the date fixed for the termination of the making of loans?

Mr. NICHOLSON. There was, at the time the act was passed, discussion of the probable length of this program, which was entirely new. In the minds of many people, it was experimental, and the figure of 10 years was pulled out of the air. For the first year, funds from R. F. C. were authorized—in provisions of the act other than section 3-B—so provision was made for 9 additional years, ending in the fiscal year 1946, making a total program of 10 years.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Was it not also contemplated that these cooperatives would be on their own feet and making their own by that time?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Well, they are getting on their own feet faster than most of us thought in the earlier days was possible; but continuing the program requires, of course, the furnishing of service to additional farms not now served. When this program began, there were about 10 percent of the farms in America with electric service. Now the percentage is a little over 40 percent, with approximately 60 percent of the American farms still without electric service.

Mr. HOPE. Let me ask you right here: You have on hand now something like \$100,000,000 of unloaned funds?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No; the funds are obligated.

Mr. HOPE. All of the \$500,000,000 is obligated?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Most of it. I do not have the exact figures, but most of it has been obligated.

Mr. HOPE. All right. What I want to get at is this: You do not lose that? That money does not lapse at the end of the year, so that it may not be used?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No, there is a carry-over provision in the act; and even if there were not, under the law governing Government obligations, the money would have to be held available to take care of obligations once incurred by the Government. Even if we do not obligate it, the act provides that it carries over to the succeeding year or years.

Mr. HOPE. You expect to use all the \$500,000,000 that you have mentioned?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Oh, yes. Projects are all approved and ready to go as soon as war conditions permit.

Mr. PACE. Let me ask one or two direct questions, so that we may proceed a little more rapidly. Your organization approves the extension of time without limit, as provided in this proposed amendment?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes. I should imagine that all the people in my organization approve of the program and do not want it cut off before it is finished.

Mr. PACE. Then, what is your opinion with regard to the change in the borrowing rate?

Mr. NICHOLSON. With reference to the interest rate problem that Mr. Moore discussed, there are, of course, two aspects of it. The first is the interest rate paid to the R. F. C.

Mr. PACE. Let us take that up first.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The second is the interest rate paid by the cooperatives.

The present system is somewhat illogical for the reason that the rate of interest paid to the R. F. C. is more than the rate of interest which is charged to borrowers, so automatically there is at least a bookkeeping loss with respect to every loan that we make. The

interest rate to cooperatives has ranged from 2.46 to 2.88 percent under this statute, and the interest rate under the statute which is paid to R. F. C. is 3 percent. So looking at R. E. A. as a borrowing and lending enterprise, it loses money every time it makes a loan.

Mr. HOPE. How did that situation ever occur in the first place? It does not sound very logical. Was it written into the law deliberately at the time the law was enacted?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I suppose it was done deliberately, but with respect to this provision it evidently did not receive the thought it should have received. The bill originally introduced in the Senate by Senator Norris was amended several times. There were some committee amendments and some amendments on the floor of the Senate and of the House, and the result was that this illogical interest rate developed without anybody, evidently, noticing it sufficiently at the time.

Mr. ANDRESEN. How large a sum is it that you have borrowed from the R. F. C.?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The first money R. E. A. spent was under the Emergency Relief Act of 1935, before the enactment of the present statute. That was a small amount and totaled only \$13,931,000. Then, the next year, under the present R. E. A. act, which provided for R. F. C. borrowing not to exceed \$50,000,000, we borrowed \$46,500,000 from the R. F. C. The next year Congress made an appropriation out of the Treasury of \$30,000,000. That was the fiscal year 1938. In the fiscal year 1939 Congress appropriated \$40,000,000 out of the Treasury. Also, in the fiscal year 1939 Congress authorized borrowings of \$100,000,000 from the R. F. C. So in 1939 the total program was \$140,000,000. In the fiscal year 1940, in the appropriation bill, Congress authorized borrowings of \$100,000,000 from R. F. C.; in 1942, another \$100,000,000; in 1943, \$10,000,000, that reduction being on account of the effect of the war upon our program. In the current fiscal year \$20,000,000 was appropriated out of the Treasury, because of a point of order which was raised which prevented an authorization in the appropriations act for R. F. C. borrowings as was the desire of the Appropriations Committee.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What is the total amount, then, that the R. E. A. owes to the R. F. C. on which you are paying 3 percent interest?

Mr. NICHOLSON. \$356,500,000.

Mr. HOPE. That is less than repayments?

Mr. NICHOLSON. That is total borrowings from R. F. C., and the amount now due is that amount less repayments.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What amount of this money are the cooperatives paying 3 percent on?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The only amount on which they are paying 3 percent is the \$13,931,000, which was lent under the Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935. The first R. E. A. Administrator fixed 3 percent as the interest rate upon those loans. Since then the rate has varied from year to year and under the formula as provided in the statute it has ranged from 2.46 to 2.88, if the figures furnished me are correct.

Mr. PACE. In order that the record may reflect the true facts, the original appropriation to R. E. A. was not an appropriation but was an authorization to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make a loan of \$50,000,000 at 3 percent.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Under the present statute.

Mr. PACE. That was for 1 year. Then, the act contemplated that thereafter the appropriation of not exceeding \$40,000,000 would be made directly out of the Treasury.

Mr. NICHOLSON. That would seem to be the intendment of the act as worded.

Mr. PACE. It seems to me it is rather plain. That has been carried out, with the exception of those years when Congress, through the appropriations act, have authorized other borrowings from the Treasury at 3 percent.

Mr. NICHOLSON. No; not from the Treasury.

Mr. PACE. I mean from the R. F. C.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes; that is right.

Mr. PACE. All your borrowings from the R. F. C. have been at 3 percent?

Mr. NICHOLSON. The act so requires.

Mr. PACE. I am not sure about that.

Mr. NICHOLSON. You say you are not sure that the act requires 3 percent?

Mr. PACE. I do not think the act authorizes more than one borrowing from R. F. C.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes; but in each appropriation act the language of section 3-A has been repeated, which calls for 3 percent.

Mr. PACE. I agree with you on that, but this act does not do that; the annual appropriation acts did that.

Mr. NICHOLSON. That is right.

Mr. PACE. Section 5 authorizes you to lend this money to the cooperatives at a varying rate of interest, determined by the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations having a maturity of 10 years or more after the date thereof.

Mr. NICHOLSON. In sections 4 and 5; there are two kinds of loans.

Mr. PACE. On the money you have secured from the Treasury on direct appropriations you have had the rate fixed by the average interest rate for the 10 preceding years.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The average rate paid on obligations with maturities of 10 years or more issued during the last preceding fiscal year; and the same is true of the money we have borrowed from R. F. C., because all the money which we lend to cooperatives is, of course, governed by this interest rate provision as it appears in section 4.

Mr. POAGE. You say that the interest rate is fixed by the average interest rate for the 10 preceding years? I understood it was the preceding year.

Mr. PACE. Let me read the act into the hearings, so that not only may the members of this committee understand it, but also all others. [Reading:]

Such loans—

referring to the loans which R. E. A. makes to the cooperatives—

shall be for such times, subject to such conditions, and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall be at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.

Mr. POAGE. That is the point. You had said during the preceding 10 years. As I understand it, it means during the preceding single

year, but based upon the average interest rate of any bonds having a 10 year maturity rate or longer. It is during the preceding year; not the 10 years preceding.

Mr. PACE. Issued during the preceding year.

Mr. POAGE. That is right.

Mr. PACE. Go ahead, Mr. Nicholson, please.

Mr. NICHOLSON. It would see mobvious that something ought to be done about this spread of interest rate which is paid to the R. F. C. and the interest rate which is charged to the cooperatives.

With reference to the other matter discussed by Mr. Moore, namely, the interest rate charged to cooperatives, the view of R. E. A. is this: Compatible with the general theory and purposes of this legislation, we feel that the cost to the farmers and their cooperatives ought to be just as low as is consonant with good public policy. The program is a lending program; there are no grants. The program is expected to be self-liquidating, as the act prescribes; but within those limits it seems also to be the intendment of the legislation that electricity shall be made just as widely available to the American farmer as possible. Our financing necessarily goes into areas where for the most part private capital has been unwilling or unable to go. That is the reason for the Government program.

As time goes on, the problem of what we call thin territory becomes more acute, of course. Naturally, for the most part, the first R. E. A. systems were those that were built in the more thickly settled areas, because there it was more likely that the farmers would get together and organize a cooperative. It was felt that the first lines should be built in areas where there were the most farmers. From now on there will be increasingly this problem of how to reach farmers where there are not three or four farms to the mile. Our loans are 100-percent loans. That is because it was felt that the farmers should spend their money for appliances and equipment. There was no use having a farmer get electricity at his meter unless he was able to use it. It has been our experience to date that the farmers have spent on their own premises an amount just about equivalent to the cost of what we call the high line, the cooperative line to reach the farm. Such lines range in cost from \$600 to \$1,000 a mile, roughly speaking, with an average cost of perhaps \$800 a mile. After a few years of operation of the line, it has been our experience that farmers along the line spend about that amount on their equipment.

In order to have loans that qualify under the self-liquidating requirements of the statute, we are, of course, going to have an increasing problem as we process loan applications to reach farms in what we call this thin territory. It is because of that situation, I take it, that this national association, representing these cooperatives, has made the proposal that the interest rate cooperatives be based upon the interest rate on all the obligations of the Government, including short-term obligations, instead of the present provisions.

Mr. PACE. Are you for that or against it?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Well, personally I am for it.

Mr. PACE. I mean the R. E. A.

Mr. NICHOLSON. I think my colleagues are for it; yes.

Mr. PACE. Are you also for the extending of the terms of the loans from 25 to 50 years?

Mr. NICHOLSON. We would not be opposed to it, but our organization has not taken a formal position upon it, so I cannot speak for R. E. A. on that point. That provision would enable a certain additional amount of financing to be done in some of these thin areas. It is my opinion that it would not greatly increase the amount of financing we can do, because the amortization payments, upon the loan, of course, represent only a fraction of the operating cost of the cooperatives; they have exactly the same operating cost whether it is thin territory or not. That provision would solve the problem of some farmers in thinly settled rural communities,

Mr. PACE. Since we must act on this proposal within the next few days, I think this committee would like to have you call a meeting of the administrative authorities of R. E. A. and then give us their position on each of these proposals in order that we may have the benefit of their study and fix the opinion on it.

Mr. NICHOLSON. The reason I may have seemed somewhat hesitant to answer is that R. E. A. is a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, and determination of policies of this kind are made by the Secretary and not by the R. E. A. administrator. So I do not feel the same freedom that I might feel if we were not a bureau in the Department. I do not know what recommendation the Department of Agriculture might want to make on that. But the committee can find out, of course, by questioning them.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Such a recommendation would have to be approved by the Bureau of the Budget, too, would it not?

Mr. NICHOLSON. We have to clear answers to all such inquiries through the Bureau of the Budget; yes.

Mr. POAGE. Which means that we will never get an answer.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I do not know about that. Now, you say you favor this lower rate of interest that is proposed, and you think that your organization, the R. E. A., favors it. Have you had a conference on it and taken any formal action?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Oh, it has been discussed dozens and dozens of times over the past 2 or 3 years. As we began to get into this problem of having to turn down loan applications because our feasibility studies indicated that they would not qualify under our standards, we have had to consider the problem of how to handle the program of rural electrification in the future and seek some solution.

There was some reference during the course of Mr. Moore's testimony to the fact that after the rate of interest had been determined for 1 year the rate of interest in subsequent years might become higher. Of course, that is true, and that has happened. The rate of interest now is a little greater than it was 2 or three years ago, but the Government has not lost any money, because the financing to take care of our loans at that lower rate of interest had already been accomplished by the Government, because the Government had borrowed that money.

Mr. ANDRESEN. On short-term loans; and these loans are to be retained for a good many years.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Except that the Government borrows \$100,000,000 either directly or through the R. F. C. and then lends it to the R. E. A. The financing has been accomplished so far as that particular program is concerned.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The R. F. C. may have to repay that money that it borrowed within 3 years, while the money that you got from them is loaned out for a longer period.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Yes; that is true; but they will get it, and it will be paid back ultimately. My only point was that so far as the difference in interest rate is concerned the Government loses no money. There are other questions of policy involved. But if you make a loan now at the 2.88 percent interest, the Government has already completed the financing necessary to make that loan for that rate of interest or lower—considerably lower, of course—taking into account the short-term as well as long-term obligations.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Let me ask you a question about the number of years in which a loan can be repaid. What is the average life of the average power line?

Mr. NICHOLSON. Of course, different parts of a system have different ages; but taking a rough average, engineers tell me that it is something in the neighborhood of 25 or 30 years.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think it would be advisable to have the maturity of the loan be only sufficient to cover the life of the line, rather than a longer time?

Mr. NICHOLSON. I once bought a bond of a utility company that matured in a hundred years.

Much financing in the electric utility field has been for periods in excess of the average life of the facilities financed.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You do not want the high finance that took place in private utilities, do you?

Mr. NICHOLSON. No. I think that is an example studiously to be avoided. Of course, there is a problem of policy, as to what emphasis Congress wants to put on this program: whether it wants to emphasize the social aspects of this program in American agriculture, or whether it wants to emphasize the banking aspects.

Mr. ANDRESEN. The idea was that these should be self-liquidating and self-sustaining projects, the Government to pay the cost of the lines in order to give them a start.

Mr. NICHOLSON. These cooperatives out of their own desire and under the conditions that we impose upon them must set aside a depreciation reserve or maintenance reserve sufficient to keep the lines in good repair as is true of any soundly managed enterprise. So the line does not wear out all at once; it wears out a little bit one year, a little bit another year. A pole will go bad or a conductor will come down or a transformer will blow up. So from year to year a line is constantly being rehabilitated as needed. The basic security of the Government is the earning power of the systems.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You have to have constant maintenance. I know that frequently out in southern Minnesota we have sleet storms that destroy a large amount of line, and that must be immediately restored if the farms are to have service.

Speaking about some of the requirements that the R. E. A. has imposed upon the cooperatives, I know of some requirements which have not been in accord with very good business practices and have been very much against some of the ideas of the cooperatives which want to do business in a businesslike way.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Well, I wish you would advise me some time, if you will, what those matters are.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I shall be very glad to do that. The R. E. A. has threatened to fire managers in some cooperatives in my district because they wanted to conduct business in a businesslike way. But we shall not go into that now.

Mr. PACE. I think, inasmuch as you are not in a position to speak officially about these provisions, that we shall suspend with your statement and call on the Secretary for his official recommendations, because that would guide the committee.

Mr. NICHOLSON. My function, as I saw it, was largely to give you information and to throw as much light as I could on the program and on these problems.

Mr. PACE. We have with us gentlemen from the Treasury and the R. F. C., in order that we may take a single shot on the financial end right now. I wish you would stay with us, though, Mr. Nicholson.

Mr. NICHOLSON. Very well.

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM T. HEFFELFINGER, ASSISTANT TO THE UNDER SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

Mr. PACE. Mr. Heffelfinger, what the committee is particularly interested in is, first, the question of changing the operation of R. E. A. from direct appropriations from the United States Treasury to borrowings from the R. F. C.; and then, this proposal to borrow from the R. F. C. on a reduced interest rate, as read to you. The committee would deeply appreciate the benefit of your views.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Mr. Chairman, we had very little information as to the purpose of this meeting this morning or about the particular bill under consideration. We were told that the committee wanted some factual information concerning our operations. I am in no position to express the Department's policy views on this matter. I have no authority to do that. I am here to give whatever facts as to our operations that the committee may desire.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Then, may I ask a question, getting down to facts? What is the average rate of interest that the Treasury is now paying on Government obligations?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. We very seldom approach an average that will be, on all obligations, as low as that incorporated in this pending amendment, with respect to that proposed amendment to your bill. It seems to me that you may want to give some consideration to what it really contemplates.

We have outstanding some \$13,000,000,000 worth of so-called Treasury notes which run for 90 days. They are turned over and over and give $\frac{3}{8}$ percent. During the course of a year we issue \$52,000,000,000 worth of these obligations. We pay off \$39,000,000,000. We have net outstanding at any time \$13,000,000,000. That operation would destroy any rate you would get under this provision in your proposed amendment. It would bring the average rate away down.

Mr. PACE. Those operations would be included in that language?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. As now stated. At the same time, we have now some 25 billion dollars worth of certificates of indebtedness which run for 12 months or less. Those certificates are in the process of being rolled over from month to month.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What is the average rate?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Those that run for a year are seven-eighths of one percent; but the average rate ordinarily approached, which is incorporated in some statute—for example, for investment of Federal old age survivors investment trust fund and the unemployment insurance fund—is an average rate in multiples of one-eighth percent next under the average of the outstanding debt as of a particular time. There we take the broad range of outstanding debt, from short-term bonds to long-term bonds, and get the average for a particular day. That average is 1.96 percent at present. It takes in short and long; it takes in those that we issue on special trust funds; it takes in those that we sell on the market.

Mr. ANDRESEN. What is the highest rate of interest that you pay on any Government bond?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. At the present time, and for some time past, 2½ percent for the bonds running from 20 to 26 years—that is, market obligations. Savings bonds, which are the popular issue, have a rate of 2.9 percent for the 10 years.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you not lend with an interest rate of 3 percent the money that is taken out of the reserves in the social security fund?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. That was the original rate at which it was invested under the 1939 agreement. It is now invested at the average rate of one-eighth next lower than the average, which is currently 1⅞ percent.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So that fund, then, is not reimbursed with interest at 3 percent, as some of us thought it was?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. There are some 3-percent obligations still outstanding, unmatured; but as they are matured and reinvested, the rate currently is 1⅞ percent.

Mr. ANDRESEN. With reference to these long-term loans—that is, beyond these short-term loans—what did you say was the average rate on those borrowings?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. The long-term loans floated in the market—for example, in the drive we have had—have been at 2.5 percent. Then, we have a substantial amount of Savings bonds which average 2.9 percent for the 10-year period.

Mr. ANDRESEN. So the general average would be between those two?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Between those two; and I believe it has averaged, for those certified to R. E. A. in recent years, somewhere around 2.5 percent.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Heffelfinger, in your judgment, should this committee in acting upon this matter consider the cost of money to the Treasury, or should we rather consider the cost of money to the R. F. C., from whom it is proposed to make these borrowings?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. As I say, Mr. Chairman, that, it seems to me, verges on a matter of policy. I have not given any consideration to it from a personal standpoint. It seems to me it is a matter of policy for the Congress to determine. I do not know what the Treasury's official views would be on that question.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Are the borrowings of the R. F. C. guaranteed?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. At the present time the R. F. C. gets its money from the Treasury. Up until 1941 it was in the practice of issuing obligations direct in the market. In 1941 the Secretary of the Treasury asked all Government corporations to get their money from the Treasury, so as to avoid complications in the market, with a number of

Federal agencies borrowing at the same time that the Treasury had so much borrowing to do. So at the present time the Treasury obtains the money needed by R. F. C. and the other corporations, and we charge 1 percent for it.

Mr. ANDRESEN. You really charge them a lower rate than the Treasury has to pay out when it borrows money from the people?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. We charge as much as we can get, of course. But in connection with the rate we charge the R. F. C. and the other corporations, some of that money they hold for only a few days or a few months. They pay it back as the money comes in. On the average we thought 1 percent was a fair rate, taking into account the purposes the corporations use it for. A lot of the use of that money is without interest.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Does the Treasury hold any long-term obligations of the R. F. C.?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. No; we do not.

Mr. ANDRESEN. It is all short term?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. It is all short term. Within 5 years, ordinarily, their obligations run.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Their maximum rate on that is 1 percent?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. One percent.

Mr. POAGE. I do not understand that. I understand that the R. F. C. was paying you for it—all long-term obligations of the United States.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. No, sir.

Mr. POAGE. That is the rate that they charge the cooperatives?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. No. The rates we get from the R. F. C. are a matter of contract between the Treasury and the R. F. C. We try to get as much as we can, and they try to pay as little as they can, perhaps. But taking into consideration all the factors—some of their money they have only a few days—we get 1 percent on that. Some they have had for 2 or 3 years, and 1 percent was their rate for that. So the average of 1 percent is what we agreed on.

Mr. PACE. Let me get clear that figure of 1.96 percent. You say that is the average rate on all borrowings?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. No.

Mr. PACE. What is that?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. That is the average rate upon all the obligations now outstanding. Some of those obligations were borrowed 10 or 15 years ago at much higher rates; some were borrowed last week at a very low rate. But the average of everything outstanding—the sum of \$170,000,000,000 of obligations, to take them as a whole, long-term, short-term, and those issued to Government trust funds—the average of all is 1.96 percent.

Mr. PACE. What would be your views with regard to a provision in this bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to R. E. A. at 2 percent, inasmuch as that is at the moment in excess of your over-all average and is at the moment twice the rate you are now charging R. F. C.?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. As I say, Mr. Chairman, that would be a matter for the Treasury to discuss their departmental policy position on. I do not want to give you the impression that I am trying to dodge the question, but it is just a matter of my position of trying to express my opinion contrary to some position the Department may want to take officially.

Mr. PACE. I take no exceptions to your position on it, but that is really what the committee would like to know.

Mr. POAGE. I may say this, as it relates to this and every other hearing; that unless the Congress of the United States is willing to require that department officials come here and talk to committees and give them information that they have and give their opinions, we might just as well close here on the calling of representatives. I am not blaming Mr. Heffelfinger in the least.

You cannot get the Secretary of the Treasury to come here. You just try it. You cannot get him to give us a written opinion in 6 months' time. You just try it. The department officials will kill you with delay. They will kill you with sending it through the Bureau of the Budget and sending it down and around. Then, after the need for the information has passed, you will get a nice long letter, six or eight pages, into which you can read any interpretation on God's earth that you want, and no human being can understand what was said when he gets through. That is not only true here—and I certainly do not blame this gentleman—but I have never served on a committee in this Congress that had a representative of an agency come in and sit down and speak frankly. It is our own fault; we ought to require them to come here, instead of letting them beat the devil around the bush.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Possibly there has been some misunderstanding. We did not even know what bill was under consideration this morning. If Mr. Bell had known you wanted an expression of opinion, I am sure he would have been glad to come here.

Mr. POAGE. I am sure he would not have been here; they never come.

Mr. PACE. I requested that you be notified, and, of course, I assumed that you would be notified what the proposal was that you would be expected to testify on. I am sorry I did not call you personally and advise you about that.

Unfortunately, we are up against time. This bill is going to cover about 80 or 90 items. It must be reported, go to the floor, pass the House, go to the Senate, pass the Senate, and be approved by the President before Congress can finally enact the agricultural appropriation bill for this year.

Could you give the committee a suggestion as to how we might secure the information expeditiously?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. If you could let me have a copy of the bill and the proposed amendments, I am sure we can get a report here very promptly.

Mr. PACE. That is fine. I believe we will excuse you, under those conditions.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. If there is any other information as to rates, I shall be glad to furnish it, of course.

Mr. ANDRESEN. I know that you are a monetary expert.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. I do not claim to be such.

Mr. ANDRESEN. Do you think it would be good logic and judgment to take into consideration these short-term loans of less than a year, in trying to formulate a rate of interest that extends from 30 to 50 years?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Well, let us state it this way: The Federal Government itself, with its high credit—the best in the world, as we think—

Mr. ANDRESEN. I hope so.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER (interposing). Has to go out and pay for money which runs from 20 to 21 years, $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. That is what the Government has to pay for money. You are speaking in terms of a much longer loan from a private cooperative organization. If the Government has to pay $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent, you can make your own determination of the rate at which you will lend to borrowers of lesser standing.

Mr. ANDRESEN. In other words, what you are indicating is that it would be better to take into consideration what the Government has to pay over the longer period than just to consider the short-term loans and the interest rate on them?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Either that or the average rate of all your borrowings outstanding as of a particular date. That has dropped to the lowest point, practically, in history—1.96 percent. On November 4 it was 2.4 percent, for example, and it may stick around 2 percent, or it may move upward; we do not know.

Mr. ANDRESEN. We want the Government to meet all of its obligations and pay these loans that we make.

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. Yes, sir.

Mr. ANDRESEN. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Heffelfinger, shall we make a formal request for the information, or are you in a position to get it for us?

Mr. HEFFELFINGER. I am sure I can get it back to Mr. Bell and have a formal report made on the basis of that request. I am sorry there is this misunderstanding. If Mr. Bell had known that you wanted an official impression of our views, he may have authorized me to state them or may have come here himself.

Mr. PACE. It appears, gentlemen of the committee, that Mr. John D. Goodloe, general counsel for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, who is now present, was not fully advised as to the information desired by the committee. He is being supplied with a copy of the bill and the supplemental proposals, with the understanding that he will supply the committee with an official opinion of the views of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation as quickly as possible, and certainly within the next 3 or 4 days.

The subcommittee will stand adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

(An adjournment was taken subject to the call of the chairman.)

(The following letters were submitted for inclusion in the record:)

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, February 15, 1944.

HON. STEPHEN PACE,

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN PACE: This is in response to your request for an expression of our views concerning certain amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), sponsored by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association. These amendments are set forth in the Association's bulletin for the month of January 1944, and are now being considered, I understand, by a House Agricultural Subcommittee, of which you are Chairman.

My comments will be confined to the amendments insofar as they relate to the continued use by Rural Electrification Administration of funds obtained

from Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the rate of interest to be paid Reconstruction Finance Corporation by Rural Electrification Administration, and the rate of interest to be charged by Rural Electrification Administration to its borrowers.

I can see no objection to continuing the present method of financing.

It is my opinion that a fixed rate of 2 percent on 10-year borrowings would be a fair rate for Rural Electrification Administration to pay for the money it borrows, and since the act provides that the loans shall be self-liquidating, a slightly larger rate should be charged by Rural Electrification Administration.

I doubt the advisability of Rural Electrification Administration lending money for a longer period than 25 years.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
Washington, February 18, 1944.

HON. STEPHEN PACE,

*Chairman, Special Subcommittee on Agricultural Authorities
House Agriculture Committee, House of Representatives*

DEAR MR. PACE: I understand that at a hearing held by your subcommittee on February 11, 1944, attended by representatives of this Department, the Treasury Department, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, you indicated that you desired to be informed of the official views of this Department concerning certain proposals affecting the Rural Electrification Administration which are under consideration by your subcommittee.

In connection with its further consideration of H. R. 3572, your subcommittee has received information and suggestions as to the advisability of considering, instead of the provisions of section 3 of H. R. 3572, certain other amendments suggested by the National Rural Electrification Cooperatives Association and proposals based upon the provisions of H. R. 878. These proposals concern the interest rate which should be provided in permanent legislation authorizing the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, a change in the rate provided in sections 4 and 5 of the Rural Electrification Act, affecting loans to cooperatives, proposals as to the increasing of the maturity and amortization periods of Rural Electrification loans to cooperatives, and the amendment of section 3 (b) of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, to provide authority for appropriations beyond the present limit, set in that act at June 30, 1946.

I am sure your subcommittee has had or will have indications of sentiment on this subject from all quarters. As far as this Department is concerned, we feel, fundamentally, that the Rural Electrification Administration should be required to pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for such funds as may be authorized by law to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a rate of return which will supply the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with a reasonable margin for its administrative expenses in connection with the loans. Since, under the law, Reconstruction Finance loans are made to the Rural Electrification Administration at 85 percent of the value of the collateral, the credit risk is not great and there has been no actual loss to date on loans made. It is our view, therefore, that the sum of one-fourth of 1 percent should more than compensate the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its administrative work in connection with these loans, and that, therefore, the rate on such loans should be fixed at one-fourth of 1 percent in excess of the cost of money to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We also feel that, since the repayments to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation affect both new and presently outstanding loans or loan commitments, this interest rate should prevail for both.

As you are undoubtedly aware, with respect to the funds borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation under section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act as originally authorized, and as continued in several appropriation acts since 1939, the interest rate has been fixed at 3 percent, while sections 4 and 5 have placed the interest rate required to be charged to cooperatives for their loans from the Rural Electrification Administration at a formula which has varied between approximately 2.46 percent and 2.88 percent. There has thus resulted an automatic deficiency or loss in each loan transaction. In line with our recommendation stated above concerning the borrowings from the Reconstruction

Finance Corporation, it is our firm conviction that the cooperatives should receive their loans at the lowest possible rate consistent with the availability of the funds for the purpose. Since the funds, if the proposal above is adopted, would be obtained at one-fourth of 1 percent above the cost of money to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and since I can perceive no compelling reason why any further charge should be made to the cooperatives, I believe that the rate on loans under sections 4 and 5 should be fixed under the same formula, and that this should be made to apply both to future borrowings and to presently outstanding loan balances, as well as to existing loan commitments.

I think there is much to be said for the extension of the life of loans so as to permit the extension of the program into thinly populated areas where the need for energy is individually as great as in the more populous areas. There are numerous arguments which can be advanced both for and against long-term loans. However, I feel that in order to extend the service into thinly populated areas on a sound basis it will be necessary to have the amortization over a longer period, perhaps as high as 50 years, or perhaps somewhat less. At the least, I feel that the period may practicably be extended beyond the existing limit of 25 years.

We have been considering for some time that it would be essential to call attention to the fact that under the provisions of section 3 (b) of the Rural Electrification Act, no further authorization for appropriations for loan purposes is available beyond June 30, 1946. Since the general question of providing authorities for Rural Electrification Administration programs is under consideration at the present time, I deem it appropriate to urge that provision be made for the indefinite continuation of the appropriation authority for purposes of the act.

Because of the time limitation involved, we have not submitted this report to the Bureau of the Budget and are not advised as to the relationship of the recommendations made herein to the program of the President.

Sincerely yours,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary.*

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, February 22, 1944.

HON. STEPHEN PACE,

Chairman, Subcommittee of Committee on Agriculture.

House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: Reference is made to your informal request for an expression of the views of the Treasury with respect to section 3 of H. R. 3572, a bill "To amend the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act and the Rural Electrification Act, to provide other aids to agriculture, and for other purposes," and certain proposed amendments to such section advocated by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, as outlined on pages 3 and 16 of its bulletin for January 1944.

Section 3 of H. R. 3572 would amend section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended, by authorizing and directing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate not to exceed 3 percent per annum. It would also authorize an increase in the amount of obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time by an amount sufficient to cover its advances to the Administrator.

The amendments proposed by the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association would change in many respects the basis of operations of the Rural Electrification Administration. It is understood that your subcommittee desires especially an expression of the views of the Treasury on the proposals of the Cooperative Association which would permit the Rural Electrification Administration to make loans to borrowers at a lower interest rate than is now charged by basing such interest rates "on the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations issued during the preceding fiscal year."

Since the main provisions of the proposed legislation concern matters within the jurisdiction of the Department of Agriculture and the Rural Electrification Administration, rather than the Treasury, the comments hereinafter set forth

are confined to the formula proposed for determining the rate of interest to be charged on all new loans, as well as the rate of interest to be charged on outstanding loans and to be paid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for funds advanced by it to the Rural Electrification Administration.

Under existing law the rate of interest charged to borrowers on loans from the Rural Electrification Administration, which loans may run for as much as 25 years, shall be "equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of 10 or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued." Under this statutory formula the Treasury has certified to the Rural Electrification Administration the following rates of interest:

Fiscal year—	Rate percent
1935-----	2.96
1936-----	2.77
1937-----	2.88
1938-----	2.73
1939-----	2.69
1940-----	2.46
1941-----	2.48
1942-----	2.57
1943-----	2.67

The National Rural Electric Cooperative Association proposes an amendment to the existing statutory formula to apply to all new loans, as well as the loans outstanding, which in effect would reduce very substantially the rate of interest on loans by the Rural Electrification Administration. This proposal would establish a new statutory formula based upon the average interest payable by the United States on its obligations issued during the fiscal year preceding the date of all new loans and would authorize a reduction in outstanding loans to a rate not less than the average rate of interest payable by the United States on its obligations issued during the fiscal year preceding the effective date of the amendment.

The average interest rate payable by the United States on its obligations issued during a particular period is not representative of the cost of money borrowed by the Government during such period because of the nature of our financing operations. For example, there are at present about \$13,000,000,000 of 90-day Treasury bills outstanding upon which the interest cost to the Treasury is approximately $\frac{3}{8}$ percent per annum. These bills are renewed every 90 days and thus in the course of a year the Treasury issues some \$52,000,000,000 in Treasury bills. Other short-term debt which is refunded within the year would likewise distort any rate derived from an average rate based on amounts of issues. Because of these special factors involving short-term refunding within the year, the average interest rate on all obligations issued during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1943, was approximately 1.15 percent.

If the Congress should determine at this time to change the statutory formula for fixing rates charged to borrowers, the Treasury suggests that in the interest of uniformity a rate of at least $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent per annum be fixed for all new loans and all outstanding loans bearing interest at higher rates. This rate coincides with the rate of interest which the Treasury has been paying during the past few years on its marketable bonds having maturities ranging from 25 to 30 years.

On the other hand, if the Congress should desire to continue a statutory rate based upon a new formula, instead of prescribing a fixed rate of interest, it is suggested that the computed rate of interest on the outstanding public debt as of the end of each fiscal year be used. The computed rate of interest on the public debt is the average annual interest payable on all outstanding indebtedness as of a particular date. This rate, for the past few years, has been as follows:

	Percent		Percent
June 30, 1940-----	2.583	June 30, 1942-----	2.285
June 30, 1941-----	2.518	June 30, 1943-----	1.979

It is understood that a proposal has been advanced whereby the rate of interest paid by the Rural Electrification Administration on outstanding and new advances from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would be reduced to a

rate in line with the interest paid to the Treasury by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for its funds. In this connection the Treasury desires to point out that in order to promote a more effective handling of the borrowing and money market problems of the United States and its agencies during the war and post-war period, the Treasury Department, since late in 1941, has been financing with Treasury funds the entire requirements of the various agencies authorized to issue guaranteed obligations, and has obtained from Congress an authorization for increasing the public debt of the United States sufficiently to provide for the ultimate retirement of the outstanding guaranteed debt of these agencies. In line with this policy the Treasury has been advancing funds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and other agencies at a rate of interest of 1 percent per annum. This rate of interest was determined upon after taking into consideration various factors, such as the length of time such funds are held by the borrowing agencies, the use which they make of the funds, etc. While the Treasury is not primarily concerned with the interest arrangements made for operations between the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Rural Electrification Administration, the Department is strongly of the opinion that the rate established for these intergovernmental arrangements should not be used to support the fixing of rates for private borrowers from the Government.

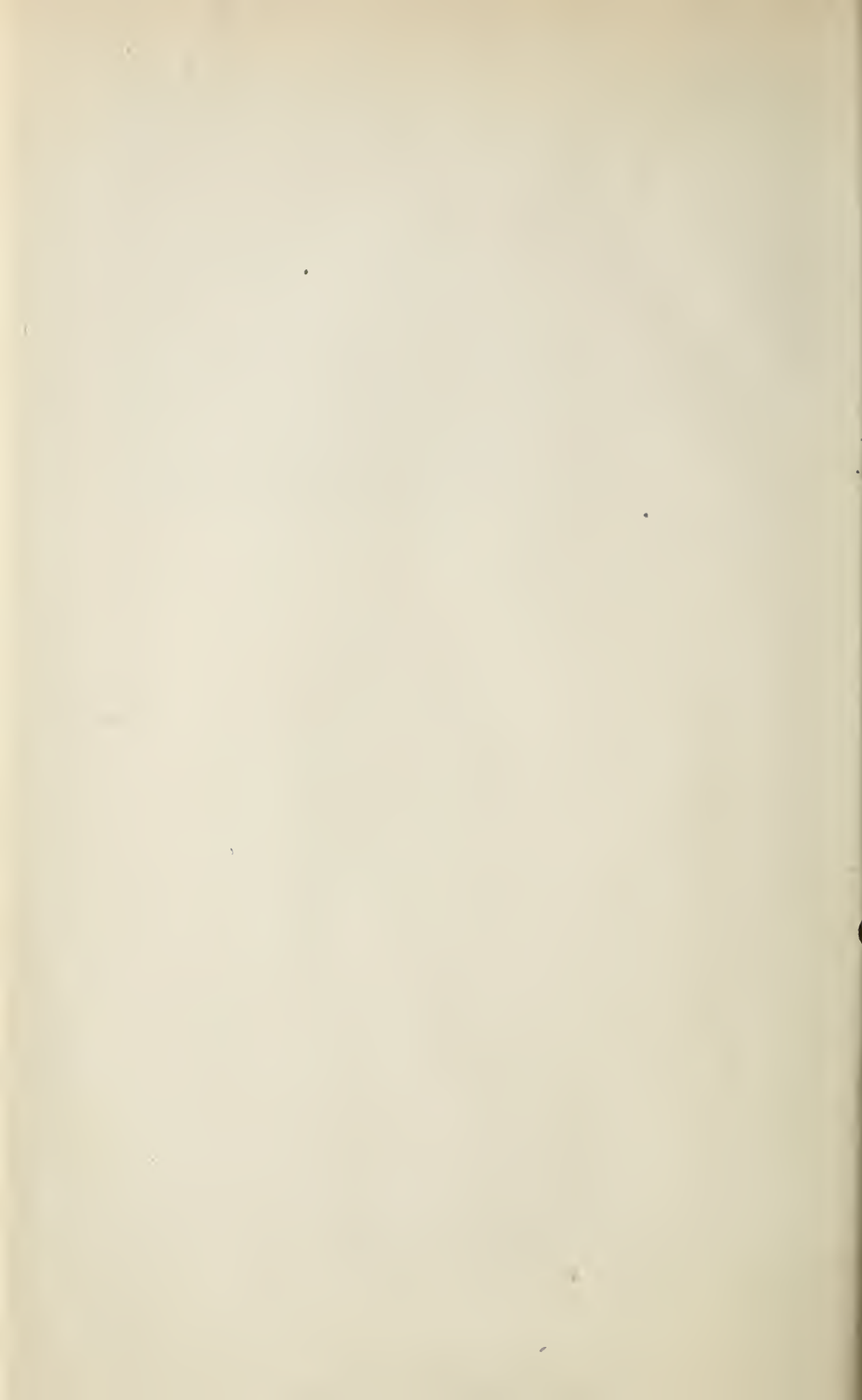
If there is any further information you desire with respect to this matter, I shall be glad to furnish it upon your request.

The Department has been advised by the Bureau of the Budget that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Very truly yours,

D. W. BELL,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

X



78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4278

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Mr. PACE introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

A BILL

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,
That,

1

TITLE I

2

SEC. 101. (a) The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 11:

5

“SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers’ associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang’s disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock industry of the country including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.”

23

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities in the administration of

24

1 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
2 and hatcheries.

3 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of
4 any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent
5 thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other
6 animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made
7 inspections and examinations at places other than the head-
8 quarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants,
9 who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence
10 incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds
11 derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury
12 of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from
13 which the expenses are paid.

14 (d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in
15 the open market from applicable appropriations samples of
16 all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of
17 foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the
18 United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or
19 cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and dis-
20 seminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may
21 deem best.

22 (e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in con-
23 nection with rabies, except those performed for agencies
24 of the United States Government, in such amounts as the

1 Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered
2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend
4 appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed
5 tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to ex-
6 isting laws applicable to public printing.

7 (g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
8 the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may
9 from time to time determine to be necessary.

10 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either
11 independently or in cooperation with States or political
12 subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organ-
13 izations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations
14 or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or
15 retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
16 Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth,
17 Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal
18 rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia
19 weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is
20 further authorized to cooperate with the Government of
21 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary
22 surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with
23 the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or re-
24 tardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink boll-
25 worm and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations

1 or measures herein authorized, the cooperating foreign coun-
2 try, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the au-
3 thority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on
4 all lands and properties within the foreign country or State
5 other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Gov-
6 ernment and for such other facilities and means as in the
7 discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As
8 used in this section, the term "State" includes the District
9 of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United
10 States.

11 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and
12 directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use
13 such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the
14 inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for
15 export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to
16 the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and
17 plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the
18 foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

19 (c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine
21 to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to
22 carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise
23 specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no
24 part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of
25 property injured or destroyed.

1 SEC. 103. The Secretary of Agriculture may propagate
2 bee-breeding stock and distribute by sale stock surplus to
3 research needs: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales
4 are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and
5 the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury
6 as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase from applicable appropriations cultures in the open market for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

10 SEC. 105. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S.
11 C. 427-427g) is hereby amended by adding a new subsec-
12 tion to section 5 to read as follows:

13 “(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of
14 changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds
15 appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the pur-
16 poses of this section shall be available for allotment during
17 the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States
18 and Territories which received allotments from such appro-
19 priation in the fiscal year 1942.”

20 TITLE II

21. SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay re-
22 wards from appropriations available for the protection and
23 management of the national forests, under such regulations
24 as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest
25 and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations

1 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful
2 taking of, or injury to, Government property.

3 SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be
4 available for medical supplies and services and other assist-
5 ance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers,
6 and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under
7 the Forest Service.

8 SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute
9 supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government ac-
10 tivities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with
11 the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written
12 cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
13 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
14 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appro-
15 priations current at the time additional supplies, equipment,
16 and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest
18 Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and
19 replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
20 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
21 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Fed-
22 eral agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimburse-
23 ment to be made from appropriations applicable to the work
24 on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester
25 based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair,

1 maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management con-
2 trol, and credited to appropriations currently available at
3 the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may
4 also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county,
5 private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the
6 Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written co-
7 operative agreements, the amount collected for such rental
8 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time
9 payment is received.

10 SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the
11 maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract
12 or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such
13 purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional
14 advertising.

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall
16 be available within such limitations as may be prescribed
17 therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
18 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires
19 while employed by the Forest Service.

20 SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June
21 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding
22 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That for each
23 fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of
24 Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed
25 \$1,000.000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act

1 for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas
2 of national importance without requiring an equal expendi-
3 ture by the State and private owners.”

4 SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is avail-
5 able for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act
6 (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-
7 McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in
8 any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local
9 subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute
10 a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Govern-
11 ment or make contributions other than money deemed by
12 the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

13 SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Coopera-
14 tive Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections
15 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568)
16 and Acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production
17 or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency,
18 or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation
19 to cooperating States for the production or procurement of
20 nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not
21 more than three fiscal years.

22 SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from
23 timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust
24 account, “Forest Service cooperative fund”, which moneys

1 are hereby made available for scaling services requested
2 by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest
3 Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of
4 the cost of such work.

5 SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds avail-
6 able for national forest protection and management for the
7 administration of lands under contract for purchase or for
8 the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been
9 instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
10 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
11 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for
12 administration.

13 SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading
14 "Forest Service" of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended
15 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the
16 heading "Forest Service" of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
17 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end
18 thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts,
19 cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts
20 made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be
21 based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

22 SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
23 priated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as
24 may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of
25 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or

1 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
2 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
3 administration and public use of the national forests.

4 TITLE III

5 SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the
6 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
7 (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end
8 thereof the following new paragraph:

9 “Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase
10 in advance of the program year for which the appropriation
11 is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
12 materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
13 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
14 out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs
15 under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any
16 Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers,
17 seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-
18 terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the
19 payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants,
20 including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery
21 thereof.”

22 (b) Subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conserva-
23 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C.
24 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the
25 following new paragraph:

1 “Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants
2 or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States
3 Government and who comply with the terms and condi-
4 tions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to
5 sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall
6 be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain
7 payments heretofore made, for their participation in said
8 program to the same extent as other producers.”

9 SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and
10 Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f),
11 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph,
12 to read as follows:

13 “Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for
14 the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Fed-
15 eral agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency
16 for allocation to cooperating States for the production or
17 procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for
18 expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.”

19 (b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and dis-
20 tribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Gov-
21 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
22 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
23 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
24 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-

1 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
2 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

3 TITLE IV

4 SEC. 401. (a) The Act of March 3, 1927, as amended
5 (7 U. S. C. 471, 473, 473a, 473d, 474-476), is further

6 SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
7 ized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
8 grades recommended or promulgated by him for farm or
9 food products, under such rules and regulations as he may
10 prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in
11 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

12 (b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7
13 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6
14 to section 6 (a) and by inserting thereafter a new subsection
15 to read as follows:

16 “(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
17 effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
18 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
19 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
20 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
21 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the
22 preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the
23 practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.”

24 (c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized

1 agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in
2 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the
3 truth of the statements therein contained.

4 (d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agri-
5 culture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned
6 motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within
7 the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose
8 of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the
9 supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate
10 limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to
11 exceed 3 cents per mile.

12 SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the
13 War Food Administration current at the time services are
14 rendered or payment therefor is received may be reim-
15 bursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments
16 (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or
17 estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Adminis-
18 tration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for
19 such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

20 TITLE V

21 SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural
22 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
23 914), is amended by striking out the words: "The Recon-
24 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
25 directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request

1 approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate
2 amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum” and by
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The Reconstruction
6 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
7 make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and
8 approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts
9 in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the
10 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may
11 from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest
12 at a rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum. Interest rates on
13 the unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction
14 Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effec-
15 tive date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of
16 $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum.”

17 (b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
18 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
19 further amended by the addition of the following language:
20 “The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such
21 obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
22 is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstand-
23 ing at any one time under existing law is hereby increased
24 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.”

25 (c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-

1 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
2 amended by striking out the words "*And provided further,*
3 That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance
4 Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939." and
5 by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a
6 period.

7 SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act
8 of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by
9 striking out the following words in the second proviso: "at
10 a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the
11 United States of America on its obligations, having a ma-
12 turity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued
13 during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such
14 obligations were issued:" and inserting in lieu thereof the
15 following: "at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest
16 rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans
17 made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of
18 this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum,
19 and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted
20 to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date
21 of such loan:".

22 (b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,
23 as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking
24 out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the
25 average rate of interest payable by the United States of

1 America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more
2 years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding
3 fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.”, and
4 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “at a rate of interest
5 of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured
6 and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this sec-
7 tion prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be ad-
8 justed to 2 per centum per annum.”

9 SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification
10 Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended
11 by striking out the words “twenty-five years” in each section
12 and inserting in lieu thereof “thirty-five years”.

13 SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural
14 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
15 914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection.
16 which reads as follows: “There is hereby authorized to be
17 appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-
18 wise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938,
19 and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of
20 \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
21 vided.”, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:
22 “There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums
23 as the Congress may from time to time determine to be
24 necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
25 vided.”

1 SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is
2 authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as
3 may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided,*
4 That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless
5 provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation
6 and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed
7 therein.

TITLE VI

9 SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall,
10 prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after
11 June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the
12 cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal
13 land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for coop-
14 eratives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate
15 credit banks, production credit corporations, and produc-
16 tion credit associations; shall apportion the amount so de-
17 termined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land
18 banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives,
19 Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit cor-
20 porations, and production credit associations on such equitable
21 basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall
22 assess against and collect in advance the amount so appor-
23 tioned from the banks, corporations, and other organiza-
24 tions among which the apportionment is made.

25 (b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the

1 first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944,
2 estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the ad-
3 ministrative supervision of the Federal land bank system,
4 the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Coopera-
5 tives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the produc-
6 tion credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined
7 among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives,
8 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
9 credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such
10 equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and
11 shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks
12 and corporations the amount so apportioned.

13 (c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a)
14 and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and
15 credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby made avail-
16 able to said Administration for expenditure during each fiscal
17 year for salaries and expenses applicable to examination and
18 administrative supervision as set forth in the annual appro-
19 priation made for the same fiscal year for salaries and ex-
20 penses of said Administration. As soon as practicable after
21 the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration shall
22 determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of the
23 examination services rendered during the fiscal year to each
24 said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2) the
25 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to

1 each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year
2 of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these
3 two items in any case is greater than the total amount col-
4 lected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the
5 difference shall be collected from such bank, corporation, or
6 other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said
7 special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization
8 entitled thereto.

9 (d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal
10 Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the
11 Act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby
12 repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

13 SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is author-
14 ized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by
15 personal service without regard to the provisions of any
16 other Act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the
17 performance of special services, including legal services;
18 *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not
19 be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable
20 appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limita-
21 tions prescribed therein.

22 SEC. 603. All expenditures which under the accounting
23 system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora-
24 tion by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as
25 capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired

1 fixed property (real estate and chattel), shall be considered
2 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of section 7
3 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a).

4 TITLE VII

5 SEC. 701. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
6 ized to expend funds, available for agricultural conservation,
7 adjustment, and land use programs, for the share of the
8 United States as a member of the International Wheat
9 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
10 like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said
11 programs, together with traveling and other necessary
12 expenses relating thereto: *Provided*, That expenditures
13 under this authority shall not be made unless provision is
14 made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
15 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

16 (b) Section 415 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
17 1605) is amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-
18 ing new paragraph:

19 "Appropriations made under this authorization, within
20 the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended
21 for the share of the United States in the expense of the
22 International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans
23 for correlating the work of the various adhering govern-
24 ments on problems relating to seed analyses or other sub-

1 jects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in
2 the interest of international seed trade.”

3 SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or inde-
4 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
5 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
6 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
7 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
8 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
9 Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expendi-
10 ture such sums as may be necessary for the performance
11 of such work.

12 (b) Not to exceed 7 per centum of the amounts ap-
13 propriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses
14 of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Depart-
15 ment of Agriculture shall be available interchangeably for
16 expenditures on the objects included within the general ex-
17 penses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7
18 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation
19 except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

20 SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
21 to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public
22 improvements as may be necessary to carry out its author-
23 ized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall
24 be erected or altered under this authority unless provision

1 is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
2 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

3 SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
4 to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry
5 out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this
6 authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor
7 in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
8 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

9 SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
10 ized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the
11 authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appro-
12 priated to the Department.

13 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to
14 contract for stenographic reporting services.

15 (c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture sta-
16 tioned abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of
17 Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods
18 not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, sub-
19 scriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the
20 conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in
21 advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice
22 requires payment in advance.

23 SEC. 706. (a) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture,
24 the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research

1 Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural
2 Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agricul-
3 ture shall each be compensated at the rate of \$10,000 per
4 annum. The War Food Administrator shall be compensated
5 at the rate of \$12,500 per annum and is authorized to em-
6 ploy personnel in accordance with the provisions of law
7 applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons
8 employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The
9 Department of Agriculture may employ persons or organiza-
10 tions, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without
11 regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employment
13 shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the appli-
14 cable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of
15 limitations prescribed therein.

16 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay
17 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not
18 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serv-
19 ing, while away from their homes, without other compen-
20 sation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
21 Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expendi-
22 tures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in
23 the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
24 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

25 SEC. 707. The Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C.

1 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000"
2 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000", and by adding
3 immediately before the period at the end thereof the follow-
4 ing: ": *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to
5 this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in
6 accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the
7 fiscal year 1944."

8 SEC. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
9 to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Depart-
10 ment library, microfilm and other photographic reproduc-
11 tions of books and other library materials in the Department
12 and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices
13 (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he
14 may determine, the money received from such sales to be
15 deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable
16 appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished
17 or payment therefor is received.

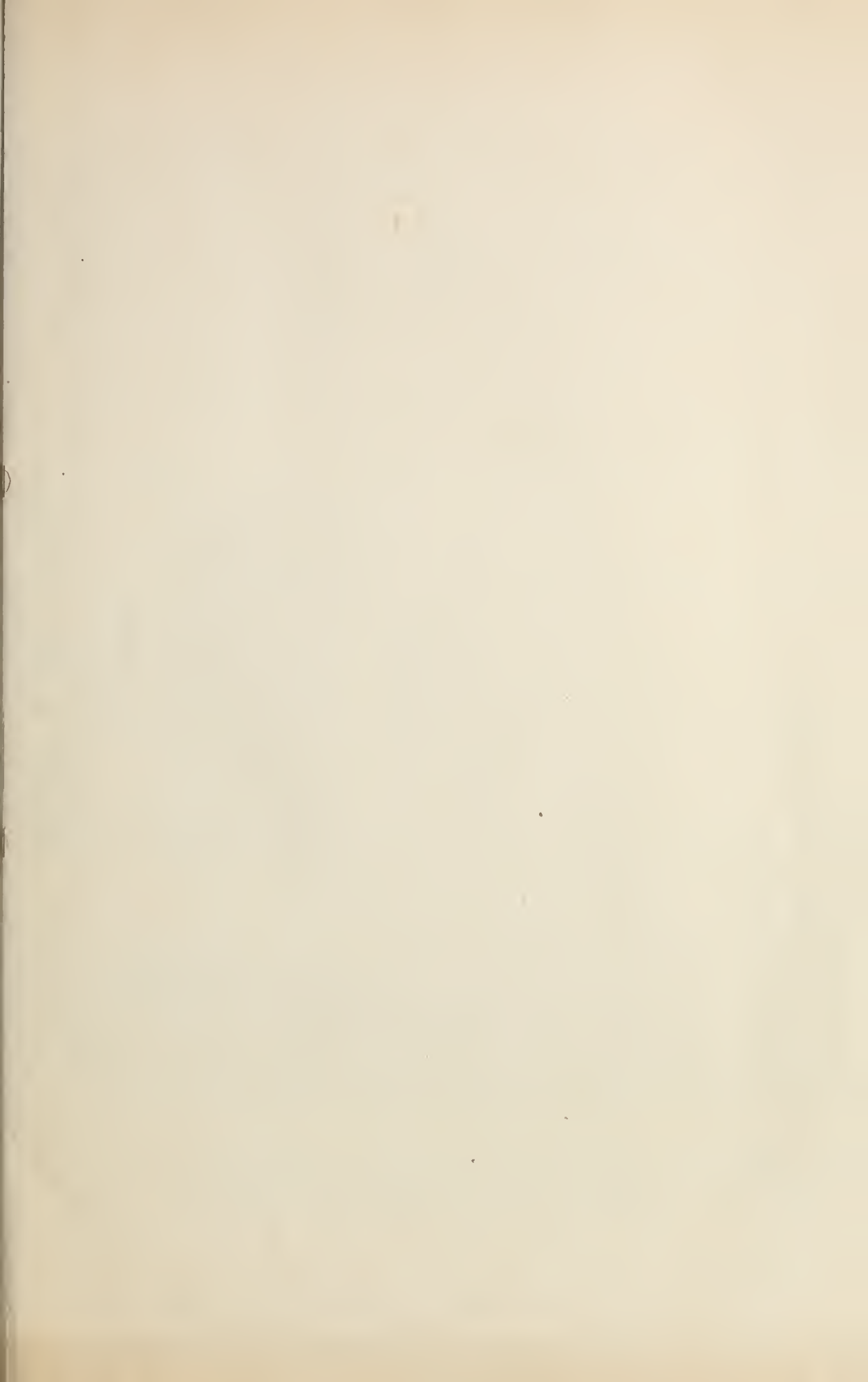
18 SEC. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to
19 such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ per-
20 sonnel in the departmental service wherever located.

21 SEC. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate
22 to such officers as he shall designate the function of author-
23 izing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods
24 of employees on change of official stations.

25 SEC. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other

1 statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized
2 herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the
3 part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by
4 the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable
5 appropriation.

6 SEC. 712. This Act may be cited as the "Department
7 of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944".



78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4278

A BILL

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. PACE

FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Office of Budget and Finance
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 38

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 1, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, February 29, 1944)

(For staff of the department only)

CONTENTS

(For Table of Contents see last page)

HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Agriculture Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4278, to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes (H.Rept. 1198) (p. 2146). The Legislative Reports and Service Section is providing copies of this bill and report to the budget officer of each bureau, office, or other agency for distribution within that agency.
2. FARM BANKRUPTCY. Passed as reported H. R. 4166, to amend the Farm Bankruptcy Act so as to extend it until Mar. 4, 1948, reapportion the number of conciliation commissioners, increase the bankruptcy-petition fee from \$10 to \$25, and increase from \$5 to \$10 the per diem allowance for conciliation commissioners (pp. 2110-24). Rep. Sabath, Ill., discussed the provisions of this bill (pp. 2110-1).
3. TRANSPORTATION. Agreed to the conference report on H. R. 2912, to authorize the charging of tolls on Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge (p. 2106). This bill will now be sent to the President.
4. FOREIGN RELATIONS; LATIN AMERICA. Received the President's message, including a report from the Acting Secretary of State, recommending an amendment to Public Law 355, 76th Cong. (to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics), to permit the development of similar programs of mutual understanding with other nations of the world. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2106).
5. SELECTIVE SERVICE; HEALTH. Received the President's message transmitting the report of the Commission of Physicians on Physical Standards for Military Service (H.Doc. 452). To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2106.)
6. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE. Received the President's message, including a report of the Acting Secretary of State and proposed legislation, recommending the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State (H.Doc. 456). To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2106.)

7. CLAIMS; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President supplemental estimates of appropriations for judgments rendered by the Court of Claims, \$526,560.06 (H. Doc. 458), judgments against the U. S. by U. S. district courts, \$47,617.24 (H. Doc. 463), claims allowed by GAO and for the services of several departments, (H. Doc. 470), and claims for damages to privately owned property, \$27,368.86 (H. Doc. 471). To Appropriations Committee. (pp. 2145-6.)
8. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the War Department's flood-control report on the Merced County stream group, San Joaquin Valley, Calif. (H. Doc. 473). To Flood Control Committee. (p. 2146.)

SENATE

9. ADJOURNED until Fri., Mar. 3, in honor of Sen. McNary, Oreg., who died Feb. 25 (p. 2101).
10. DEMOBILIZATION (BARUCH) REPORT. Copies of this report (S. Doc. 154) have been received in the Department. The entire departmental supply is being distributed through the Office of Information, Ext. 3511. Copies are not available in the Legislative Reports and Service Section.

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. SURPLUS COMMODITIES. By Rep. Wickersham, Okla., and Rep. Landis, Ind., H.R. 4281 and H.R. 4288, to authorize the disposition of excess Government food stocks and related products. To the Agriculture Committee. (p. 2146.) Remarks of Rep. Wickersham (p. A1080.)
12. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. By Rep. Bloom, N. Y., H. R. 4282, to amend the act authorizing the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for Government use to permit the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2146.)
13. PUBLIC LANDS. By Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., H. R. 4286, to relinquish the title of the U. S. to certain lands in Los Angeles County. To Public Lands Committee. (p. 2146.)
14. PATENTS. By Rep. Boykin, Ala., H. R. 4289, to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent. To Patents Committee. (p. 2146.)
15. PERSONNEL. By Rep. Rees, Kan., H. R. 4292, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2146.) Remarks of author (p. 2105).
16. FISHERIES. By Rep. Bland, Va., H. J. Res. 245, directing the Fish and Wildlife Service to conduct a survey of marine and fresh-water fishery resources. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 2146.)

doing the work that he had in hand. Again I want to say that it is a pity he is gone; and I must say, for no man can accuse me of having ever run away from a friend. God never created a nobler or finer man. He is a man of very great ability, and I am proud to call him my friend. He is not only a great lawyer but he is also a great American, and I give that to you as the testimony of one who believes he has the capacity to measure the worth of men.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted, as follows:

To Mr. MALONEY, for 10 days on account of official business.

To Mr. GOODWIN, for 1 week on account of illness.

To Mr. LARCADE, for several days, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled a bill and joint resolution of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 2912. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge; and

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

The SPEAKER also announced his signature to enrolled bills of the Senate of the following titles:

S. 1000. An act to reserve certain public-domain lands in the State of Arizona for addition to the Havasupai Indian Reservation, and for other purposes;

S. 1386. An act making it a misdemeanor to stow away on aircraft and providing punishment therefor; and

S. 1633. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to provide for the training of nurses for the armed forces, governmental and civilian hospitals, health agencies, and war industries, through grants to institutions providing such training, and for other purposes," approved June 15, 1943, so as to provide for the full participation of institutions of the United States in the program for the training of nurses, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on February 25, 1944, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 85. An act to amend the act of March 3, 1927, entitled "An act granting pensions to certain soldiers who served in the Indian wars from 1817 to 1898, and for other purposes";

H. R. 149. An act to fix a reasonable definition and standard of identity of certain dry milk solids;

H. R. 480. An act for the relief of Francesco P. Mastrilli;

H. R. 1047. An act for the relief of the State of Oregon, Department of Forestry of the State of Oregon, and certain organized protection agencies in the State of Oregon for protection of unappropriated public-forest lands intermingled with Oregon and California lands from July 1, 1938, to June 30, 1939;

H. R. 1594. An act for the relief of Peter A. Gawalis;

H. R. 1637. An act for the relief of Fred Hunter;

H. R. 1835. An act for the relief of the estate of Frederick Lee Littlefield; and

H. R. 2131. An act for the relief of Henry Angell.

THE LATE SENATOR CHARLES L. McNARY

Mr. ELLSWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I offer a resolution and move its adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. CHARLES L. McNARY, a Senator from the State of Oregon, and minority leader of the Senate.

Resolved, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased Senator.

Resolved, That a committee of seven Members be appointed on the part of the House to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to attend the funeral.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following committee to attend the funeral: Messrs. MOTT, ANGELL, STOCKMAN, ELLSWORTH, DIRKSEN, COSTELLO, and HOLIFIELD.

ADJOURNMENT

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the balance of the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the House do now adjourn.

The resolution was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until tomorrow, Wednesday, March 1, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, March 1, 1944)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalization will hold hearings at 10:30 a. m., on Wednesday, March 1, 1944, on H. R. 4140, H. R. 4238, H. R. 4250, and private bills.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Wednesday, March 1, 1944)

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011 New House Office Building, at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 1, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Wednesday, March 1, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the public-health subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 1, 1944.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 3379, a bill to codify the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS

(Wednesday, March 1, and Thursday, March 2, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds at 10 a. m. Wednesday, March 1, and Thursday, March 2, 1944, in the caucus

room of the Old House Office Building, for the consideration of post-war planning.

COMMITTEE ON THE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

(Friday, March 3, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the subcommittee of the House Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, investigating the shortage of steel, at 10 a. m. Friday, March 3, 1944, in the Patents Committee room, 416 House Office Building.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1236. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a schedule of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims which have been submitted by the Treasury Department and requires an appropriation for their payment, amounting to \$526,560.06 (H. Doc. No. 458); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1237. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, covering a judgment rendered in a United States district court, amounting to \$840 (H. Doc. No. 459); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1238. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts, as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$5,985 together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 460); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1239. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a proposed provision relating to a judgment rendered by the Court of Claims (H. Doc. No. 461); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1240. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damages by collision or damages incident to the operation of vessels of the Navy, in the sum of \$9,934.70 (H. Doc. No. 462); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1241. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation for payment of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts amounting to \$47,617.24, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 463); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1242. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting records of judgments rendered against the Government by United States district courts as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which require an appropriation of \$17,355.51, together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 464); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1243. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Department of Justice to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$716.78 (H. Doc. No. 465); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1244. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an esti-

mate of appropriation submitted by the Public Roads Administration to pay claims for damage to roads and highways of States or their subdivisions, in the sum of \$3,589.30 (H. Doc. No. 466); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1245. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation submitted by the Navy Department to pay claims for damages by collision or damages incident to the operation of vessels of the United States Coast Guard, in the sum of \$4,110.85 (H. Doc. No. 467); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1246. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting an estimate of appropriation under the Treasury Department for payment of a certain claim allowed by the General Accounting Office, amounting to \$373.92 (H. Doc. No. 468); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1247. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a record of judgment rendered against the Government by the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York in a special case as submitted by the Department of Justice through the Treasury Department, and which requires an appropriation of \$54,282.06 together with an indefinite appropriation to pay interest (H. Doc. No. 469); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1248. A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting estimates of appropriation amounting to \$2,761,776.10 to cover claims allowed by the General Accounting Office and for the services of the several departments and independent establishments (H. Doc. No. 470); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1249. A communication from the President of the United States transmitting estimates of appropriations submitted by the several executive departments and independent establishments to pay claims for damages to privately owned property, in the sum of \$27,368.86 (H. Doc. No. 471); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

1250. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 10, 1944, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers, on a review of reports on Boston Harbor, Mass., requested by a resolution of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, House of Representatives, adopted on April 2, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 472); to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

1251. A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Engineers, United States Army, dated January 26, 1944, submitting a report, together with accompanying papers and illustrations, on a preliminary examination and survey of the following streams which form the Merced County stream group in the San Joaquin Valley, Calif.: Bear, Black Rascal, and Mariposa Creeks in Merced County, and Canal, Fahrens, Black Rascal, Bear, Miles, Owens, Duck, Mariposa, Little Deadmans, Big Deadmans, and Burns Creeks, California. This report is submitted in compliance with an act of Congress approved on May 6, 1936, and the Flood Control Act approved on June 22, 1936 (H. Doc. No. 473); to the Committee on Flood Control and ordered to be printed, with two illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. PACE: Committee on Agriculture. H. R. 4278. A bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; with amendment (Rept. No. 1198). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. McGEHEE: Committee on Claims. S. 555. An act for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow; without amendment (Rept. No. 1197). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE

Under clause 2 of rule XXII, the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 2334) to place John P. Shaffer on the emergency officers' retired list, and for other purposes, and the same was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WICKERSHAM:

H. R. 4281. A bill to authorize the disposition of excess Government food stocks and related products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 4282. A bill to amend the act entitled "An act for the acquisition of buildings and grounds in foreign countries for use of the Government of the United States of America," approved May 7, 1926, as amended, to permit of the sale of buildings and grounds and the utilization of proceeds of such sale in the Government interest; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CASE:

H. R. 4283. A bill to provide ballots for electors absent on war duty; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. HUSBEX:

H. R. 4284. A bill to provide for promotion of American prisoners of war; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FORAND:

H. R. 4285. A bill to extend to enrollees in the United States Maritime Service and to cadet-midshipmen in the United States Merchant Marine Cadet Corps the privilege of free mailing and of exemption from the tax with respect to the transportation of persons; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSHAW:

H. R. 4286. A bill to relinquish the title of the United States to certain lands in the county of Los Angeles, State of California; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PITTINGER:

H. R. 4287. A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Interior to convey certain land to the city of Duluth, Minn.; to

the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LANDIS:

H. R. 4288. A bill to authorize the disposition of excess Government food stocks and related products; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOYKIN:

H. R. 4289. A bill to extend temporarily the time for filing applications for letters patent, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. MAGNUSON:

H. R. 4290. A bill to provide for the appointment and compensation of counsel for impoverished defendants in certain criminal cases in the United States district courts; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MAY:

H. R. 4291. A bill to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to authorize the President to requisition certain articles and materials for the use of the United States, and for other purposes," approved October 10, 1940, as amended, to continue it in effect; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REES of Kansas:

H. R. 4292. A bill to amend section 12 (b) of the act of May 29, 1930, as amended; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. R. 4293. A bill to exempt fishermen's associations from taxation under subchapter C of the Internal Revenue Code (26 U. S. C. sec. 101 (12)); to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GERLACH:

H. R. 4294. A bill to exempt certain long-distance telephone calls made by members of the armed forces of the United States from the tax with respect to long-distance telephone calls; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BLAND:

H. J. Res. 245. Joint resolution authorizing and directing the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to conduct a survey of the marine and fresh-water fishery resources of the United States, its territories, and possessions; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 4295. A bill for the relief of Moses Hoffman; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EBERHARTER:

H. R. 4296. A bill for the relief of Michael Ioannis Vagianos; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FITZPATRICK:

H. R. 4297. A bill for the relief of Salvatore Salerno; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana:

H. R. 4298. A bill granting an increase of pension to Wesley S. Walden; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGEHEE:

H. R. 4299. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy and civilian personnel for personal property lost as the result of a fire in hangar V-3 at the Naval Air Station, Norfolk, Va., on November 12, 1942; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 4300. A bill for the relief of Square D Co.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRICE:

H. R. 4301. A bill to confer jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claims of Mrs. Hortense Coleman Arnow, Julian M. Rogers, and Mrs. Willie L. Rogers; to the Committee on Claims.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

FEBRUARY 29, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PACE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4278]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 15, change the word "constitutes" to "constitute". Same line change the word "threatens" to "threaten".

Page 2, line 16, following the word "country," and preceding the word "including" insert a comma.

Page 13, strike out all of lines 4 and 5.

Page 15, line 12, following the word "annum" strike the period, add a quotation mark and a comma and the following new wording "and by changing the colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and inserting thereafter the following:" And by inserting a quotation mark immediately preceding the word "Interest". Same page, line 16, change the period to a colon.

Page 25, line 4, strike out the italicized colon preceding the word "Provided" and insert in lieu thereof a roman colon.

Page 25, line 7, following the figures "1944" and preceding the quotation mark strike out the period.

STATEMENT

The Organic Act of the Department of Agriculture, enacted May 15, 1862 (sec. 520, Rev. Stat., 5 U. S. C. 511), provides that the general design and duties of the Department of Agriculture shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people useful information on subjects connected with agriculture "in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word." Many of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are supported directly or indirectly by this organic law. Appropriation items concerned with research, investigations, and the dissemination of the results of such work, are directly supported; numerous other appropriation items are directly in furtherance of basic legislation relating to specific programs, and, therefore, while indirectly supported by the organic act of 1862, derive their principal support from such other basic legislation.

However, from time to time there have been included in the appropriation acts a number of provisions, legislative in character, some of which have been substantive, and others of which, perhaps the majority, have been of a facilitating or incidental nature. It is advisable that such provisions be reconsidered, and enacted into permanent law if their continuance is desirable.

The committee has scrutinized the appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture with a view to providing such permanent legislative authorities as are needed, and to this end has consulted with the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. It was considered advisable to eliminate from this bill certain major program legislation which the Committee on Agriculture has otherwise under consideration and which it proposes to present for the consideration of the House at an early date. These programs are those affecting the Farm Security Administration and the school-lunch program.

With few exceptions, the items in this bill will provide legislative authority without change for provisions which have appeared in the agricultural appropriation acts for many years. Exceptions are noted in the detailed discussion of the several items in this report.

The bill is arranged in seven titles. //Title I provides authority for the eradication, control, retardation, and prevention of the spread of the several animal and plant diseases, parasites and insect pests, which currently require such action on the part of the Federal Government. As indicated above, these activities are closely related to the research and experimental work of the Department carried on under the Organic Act of 1862, but it is necessary to have further authority to permit the local application of control and eradication measures. The present programs have been provided for in appropriation acts for many years, some dating back as far as 1887 and 1891. ✓

→ Title II contains several authorities necessary for the effective protection and management of the national forests, and for the facilitation of cooperation with States and local interests in fire control. Certain of these provisions, while facilitating in character, are very necessary to the success of the forestry program.

Titl III contains facilitating provisions for the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and Soil Conservation Service, while title IV contains similar provisions for marketing work.

Title V contains amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 which will provide legislative authority for the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow loan funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The original borrowing authority expired in 1939, but was carried as an annual provision in agricultural appropriation acts for a number of years preceding 1944. The title also adjusts interest rates, extends the maturity dates of loans to borrowers, and provides a continuing authority for appropriations for the purposes of the act.

Title VI contains legislative authority for provisions carried in the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration, including authority to assess institutions in the Farm Credit system for examination and supervisory expenses.

Title VII contains several miscellaneous provisions, most of them facilitating in character. The title includes authority for continuing an appropriation to prevent reduced allotments for extension work resulting from shifts in rural population as shown by the 1940 census, and the adjustment of rates of compensation of certain positions in the Department commensurate with the responsibilities attached thereto.

A discussion of the various sections of the bill follows:

SECTION 101. ANIMAL DISEASES AND PARASITES

Subsection (a) of section 101 is an amendment to the act of June 29, 1884, which created the Bureau of Animal Industry and provided various authorities and duties in the field of animal husbandry and animal diseases. The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for many years has carried provisions for the eradication and control of various animal diseases and parasites which have been, in addition to the research and experimental work, generally authorized by the organic act of the Department of 1862 and the provisions of the 1884 act and other acts. It is the purpose of this section further to implement the legal basis for this work so as to provide authority for these activities.

Tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—As early as 1891 the Agricultural Appropriation Act authorized the use of Bureau of Animal Industry appropriations "to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases of animals." Tuberculosis was first mentioned specifically in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1895. Until 1918, the work on tuberculosis was largely confined to research and observations, but in that year funds were made available for the development of methods of eradicating the disease; the following year, provision was added for indemnity payments to owners, and appropriations for these purposes have been made each year since that time. In 1934 and 1935, emergency funds were made available to expand the work on tuberculosis and to inaugurate work on control and eradication of Bang's disease. The availability of these appropriations was continued in 1937 and 1938, and in 1939 the appropriation was included virtually in its present form.

All the work of eradication of these diseases is performed in cooperation with State and local livestock officials, and State and local governments have expended large sums of money from their own treasuries for the same purposes.

The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried the sum of \$5,983,800 for this work.

Cattle ticks.—An appropriation for the eradication of cattle ticks was first inserted in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, and funds have been appropriated for this work each year since that time.

When the project was undertaken, 985 counties and 15 Southern and Southwestern States were under Federal quarantine because of tick infestation. This quarantine area has been reduced by over 99 percent. All the States in which infestations have occurred have cooperated actively in the work.

The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$220,000 for this work.

Hog cholera and related swine diseases.—Provision for the prevention of the spread of hog cholera first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1899. Funds for similar work were appropriated for the fiscal years 1900 through 1909. In 1914, funds were made available for both preventive and eradication methods, and appropriations to continue this work have been made each year since that time. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$100,580 for this work.

Scabies in sheep and cattle.—The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1895 first provided funds to prevent the spread of sheep scabies. The success attained in this program during the next few years was so satisfactory that cattlemen urged the inauguration of a program for eradicating scabies in cattle, and in 1910 funds were appropriated for the eradication of scabies in both sheep and cattle. Funds have been similarly provided each year since that time. At present, cattle scabies extends only to a very slight extent in Nebraska and Kansas. However, sheep scabies exists quite extensively in the Midwestern States. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried approximately \$108,000 for this work.

Dourine in horses.—Funds were first made available for dourine eradication in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916, and have been provided annually since that time. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried approximately \$40,000 for this work.

Emergencies arising out of existence of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.—Provision for the control of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of animals was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916. A similar appropriation was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1924. Since that time, the annual appropriation act has provided funds each year through the reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations made in the past for this purpose. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries a reappropriation of \$305,000 for this work.

Destruction of diseased animals.—Language covering the purchase and destruction of diseased and exposed animals first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1887 and has been carried in each such act since that time. Reference to poultry first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1928. Currently indemnities are being paid for cattle which react to the test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and horses affected with dourine. It also

has been necessary on several occasions, the last being in 1929, to purchase and destroy animals affected by or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease.

Section 101 (b). *Cooperation in State poultry regulations.*—This subsection authorizes cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations in poultry improvement work. This program provides for the official recognition of three grades of breeding flocks, hatching eggs, baby chicks, and hatcheries, all of which are governed by State regulation. The provision was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1936. Bills which would have covered this activity were passed by the Senate on March 31, 1938 (S. 2825, 75th Cong.), and February 19, 1940 (S. 3227, 76th Cong.); neither was passed by the House.

Section 101 (c). *Travel expenses of inspectors of animal products.*—Since 1907, exporters, importers, packers, and dealers in livestock, hides, skins, meat, and other animal products who desire inspections to be made for their convenience at points removed from the official headquarters of inspectors, have assumed expenses of travel and subsistence incurred by inspectors performing the work. Section 101 (c) is proposed to provide basic authority for language which has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1937 which permits the deposit to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid of funds received from applicants for these inspections. Prior to 1937 these travel expenses were reimbursed directly to the inspectors.

Section 101 (d). *Purchases of tuberculins, etc.*—This subsection provides authority for an item which first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, when it was inserted to discourage the production and marketing of animal biologics which were worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful. After the enactment of the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913, there has been less need for the retention of this language, but it has been continued from year to year, since the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act applies only to transactions in interstate or foreign commerce.

Section 101 (e). *Rabies diagnoses.*—This subsection is proposed to provide legislative authority for the Department of Agriculture to charge fees for rabies diagnoses, except when performed for agencies of the United States Government. Similar language was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943, and was apparently intended especially for application in connection with rabies examinations for the Government of the District of Columbia.

Section 101 (f). *Meat-inspection labels, etc.*—This subsection provides authority for an item which has appeared for several years in the Appropriation Act, permitting the obtaining of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates from commercial sources without strict compliance with the laws governing public printing.

SECTION 102. INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

As in the case of the animal diseases and parasites discussed in connection with the preceding section, there have also appeared in the agricultural appropriation acts for many years provisions for the eradication, suppression, control, and the prevention or retardation of the spread of various insect pests and plant diseases. The nature and importance of these items have varied as fresh outbreaks have

occurred or as old infestations were gradually eradicated or controlled. It has been necessary to provide for these conditions as they arise, although in some cases the efforts to combat certain of these pests have of necessity continued over a considerable period, and, for this reason, provisions therefor have recurred in the Appropriation Act.

Section 102 (a) of this bill seeks to provide authority for appropriations for the control of the several insect pests and plant diseases which is at the present time being carried on. Where quarantine measures are necessary to prevent artificial spread of these pests or diseases, authority is found in the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

The Japanese beetle.—Funds for the control and prevention of the spread of the Japanese beetle were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920, and funds have been provided in varying amounts each year since that time. The work is of a cooperative nature, but the responsibility to detect infestations and enforce regulatory measures is recognized as a Federal function by the cooperating States and by States where infestations do not now exist. State and local agencies contribute to the cost of work. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$360,120 for this work.

Sweetpotato weevil.—Funds for control operations on the sweetpotato weevil were first made available in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919 and were continued from year to year until 1933. Appropriations were not provided from 1933 to 1937, but in 1938 the item reappeared and has been carried each fiscal year since that time. The Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 provided \$67,770 for this purpose.

Mexican fruitflies.—Specific provision for activities to control and prevent the spread of Mexican fruitflies was first included in a deficiency appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1929 and has been continued annually. In each year in which funds have been provided, the appropriation language has included provision for the carrying on of operations for this purpose in cooperation with the Mexican Government and local Mexican authorities. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$155,320 for this work.

Citrus canker.—This disease was first discovered in Texas in 1911, and by 1914 had spread and become established in the citrus groves throughout the Gulf region. Appropriations for its eradication were first provided in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 and have been continued each fiscal year since that time. The program has been highly effective and shows promise of successful completion. While it may not be necessary to continue active work on this program much longer, it seems advisable to have authority to meet any future outbreak which may occur. The amount in the appropriation act for this purpose in 1944 is \$9,650.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth.—Appropriations for control and eradication work for these insect pests were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, and have been continued annually since that time, except for the fiscal year 1935, when funds were provided by allotment from the Works Progress Administration. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$350,000 for the control and prevention of the spread of these pests.

Dutch elm disease.—The control of this disease, which is prevalent in the general vicinity of New York Harbor and neighboring States, was first provided for in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 and has been continued each year since that time. Cooperation with States in the control of this disease was carried on during the fiscal year 1934 under an allotment of emergency relief funds. In the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 an additional proviso was inserted requiring that the work be carried on only in States having laws which require the owners of diseased trees to remove and destroy them without expense to the Federal Government; \$333,330 were appropriated for the current fiscal year for this work.

Phony peach and peach mosaic diseases.—An appropriation for the control of the phony peach disease was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930. In 1938 the provision was extended to include the peach mosaic disease, and an appropriation for the eradication of these two diseases has been included in each annual appropriation act since that time. Funds were also provided for the control of the peach mosaic disease by allotments from emergency relief funds during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. The work is carried on in cooperation with State and local agencies and individuals. The States contribute to the cost of the work, promulgate quarantines to govern the movement of nursery stock that may carry the disease, and provide authority for the suppressive and control measures carried on. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$87,090 for this work.

Cereal rusts (barberry eradication).—Funds which have been provided for this purpose heretofore have been utilized in the eradication of the black stem rust, and the methods of combating the disease usually consist in the eradication of barberry bushes, which are the host of the disease during part of the year. Appropriations for this purpose were first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919 and have been continued annually, except in the fiscal year 1935 when the work was carried on under an allotment of emergency funds. During the fiscal year 1944, \$223,250 were appropriated in the Agricultural Appropriation Act.

Corn borer.—The only funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture for work on the corn borer are appropriated for research and investigations. While no work is now being performed on methods of eradication or control, the Congress a number of years ago authorized and appropriated several millions of dollars for such work. In view of the continued presence of this pest, it is considered desirable to include in this bill provision for eradication and control work so that legislative authority will exist for such work in the future should conditions develop justifying the reestablishment of a control program.

Pink bollworm and thurberia weevil.—An appropriation for the control of the pink bollworm was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1918. Provision for cooperation with the Mexican Government and local Mexican authorities in the extermination and control of local infestations in Mexico near the border of the United States was first included in the Urgent Deficiency Act of 1917 and has continued until the present time.

Funds for the control of the thurberia weevil were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1929 and

have continued annually to the present time. In 1941 this appropriation was consolidated with the appropriation for pink bollworm.

The work on these insect pests is carried on in cooperation with responsible State and local organizations and individuals within the United States and in cooperation with the Mexican Government and officials in Mexico. The cooperating States contribute to the operations. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$637,460 for this work.

Section 102 (b). *Certification of exports.*—This subsection provides authority for an activity which has been carried on in the Department for many years. Under the laws of many foreign countries to which agricultural products are exported it is required as a condition of entry that the products offered for export be accompanied by certificates as to their freedom from certain insect pests and plant diseases, such certificates to be issued by responsible and qualified officials of this Government. These requirements are not unlike those imposed by the Government of the United States under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

Appropriations for this purpose were first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1926, and have been continued in each year since that time. The Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 broadened the provisions to include the inspection of plant products as well as plants, a service urgently requested by shippers. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for this purpose is \$29,180.

Section 102 (c). *Indemnities.*—In addition to authorizing appropriations for the purposes of this section, subsection (c) provides that, unless specifically authorized in the appropriating language, no part of the sums thus appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed in the eradication or control of insect pests and plant diseases.

SECTION 103. BEE BREEDING STOCK

This section is proposed to provide legislative authority for the sale of bee breeding stock produced incidental to research to develop certain desirable strains of bees. Language similar to that proposed in this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

SECTION 104. PURCHASE OF CULTURES IN CONNECTION WITH SOIL AND FERTILIZER INVESTIGATIONS

This section provides authority for the continuation of a long-standing program of inspecting legume inoculations as a protection to the farmer from spending money for worthless inoculants and, in extreme cases, from losing his crop and seed as the result of ineffective inoculations. Language for this purpose first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 105. SPECIAL APPORTIONMENT FOR EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act provides that grants thereunder to States shall be allotted on the basis of rural population as deter-

mined by the last preceding decennial census. Population figures for the 1940 census revealed a reduction in rural population in 22 States and Hawaii as compared with the amounts available in 1941. To prevent any State or Territory from receiving a reduction as compared with the fiscal year 1941, language similar to that proposed in this section of this bill was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942. A similar proviso was included in the Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. This section is proposed in order to provide legislative authority to continue this special apportionment of funds.

SECTION 201. REWARDS, PROTECTION OF NATIONAL FORESTS

This section provides authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons violating laws and regulations relating to the management and protection of the national forests. A similar provision was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 202. IMMEDIATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR WORKERS ON NATIONAL-FOREST AREAS

This section provides authority for the purchase by the Forest Service of necessary first-aid supplies for use in camps in national-forest areas, and for the cost of transporting injured workers from such areas to points where medical and hospital facilities are available. In most localities on the national forests, the usual sources of medical supplies and services are not immediately available. Provision for this purpose first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 203. FOREST SERVICE WAREHOUSES

This section will authorize the Forest Service to continue operating central warehouses or supply centers for the sale and distribution of supplies and equipment to other Government activities, and to State and private agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire-control work. Provision for central warehouses was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 and has been continued each year since that time. Language permitting the Forest Service to sell to State and private agencies which cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control was first included in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940. Supplies and equipment furnished State and private agencies are generally of specialized Forest Service design not readily available in the commercial market. This authority is essential in order to make available supplies and equipment to other fire-control organizations which in many cases protect Federal lands under cooperative agreements, and State and private lands intermingled with or adjacent to the national forests.

SECTION 204. RENTAL OF FORESTRY EQUIPMENT

The purpose of the first sentence of this section is to facilitate the pooling of equipment on the national forests and to permit the

equitable division of the cost of maintaining such equipment to all projects and appropriations which share in its use. This makes it possible to utilize the Forest Service equipment to its full capacity. The second sentence of this section provides for the rental of Forest Service equipment to cooperators in fire control during fire emergencies. While much of the land protected by States and timber protection associations is intermingled with and adjacent to the national forests, in many cases such areas are not sufficiently large in themselves to warrant the purchase of the larger and more expensive items of special equipment. Thus, the fortifying of the fire-control effort of these outside agencies by means of Forest Service equipment lessens the danger to the national forests from outside fires.

These provisions first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 and have been continued for the last 2 years.

SECTION 205. CONTRACTS FOR USE OF AIRPLANES IN FIRE CONTROL WORK

The use of airplanes for observation work and for the transportation of men and supplies over national forest territory is important in the control of forest fires. The Forest Service has found that to obtain the types of planes best suited for this work and which have the necessary special equipment, it is essential to assure contracting companies that the work will continue beyond 1 fiscal year. This section provides authority for the Forest Service to renew such contracts annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising and competitive bidding. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

SECTION 206. GRAVES OF FIRE FIGHTERS

The purpose of this section is to provide authority for the care by the Forest Service of graves of fire fighters who have lost their lives while in the employ of that Service. At the present time, graves are being cared for at St. Maries and Wallace, Idaho, and Newport, Wash. The graves at St. Maries, Idaho, suffered neglect during the period from 1910, when the disastrous fire occurred in northern Idaho, until 1924, when provision was first made in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the care of graves at both Idaho locations. This provision was enlarged in the fiscal year 1928 to provide for the care of fire fighters' graves at Newport, Wash. Until the fiscal year 1943 this proviso carried an annual limitation of \$200. In that year the limitation was removed and the reference to the three specific locations was eliminated upon a showing by the Forest Service that it had not utilized the full amount of the limitation in 3 of the preceding 5 years.

SECTION 207. FOREST FIRE COOPERATION WITHOUT MATCHING OF FUNDS

Because intensified forest fire control efforts have been necessary during the war on critical forest areas in State and private ownership, there was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 a provision which would permit the expenditure o

\$2,300,000 of the funds appropriated for carrying out the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, without participation by State and private owners in the cost of protection. This section will provide authority to continue this special wartime protection, but will reduce the amount which might be expended without matching to a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 in any one year.

SECTION 208. STATE FUND MATCHING IN FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

This section requires the matching by States or others of funds expended under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act. Such a provision first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1939, but was ineffective during that year since the act as finally passed provided funds only for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act which requires such matching. However, the provision, which has been repeated each year, became effective in 1940 when appropriations were made for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act which does not contain the matching provision. ←

SECTION 209. CONTRACTS FOR PROCUREMENT OF NURSERY STOCK

This section provides legislative authority for the Forest Service to continue to enter into contracts with commercial nurseries for the future delivery of trees and other nursery stock, with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such nursery stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. A similar provision was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 210. PRIVATE SCALING SERVICES

This section provides authority for accepting reimbursements for services by Forest Service timber scalers, which are furnished operators either in the form of additional scaling on Forest Service timber, or in the form of scaling services on timber cut from adjacent private lands and being scaled at the same point. Considerable economies result both to the Forest Service and the private operators from this practice. Provision for this reimbursement has appeared in appropriations for the last 2 fiscal years.

SECTION 211. ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION OR TRANSFERRED TO THE FOREST SERVICE

To permit the Forest Service to protect and manage lands in process of acquisition, a provision similar to the first clause of this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913. The Agricultural Appropriation Act has also carried, since 1939, a provision permitting the Forest Service to use moneys appropriated to it (for national-forest protection and management) to administer lands transferred to the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration, and of lands transferred under the authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. As to the latter type of transaction, this section as proposed will permit

the Forest Service to expend funds available for national-forest protection and management for the protection of any lands transferred to it under existing authority.

SECTION 212. DETERMINATION OF TIMBER VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH
STATE PARTICIPATION IN FOREST REVENUE

This section provides in effect, for a definition of the revenue from sales of timber for the purpose of the distribution of a portion of such revenue from the national forests under the acts of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501). Under this language the receipts from sales of timber which will be available for percentage distribution under these acts will be limited to the value of uncut stumpage, which appears to have been the purpose of the original legislation, and such revenue will not include receipts based upon the expenditure of Government funds for converting the stumpage into certain other forms. Provision to this effect was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 213. WATER RIGHTS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL FOREST
ADMINISTRATION

This section provides legislative authority for a provision which has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1937, enabling the Forest Service to take such steps as are necessary to establish water rights essential to the protection, management, and utilization of national-forest lands. /

SECTION 301. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 8 OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION
AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Section 301 (a). *Advancing of soil conserving materials and services to farmers participating in agricultural conservation programs.*—This subsection permits the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to advance to farmers as a part of their conservation payments certain cover crop seeds, fertilizers and soil-conditioning materials and services, and to do so in advance of the program year, for which an appropriation is made, an authority not provided in the basic act.

A similar provision covering the then current program year appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1938, and was made applicable to the distribution to farmers of materials in advance of the program year by a provision in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1937. In 1941 the Agricultural Appropriation Act added a provision authorizing the purchase of soil-terracing services. In 1942 the provision was amended to permit cooperation with other agencies. In 1943 the authority was extended to cover materials for 3 program years and a like provision appears in the appropriation act for this year.

Section 301 (b). *Participation in agricultural conservation programs of tenants and sharecroppers on Government lands.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for a proviso which has been carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1941 permitting tenants and sharecroppers on cropland owned by the Government who carry out farming practices or otherwise comply with agricultural conservation programs to receive payments therefor to the same extent as other producers.

SECTION 302. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE PROVISIONS

Section 302 (a). *Contracts for the procurement of nursery stock.*—This subsection enables the Soil Conservation Service to contract with commercial nurseries for future delivery of nursery stock, with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. A provision to this effect first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and has been continued annually to the present time.

Section 302 (b). *Soil Conservation Service warehouses.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for a proviso which has appeared in the agricultural appropriation act since 1937, permitting the Soil Conservation Service to maintain warehousing facilities to serve the needs of its field offices and, incidentally, activities of other Government agencies operating in areas in which such facilities are located. By purchasing and stocking in bulk not only are the supplies and materials more readily available when needed, but also the cost to the Government is reduced.

SECTION 401. PROVISIONS FACILITATING MARKETING WORK

Section 401 (a). *Sale of grade samples.*—This subsection permits the sale for general use of practical forms or sets of official grade standards. Since much trading is done on the basis of United States standards, it is necessary for manufacturers, dealers, and other members of industry to be informed in the most practical manner as to the grade standards of various products.

In 1928 provision was made in the agricultural appropriation act permitting the sale of boxes of wool standards for the general use of the wool trade. In 1940 the appropriation item was broadened to apply generally to farm or food products and has continued as such to the present time. It is expressly provided in this subsection that proceeds from sales of standards are to be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Section 401 (b). *Universal standards of cotton classification.*—The United States Cotton Standards Act of March 4, 1923, made mandatory the use of official United States cotton standards in interstate or foreign commerce, wherever any standard classifications are used. Soon after the passage of the act the Liverpool Cotton Association questioned the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with such associations regarding the application of standards on foreign exchanges. To reassure foreign exchanges which had cooperated with the Department in the establishment of universal standards, a proviso was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1926, reading substantially the same as that in this subsection.

Section 401 (c). *Evidentiary value of market-inspection certificates.*—This subsection provides for the use of market-inspection certificates as prima facie evidence in courts of the United States, thereby enhancing their usefulness in settling disputes between buyers and sellers of farm products, who base their commercial transactions upon determinations made by Department inspectors. A similar provision appeared in the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, a war emergency law that was not continued in effect. In the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1919 a similar item was inserted and has been continued annually since that time.

Section 401 (d). *Travel of market inspectors at official station.*—In many instances inspectors are required to inspect commodities at warehouses, in railroad yards, in packing plants, on docks, and at other widely separated points frequently inaccessible by public transportation but within the limits of their official station. To perform the work efficiently and promptly, the use of an automobile is necessary. At some points Government cars are provided, but at others it is neither feasible nor economical to furnish Government-owned automobiles for this work. In such cases the inspectors use privately owned cars and, under a proviso first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act in 1943, are permitted to claim reimbursement for travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile. This subsection provides legislative authority to continue to reimburse these inspectors on a mileage basis, thus eliminating considerable detail which would otherwise be necessary if they were required to submit vouchers for reimbursement for actual expenses incurred.

SECTION 402. REIMBURSEMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED NONGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

During the early stages of the War Food Administration's purchase and stock-piling activities, stock piles were used almost exclusively to fill the needs of supply programs of that Administration. However, during the past year an increasing number of transfers have been made from the stock pile to nongovernmental agencies such as the Russian War Relief and the Canadian Red Cross, or to foreign governments not eligible for lend-lease aid, such as Sweden and Canada. On such transfers no facility is provided under which the War Food Administration may be reimbursed for "out of pocket" administrative expenses. Section 402 provides legislative authority for the War Food Administration to be reimbursed for the administrative costs incurred in the course of supplying this service to these nongovernmental agencies and to foreign governments. The 1945 Budget proposes the inclusion of similar language in the 1945 agricultural appropriation bill.

TITLE V

PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Sections 501-504. *Amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.*—Sections 501-504 of this title provide for amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to renew the authority of the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to modify the rate of interest charged to borrowers on loans made under sections 4 and 5, to extend the maturity date of loans made pursuant to section 4, and to extend the authorization for appropriations for the purposes of the act, which is presently limited by section 3 (b) to June 30, 1946.

Subsection 501 (a) amends section 3 (a) of the act so as to provide new authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to the Rural Electrification Administration, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, and at a rate of interest of $1\frac{3}{4}$ percent per annum. The amendment further provides that unpaid balances of loans made

by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Rural Electrification Administration prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to the same rate.

Subsection 502 (a) amends section 4 of the act so that loans to borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration under that section will be made at a rate of 2 percent per annum in lieu of the existing formula which is based upon the rates of interest paid by the Government or designated obligations. Also, the amendment provides for the adjustment of interest rates on the unpaid and unmatured balance of loans outstanding at the date of this amendment to the rate of 2 percent per annum.

Section 502 (b) amends section 5 of the act so that loans thereunder will be made and old loans adjusted in the same manner as provided in the amendment to section 4.

Section 503 extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under section 4 of the act.

Section 504 amends section 3 (b) of the act so as to authorize the appropriation of such sums as the Congress may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of the act.

Section 505. *Financial and credit reports.*—Financial and credit reports are an economical source of information regarding the financial stability and commercial reliability of persons and firms with whom the Rural Electrification Administration must deal in carrying out its program. Provision covering the purchase of such reports was first included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936 and has been contained in agricultural appropriation acts beginning with the fiscal year 1941. This section is proposed to provide legislative authority for obtaining such reports.

TITLE VI

PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Section 601. *Assessment of institutions examined and supervised.*—When the Farm Credit Administration was organized in 1933 the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and joint stock land banks were being assessed in accordance with the provisions of the then existing law for only the costs of examinations made by Farm Credit examiners. In connection with the organization of the production-credit corporations and associations and banks for cooperatives under the act of June 16, 1933, provision was made for assessing the banks for cooperatives, the production-credit corporations, and the production-credit associations for the costs of examinations made of these institutions by the Farm Credit Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1943 the cost of supervision by the Farm Credit Administration of institutions in the Farm Credit system was provided by direct appropriation. However, in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for that year provision was made for payment by the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production-credit corporations of the cost of their administrative supervision by the Farm Credit Administration. In 1944 a language change in the Agricultural Appropriation Act brought the Federal land banks and the banks for cooperatives under the same provision. Thus, during

the current fiscal year, administrative costs of the Farm Credit Administration incident to the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, production-credit system, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the cooperative bank system are prorated and assessed to the various institutions within the Farm Credit system. This provision for assessing the institutions accomplished two basic aims: First, it is a step toward the elimination and reduction of the use of appropriated funds in the supervision and administration of federally sponsored cooperative agricultural lending agencies, and second, it makes the Farm Credit cooperative lending system entirely self-supporting insofar as administrative expenses are concerned.

It is apparent that the Congress through inserting the word "hereafter" in the language carried in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act intended to make the provision permanent in character. However, a failure to amend specific references to the year 1944 raises doubt as to whether the provision is in fact permanent.

Accordingly, this section is intended to provide legislative authority for the provision contained in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act which had the effect of reducing the appropriation to the Farm Credit Administration by approximately \$2,000,000.

Inasmuch as joint stock land banks are in process of liquidation they have not been included in this assessment provision, and this phase of the work of the Farm Credit Administration will continue to be supported by appropriated funds. As indicated above, joint stock land banks do, however, pay for the cost of their examination.

Section 602. *Authority for purchase of manuscripts and employment of special services.*—The first portion of this section provides authority for the purchase of data and special reports which have been prepared by persons not under employment, which purchases would not otherwise be allowable in view of laws governing employment of personal services. This provision, as appearing in appropriation acts, was essential in the early years of the operations of the Farm Credit Administration when from time to time new types of financing were authorized by Congress. However, situations may arise again where data and reports on specific subjects relating to farm credit operations are needed which are not available from the records of the Administration and which can best be prepared by experts not under employment.

The second clause of this section enables the Farm Credit Administration to employ special services, especially local counsel in the field, and thus obviates the necessity for the creation of a large staff of field employees to take care of these local problems.

Provisions similar to those in this section were first contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, were transferred to the Agricultural Appropriation Act in the fiscal year 1935, and have been carried therein each year since that time.

Section 603. *Administrative expenses, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.*—A provision similar to that contained in this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 in order to define administrative expenses for the purposes of the act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a). In the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act the provision was changed to read as that proposed in this section.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 701 (a). *International agricultural committees*.—This subsection provides legislative authority for the use of funds available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land-use programs for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said programs, together with travel and other expenses relating thereto. A similar provision has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act annually for a number of years. The International Wheat Advisory Committee was established August 25, 1933, by a memorandum of agreement entered into by various wheat-producing and consuming countries of the world in order to regulate the production and distribution of wheat. It was superseded on August 5, 1942, by the International Wheat Council, which was created by a similar memorandum of agreement. The International Sugar Council was established under the International Sugar Agreement, signed in London May 6, 1937, and ratified by the United States Senate on December 20 of that year.

During consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, the question was raised as to the advisability of the Department of Agriculture continuing to finance the United States participation in these international organizations, and at the suggestion of the House Appropriations Committee the matter was taken up with the Department of State. It was the decision of the Department of State that it seemed appropriate for the Department of Agriculture to continue to include in its budget provision for the wheat and sugar councils, since the agreements are closely related to the carrying out of the objectives of the United States agricultural programs and policies and are limited largely by the temporary nature of the agreements. Funds to cover the United States participation in these organizations have been made available from appropriations made under section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for carrying into effect the Sugar Act of 1937. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1944 made \$12,500 available for the expenditures covered by subsection 701 (a).

Section 701 (b). *International Seed Testing Congress*.—This subsection provides authority for the payment of the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress. This body, which is composed only of officials concerned with sampling and testing seed, was organized to deal with technical questions of seed testing in relation to the improvement of seed in international trade. The first session of the Congress was held at Copenhagen in 1921, but this country was not at first represented in view of the lack of the specific authority therefor. A provision similar to this subsection was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1925 and has been repeated annually since that time. In 1944 the appropriation act limited expenditures for this purpose to \$250.

Section 702 (a). *Reimbursable services*.—This subsection provides legislative authority for the Department of Agriculture to make its technical and scientific facilities available for the performance of work

for other branches and agencies of the Government requiring inspection, analysis, and testing of food and other products. A similar provision was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the first time in the fiscal year 1931 and has been continued each year since that time. For many years prior to 1931, agricultural appropriation acts contained similar provisions in connection with meat, inspection work.

"Although much of the work performed by the Department of Agriculture under this authority might be accomplished under the provisions of section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, such authority is not adequate in all cases. For example, an agency performing work under section 601 cannot secure reimbursement for any part of such work which was performed by an outside contractor, except in the case of work performed for the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Maritime Commission. Frequently the Department of Agriculture in undertaking an assignment of inspecting and certifying food or other products finds it necessary to have some part of the work done by an outside organization, principally State agencies. Under the provisions of this section, the Department of Agriculture can undertake the work and be reimbursed for the complete job, even though it may be necessary or advisable for the Department of Agriculture to award a contract for a part of the work."

Section 702 (b). *Transfer of funds.*—This subsection authorizes the transfer of funds between appropriations within each bureau or office of the Department within a limitation of 7 percent. It is regarded as an essential device or method of administrative management, especially where emergencies arise during periods when Congress is not in session, as where a fire occurs at a field station, a water supply system fails, an insect pest or plant disease breaks out, or other situations occur requiring immediate attention. Such provisions in appropriation acts have been used to avoid the necessity for deficiency appropriations. [In view of the limitation and the fact that it can only be used to effect a transfer within a bureau or office, the scope of this authority is restricted,] and has not in the past been used except in situations such as those outlined.

A provision similar in effect was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1910, except that the limitation was fixed at 10 percent. The provision did not appear in the Appropriation Act for 1938, and when it was restored to the appropriation in 1939 the limitation was reduced to 5 percent and at the same time certain mechanical details of the provision were altered. In the 1943 Appropriation Act the limitation was changed from 5 percent to 7 percent, and the provision was thus repeated in 1944.

Section 703. *Buildings.*—This section provides authority for the erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and public improvements necessary for the work of the Department of Agriculture, except that it is expressly stipulated that any such building or improvement must be further provided for in the applicable appropriation, together with the limitations which the Congress deems necessary on such operations. Section 3733, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. sec. 12) requires express authorization for buildings and public improvements, and the effect of section 703 of this bill will be to permit the continued provision for such expenditures in the annual appropriation acts, but

within such limitations as these provisions will carry. For many years, the appropriation acts of the Department under the several items where needed have included provisions for the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings or other improvements, usually within certain specific limitations or limitation formulas.

This section contains a limitation proviso similar to that appearing in several other sections of this bill. The purpose of this proviso is to require that not only must express provision be made in the appropriation item pursuant to the authority, but also that such express provision will not be operative unless it also prescribes the limitations which Congress determines should be placed thereon.

Section 704. *Newspapers.*—This section provides authority for the purchase of newspapers required in the authorized work of the Department, but expressly limits such purchases, in a manner similar to section 703 above, to those specifically authorized with limitations in the appropriation act. Provisions have appeared in several of the appropriation items for many years designed to permit the purchase of newspapers. Section 704 provides legislative authority for such provisions, subject to the limitations prescribed in the section.

Section 705 (a). *Contingent expense delegation.*—This subsection relieves the Secretary of the duty of personally approving purchases from contingent funds made available to the Department which otherwise, under the provisions of 31 United States Code 675, would have to be approved by him personally. A provision similar to this subsection was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930 and has been included annually since that time.

Section 705 (b).—*Contract stenographic reporting services.*—This subsection authorizes the Department to contract for stenographic reporting services which would otherwise be required to be obtained by direct employment. A provision to this effect first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1927 and has been repeated each year since that time. Such services have usually been used where employees are not available, and primarily in connection with the reporting of hearings required pursuant to law, and especially where such hearings have been held in the field.

Section 705 (c). *Advance payments in foreign countries.*—This subsection authorizes employees of the Department stationed abroad, with the approval of the Secretary, to make leases beyond the limit of the fiscal year and to pay, in advance, charges incident to the discharge of their functions in foreign countries where custom or practice requires payment in advance. Similar authority is contained in the Foreign Agricultural Service Act of June 5, 1930, but the authorization extends only to employees stationed abroad under the terms of that act.

A provision similar to this subsection was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 and has been repeated annually since that time.

Section 706 (a). *Employment provisions.*—This subsection provides additional employment authorities for the Department of Agriculture as follows: (1) It authorizes compensation for the War Food Administrator at \$12,500 per annum, and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, at the rate of \$10,000

per annum; (2) it permits the War Food Administrator to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency; and (3) it permits the Department of Agriculture to employ persons or organizations on a temporary basis by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, subject to the inclusion of a provision therefor in the applicable appropriation, with accompanying limitation. These provisions are discussed in detail below:

(1) The War Food Administrator, who is named pursuant to Executive Order 9334 (a First War Powers Act transfer) has direct responsibility for the food production and distribution functions of the Federal Government affecting war and civilian needs, reporting thereon directly to the President. He is administratively in charge of a major segment of the Department of Agriculture, and has several subordinates receiving a basic rate of \$10,000 per annum. The responsibilities of this position amply justify the salary proposed in this bill.

The present compensation of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, falls in the \$8,000 to \$9,000 per annum group. It seems only logical that the duties, functions, and powers of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture involve such a measure of responsibility as amply to justify a salary of \$10,000 per annum, particularly, since a number of officers in the Department administratively subordinate to the Assistant Secretary receive compensation ranging from \$9,000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Congress has placed on the Chief of the Forest Service very great responsibility in the protection and management of forest lands, and has charged him, through the Forest Service, with carrying on important forest and range research needed to assure the best possible use of not only forest lands but also public and private range lands. The responsibilities of the office may be compared with that of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation or of the Commissioner of Public Roads, each of whom receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum. At present the Chief of the Forest Service is paid \$8,000 per annum, the position under the Classification Act of 1923 being within the \$8,000 to \$9,000 group.

Under a provision carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944, the Agricultural Research Administrator receives compensation at the rate of \$9,200 per annum. This provision was inserted in the act in view of the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, which placed under the direction of the Agricultural Research Administrator the responsibility for the work of the Agricultural Research Administration, comprising the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Office of Experiment Stations, and the Beltsville Research Center. In addition he is charged with the over-all responsibility for the correlation of the research programs of the Department. Had special provision not been included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the payment of compensation to the Agricultural Research Administrator, he would have received compensation in a lesser amount

than that received by the heads of a number of bureaus under his supervision. The responsibilities of the position are such as to justify compensation at the rate prescribed in this subsection which is equivalent to that received by a number of the other administrators in the Department of Agriculture, for example, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, the Director of the Office of Distribution, and the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At present the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics receives compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, under a provision carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. The economic data and planning of this Bureau affect all programs of the Department and are greatly influential in the operations of public and private agencies involving agriculture directly and indirectly. It is felt this rate of compensation for the chief is commensurate with the responsibilities and status of the Bureau in the Department. This subsection accordingly provides legislative authority for the continuance of the compensation at the present rate.

The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, as legal adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Food Administrator, and the heads of the several bureaus and agencies of the Department, occupies one of the key positions in the Department. The responsibilities centering in his office are very great inasmuch as the amount of funds and the variety and scope of the programs administered by the Department are among the largest in the Federal Government. The Solicitor now receives a salary of \$9,000 per annum, by reason of a provision which was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943 and which continues as the top salary of the Classification Act ranges although the provision was omitted from the 1944 appropriation act. In view of the scope and weight of the responsibility with which the Solicitor is charged, a salary of \$10,000 appears well justified. Other comparable legal officers receiving \$10,000 or more include the general counsel, Treasury Department, \$10,000; general counsel, Federal Works Agency, \$10,000; general counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$10,000; general counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$12,500; president and general counsel of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, \$15,000; chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$10,000; and the Solicitor, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, \$10,000.

(2) Under this portion of the subsection the War Food Administrator is authorized to employ personnel in accordance with the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, which means that certain experts, principally chiefs of agencies, may be compensated at salaries in excess of the Classification Act rates but not exceeding \$10,000 per annum. It makes available to the War Food Administrator the same authority as to employment of personnel now existing in two of the agencies under his supervision; namely, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Office of Distribution. Also, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Farm Security Administration are enabled to pay salaries up to \$10,000 under varying authorities and limitations. A similar provision is included in the War Food Administration item in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act.

(3) Under the authority of the last portion of the subsection the Department will be enabled to employ, temporarily on a contract basis, persons or organizations whose services are usually not obtainable under the ordinary methods of employment. Similar provisions in the Appropriation Act for 1944 have permitted the employment of necessary motion picture and exhibit technicians, and in the case of the War Food Administration the employment of individuals or organizations whose assistance is especially valuable in the war food program. Such provisions were also made in appropriations for the War Production Board for 1943 and 1944, from which the War Food Administration derives some of its functions. This subsection expressly limits these expenditures and requires that express provision be included in the appropriation together with the limitation thereon.

Section 706 (b). *Travel expenses of consultants.*—This subsection authorizes the payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, to persons who serve the Department in an advisory capacity, the allowances to be paid while such persons are away from their homes. Under existing law, while it is possible to obtain the services of persons of unusual skill or knowledge without compensation, it is often necessary to forego such services because the individuals may not be adequately reimbursed for their travel and other expenses. A similar provision appeared in appropriations for the War Production Board in the fiscal year 1943 and was available for a short time for activities transferred to the War Food Administration. Such provision was not included in the War Food Administration appropriation in 1944, although it continues to be available to other emergency agencies. Also, in the case of the Farm Credit Administration, similar provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1931 for the Federal Farm Board (predecessor of the Farm Credit Administration), and the language was transferred to the Agricultural Appropriation Act in the fiscal year 1935. It was modified and clarified in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 and has been continued to the present time.

Other agencies having this authority include the War Department, the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Public Health Service, Selective Service System, and the Federal Works Agency.

Section 707. *Additional cooperative extension work.*—This section amends the act of April 24, 1939, which authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$300,000 annually for cooperative agricultural extension work, by changing that amount to \$555,000. This section also provides that appropriations made pursuant to the 1939 act are hereafter to be expended in accordance with the apportionment of the similar appropriation in the fiscal year 1944. Under the formula contained in the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, Federal payments to States and Territories for extension work are to be adjusted in accordance with the decennial census. By operation of this provision, certain States and Territories would have had reduced allotments as a result of the 1940 census. The amendment to the April 24, 1939 act is, therefore, necessary to prevent such States and Territories from suffering a reduction in allotments enjoyed prior to 1940. A bill (S. 1200, 77th Cong.) which would have similarly amended the 1939 act, was vetoed by the President on July 31, 1941. The additional amount, however, has been inserted in the appropriation for the last 3 fiscal years.

Section 708. *Sale of library microfilm reproductions, etc.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and library materials of the Department of Agriculture and to sell such reproductions at such prices as he may determine, not less than estimated cost, the proceeds of the sales to be deposited to the applicable appropriation. A provision similar in effect to this section first appeared in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, affecting the fiscal year 1942, and similar provision has been included in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts for the last 2 fiscal years. Except that in 1944, the provision was extended to include authority for the preparation and sale of copies of bibliographies.

Under these provisions, sales of microfilm and other photographic reproductions have been made by the Department of library reference materials which have a very limited distribution, and such reproductions are of considerable use and value to the organizations, universities, and others who request such service.

Section 709. *Delegation of appointment power.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate authority to employ personnel in the departmental service of the Department wherever located. Except for this authority, section 169, Revised Statute, as amended (5 U. S. C. 43), requires that the head of the Department approve all appointment actions for employees in the departmental service. The authority to make such appointments in the field service has been afforded by the amendment of section 169, Revised Statutes, by the act of June 26, 1930.

The enactment of this section will eliminate a vast amount of paper work and simplify precedures in the Department by removing the necessity of having appointment papers come to Washington in the case of those agencies of the Department which have been moved outside the city. Under the present method of requesting approval, the Secretary of necessity must rely upon the recommendations of bureau chiefs, while part or all of several bureaus are now located outside of Washington. The approval, therefore, in Washington is largely on a pro forma basis and adds nothing of value to the procedure.

Section 710. *Delegation of function of authorizing household goods transfers.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate to designated officers of the Department the function of authorizing the payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods of employees on change of official stations.

Under the act of March 4, 1911, which is still in force, the Secretary of Agriculture has been enabled, when the permanent official station of employees was changed by authorized officers, to permit such officers also to approve the transfer of the household effects of the employees. However, the act of October 10, 1940, applying generally to the transfer of household goods, had the effect of requiring the modification of the regulations under the 1911 act so that the Secretary is now required to approve each movement of household effects of transferred employees. Since subordinate officials may approve the actual transfer of the employee to a new station together with his necessary travel expenses, it seems illogical to require that the Secretary, as head of the Department, approve specifically the movement of the household effects incident to the transfer.

This section will also eliminate considerable paper work and do away with the unnecessary and cumbersome procedure of referring

all such actions through channels to the Secretary. In addition, the Secretary must rely upon the recommendations of his assistants and bureau chiefs so that his approval of such requests is largely a pro forma action having no advantage to the Government.

Section 711. *Authority for determining character and measure of cooperation.*—This bill contains authorizations for work on the eradication and control of several animal and plant diseases, parasites, and insect pests. Some of these authorizations provide for cooperation with State and local authorities, farmers' associations, and similar organizations. In few cases, however, is the measure and character of cooperation on the part of the Federal Government and the cooperator specifically prescribed. This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe such measure and character of cooperation where it is neither prescribed by statute nor included in the language of the applicable appropriation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE ACT OF MAY 29, 1884, AS AMENDED (23 STAT. 31)

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in his Department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a Chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stockraisers or experienced business men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock and/or live poultry, whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuropneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses, while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuropneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations,

and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of livestock and/or live poultry from the United States the Secretary of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing-lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which livestock and/or live poultry are exported, and shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock and/or live poultry as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia: *Provided*, That until May 1, 1928, cattle infested with or exposed to cattle fever ticks may be shipped in interstate commerce for immediate slaughter after one dipping in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other live stock and/or live poultry within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Secretary of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States district attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SEC. 10. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated,

out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, Territories, and farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuro-pneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

THE BANKHEAD-JONES ACT (7 U. S. C. 427-427g)

SEC. 5. (a) Sixty per centum of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year under section 3 shall be available for the purposes of section 2. The Secretary shall allot, for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made to Puerto Rico and each State and Territory an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of Puerto Rico or the State or Territory bears to the rural population of Puerto Rico and all the States and Territories as determined by the last preceding decennial census. No allotment and no payment under any allotment shall be made for any fiscal year in excess of the amount which Puerto Rico or the State or Territory makes available for such fiscal year out of its own funds for research and for the establishment and maintenance of necessary facilities for the prosecution of such research. If Puerto Rico or any State or Territory fails to make available for such purposes for any fiscal year a sum equal to the total amount to which it may be entitled for such year, the remainder of such amount shall be withheld by the Secretary. The total amount so withheld may be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to Puerto Rico and the States and Territories which make available for such year an amount equal to that part of the total amount withheld which may be allotted to them by the Secretary of Agriculture, but no such additional allotment to Puerto Rico or any State or Territory shall exceed the original allotment to Puerto Rico or such State or Territory for that year by more than 20 per centum thereof.

(b) The sums authorized to be allotted to Puerto Rico and the States and Territories shall be paid annually in quarterly payments on July 1, October 1, January 1, and April 1. Such sums shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and subject to the same administrative procedure set forth in the Act of March 2, 1887, as amended June 7, 1888.

(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.

THE CLARKE-McNARY ACT OF JUNE 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565)

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the system and practice of forest-fire prevention and suppression provided by any State substantially promotes the objects described in the foregoing section he is hereby authorized and directed, under such conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable in each State, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, and through them with private and other agencies therein, in the protection of timbered and forest-producing lands from fire. In no case other than for preliminary investigation shall the amount expended by the Federal Government in any State during any fiscal year, under this section, exceed the amount expended by the State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, including the expenditures of forest owners or operators which are required by State law or which are made in pursuance of the forest-protection system of the State under State supervision, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make expenditures on the certificate of the State forester, the State director of extension, or similar State official having charge of the cooperative work for the State that State and private expenditures

as provided for in this Act have been made. In the cooperation extended to the several States due consideration shall be given to the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, but such cooperation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be extended to any timbered or forest-producing lands or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation within the cooperative States. *Provided, That for each fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners.*

THE ACT OF MAY 23, 1908, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 500)

That twenty-five per centum of all moneys received during any fiscal year from each national forest into which the lands acquired under this Act may from time to time be divided shall be paid, at the end of such year, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such national forest is situated, to be expended as the state legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such national forest is situated: *Provided, That when any national forest is in more than one State or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such forest shall be proportional to its area therein: Provided further, That there shall not be paid to any State for any county an amount equal to more than forty per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources. In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.*

THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501)

That hereafter an additional ten per centum of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year shall be available at the end thereof, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which such proceeds are derived; but the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever practicable, in the construction and maintenance of such roads, secure the cooperation or aid of the proper State or Territorial authorities in the furtherance of any system of highways of which such roads may be made a part. *In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.*

SECTION 8 (b) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT (16 U. S. C. 590h (b))

(b) Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 7 (a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation, or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the normal national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption; or (4) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption and exports adjusted to reflect the extent to which their utilization of cropland on the farm conforms to farming practices which the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a); or (5) any combination of the above. In arid or semiarid sections, (1) and (2) above shall be construed to cover water conservation and the beneficial use of water on individual farms, including measures to prevent run-off, the building of check dams and ponds, and providing facilities for applying water to the land. In determining the amount of any payment or grant measured by (1) or (2) the Secretary shall take into consideration the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made. In carrying out the provisions of this section in the continental United States, the Secretary is directed to utilize the services of local and State

committees selected as hereinafter provided. The Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units for administration of programs under this section. No such local area shall include more than one county or parts of different counties. Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area and shall also elect annually from among their number a delegate to a county convention for the election of a county committee. The delegates from the various local areas in the county shall, in a county convention, elect, annually, the county committee for the county which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. The local committee shall select a secretary and may utilize the county agricultural extension agent for such purpose. The county committee shall select a secretary who may be the county agricultural extension agent. If such county agricultural extension agent shall not have been elected secretary of such committee, he shall be ex officio a member of the county committee. The county agricultural extension agent shall not have the power to vote. In any county in which there is only one local committee the local committee shall also be the county committee. In each State there shall be a State committee for the State composed of not less than three or more than five farmers who are legal residents of the State and who are appointed by the Secretary. The State director of the Agricultural Extension Service shall be ex officio a member of such State committee. The ex officio members of the county and State committees shall be in addition to the number of members of such committees hereinbefore specified. The Secretary shall make such regulations as are necessary relating to the selection and exercise of the functions of the respective committees, and to the administration, through such committees, of such programs. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary—shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers; is authorized to utilize the agricultural extension service and other approved agencies; shall accord such recognition and encouragement to producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations as will be in harmony with the policy toward cooperative associations set forth in existing Acts of Congress and as will tend to promote efficient methods of marketing and distribution; shall not have power to acquire any land or any right or interest therein; shall, in every practicable manner, protect the interests of small producers; and shall in every practical way encourage and provide for soil-conserving and soil-rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil-depleting crops. Rules and regulations governing payments or grants under this subsection shall be as simple and direct as possible, and, wherever practicable, they shall be classified on two bases: (a) Soil-depleting crops and practices, (b) soil-building crops and practices.

Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof.

SECTION 8 (c) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT
(16 U. S. C. 590h (e))

(e) Payments made by the Secretary to farmers under subsection (b) shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers of any farm, with respect to which such payments are made, in the same proportion that such landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers are entitled to share in the proceeds of the agricultural commodity with respect to which such payments are made, except that payments based on soil-building or soil-conserving practices shall be divided in proportion to the extent which such landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers contribute to the carrying out of such practices. Such payments shall be paid by the Secretary directly to the landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers entitled thereto, and shall be computed at rates which will permit the Secretary to set aside out of the funds available for the making of such payments for each year an amount sufficient to permit the increases herein specified to be made within the limits of the funds so

available. If with respect to any farm the total payment to any person for any year would be:

- (1) Not more than \$20, the payment shall be increased by 40 per centum;
- (2) More than \$20 but not more than \$40, the payment shall be increased by \$8, plus 20 per centum of the excess over \$20;
- (3) More than \$40 but not more than \$60, the payment shall be increased by \$12, plus 10 per centum of the excess over \$40;
- (4) More than \$60 but not more than \$186, the payment shall be increased by \$14; or
- (5) More than \$186 but less than \$200, the payment shall be increased to \$200.

In the case of payments of more than \$1, the amount of the payment which shall be used to calculate the 40-, 20-, and 10-per-centum increases under clauses (1), (2), and (3) shall not include that part, if any, of the payment which is a fraction of a dollar.

Beginning with the calendar year 1939, no total payment for any year to any person under such subsection (b) shall exceed \$10,000. In the case of payments made to any individual, partnership, or estate on account of performance on farms in different States, Territories, or possessions, the \$10,000 limitation shall apply to the total of the payments for each State, Territory, or possession, for a year and not to the total of all such payments.

Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers.

SECTION 6 OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT (16 U. S. C. 590f)

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

SECTION 6 OF THE UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT (7 U. S. C. 51-65)

SEC. 6. (a) That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish from time to time standards for the classification of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined for commercial purposes, which shall be known as the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective only on and after a date specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the same, which date shall be not less than one year after the date of such order: *Provided*, That the official cotton standards established, effective August 1, 1923, under the United States Cotton Futures Act shall be at the same time the official cotton standards for the purpose of this Act unless and until changed or replaced under this Act. Whenever any standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective under this Act, it shall also, when so specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, become effective for the purposes of the United States Cotton Futures Act and supersede any inconsistent standard established under said Act. Whenever the official cotton standards of the United States established under this Act shall be represented by practical forms the Department of Agriculture shall furnish copies thereof, upon request, to any person, and the cost thereof, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be paid by the person making the request. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause such copies to be certified under the seal of the Department of Agriculture and may attach such conditions to the purchase and use thereof, including provision for the inspection, condemnation, and exchange thereof by duly authorized representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as he may find to be necessary to the proper application of the official cotton standards of the United States. Any moneys received from or in connection with the sale of cotton purchased for the preparation of such copies and condemned as unsuitable for such use or with the sale of such copies may be expended for the purchase of other cotton for such use.

(b) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.*

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936, AS AMENDED (7 U. S. C. 901-914)

SEC. 3. (a) **[The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum.]** *The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate of 1½ per centum per annum. Interest rates on the unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of 1½ per centum per annum upon the security of the obligations of borrowers from the Administrator appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act or from the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration established by Executive Order Numbered 7037: Provided, That no such loan shall be in an amount exceeding 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: And provided further, That such obligations incurred for the purpose of financing the construction and operation* of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines, or systems shall be fully amortized over a period not to exceed [twenty-five years] thirty-five years, and that the maturity of such obligations incurred for the purpose of financing the wiring of premises and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment shall not exceed two-thirds of the assured life thereof and not more than five years. The Administrator is hereby authorized to make all such endorsements, to execute all such instruments, and to do all such acts and things as shall be necessary to effect the valid transfer and assignment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of all such obligations. The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.*

(b) **[There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.]** *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.*

(c) *Fifty per centum of the annual sums herein made available or appropriated for the purposes of this Act shall be allotted yearly by the Administrator for loans in the several States in the proportion which the number of their farms not then receiving central station electric service bears to the total number of farms of the United States not then receiving such service. The Administrator shall, within ninety days after the beginning of each fiscal year, determine for each State and for the United States the number of farms not then receiving such service.*

(d) *The remaining 50 per centum of such annual sums shall be available for loans in the several States and in the Territories, without allotment as hereinabove provided, in such amounts for each State and Territory as, in the opinion of the Administrator, may be effectively employed for the purposes of this Act, and to carry out the provisions of section 7: Provided, however, That not more than 10 per centum of said unallotted annual sums may be employed in any one State, or in all of the Territories.*

(e) *If any part of the annual sums made available for the purposes of this Act shall not be loaned or obligated during the fiscal year for which such sums are made available, such unexpended or unobligated sums shall be available for loans by the Administrator in the following year or years without allotment: Provided, however, That not more than 10 per centum of said sums may be employed in any one State or in all of the Territories [; And provided further, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939].*

(f) All moneys representing payments of principal and interest on loans made by the Administrator under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except that any such moneys representing payments of principal and interest on obligations constituting the security for loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator shall be paid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in payment of such loans.

SEC. 4. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, from the sums hereinbefore authorized, to make loans to persons, corporations, States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples utility districts and cooperative nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service: *Provided, however, That* the Administrator, in making such loans, shall give preference to States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples utility districts, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations, the projects of which comply with the requirements of this Act. Such loans shall be on such terms and conditions relating to the expenditure of the moneys loaned and the security therefor as the Administrator shall determine and may be made payable in whole or in part out of income: *Provided, however, That* all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed [twenty-five years] *thirty-five years*, and shall bear interest [at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued:] *at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum, and the maturity date of such loans may be readjusted to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date of such loan: Provided further, That* no loan for the construction, operation, or enlargement of any generating plant shall be made unless the consent of the State authority having jurisdiction in the premises is first obtained. Loans under this section and section 5 shall not be made unless the Administrator finds and certifies that in his judgment the security therefor is reasonably adequate and such loan will be repaid within the time agreed.

SEC. 5. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, from the sums hereinbefore authorized, to make loans for the purpose of financing the wiring of the premises of persons in rural areas and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment. Such loans may be made to any of the borrowers of funds loaned under the provisions of section 4, or to any person, firm, or corporation supplying or installing the said wiring, appliances, or equipment. Such loans shall be for such terms, subject to such conditions, and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall be [at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.] *at a rate of interest of 2 per centum per annum, interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum.*

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT, AS AMENDED (12 U. S. C. 657)

* * * * *

[The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars, deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers authorized under this Act, or any subsequent amendments thereof, shall be paid by the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks, as follows:

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to the first days of January and July of each year, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars and deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks on such equitable basis as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall determine, giving due consideration to time and expense necessarily incident to the supervision of the operation of each type of bank, and make an assessment upon each of such

banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st days of January and July next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States under the miscellaneous receipts title "Assessments on Federal and joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, salaries and expenses Federal Farm Loan Board" to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress: *Provided*, That the present legal status as to assessments against Federal intermediate credit banks shall continue until June 30, 1926, without appropriations by Congress.】

THE ACT OF JUNE 26, 1930 (46 STAT. 815)

【That the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12), be, and it is hereby, amended so that effective as to appropriations for and expenditures of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930, and thereafter, the assessments to be made under section 3 of said Act (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 657) by said board against the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks shall be the amount of the expenses and salaries of the employees engaged in the work of the division of examinations of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau as estimated by the said board, such expenses and salaries, together with all other expenses and salaries of the said board, to be disbursed on appropriations duly made by the Congress.】

THE FEDERAL SEED ACT (7. U. S. C. 1605)

Sec. 415. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for administering this Act.

(b) Funds appropriated for carrying into effect the purpose of this Act shall be available for allotment by the Secretary of Agriculture to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to other departments and agencies of the Government which the Secretary of Agriculture may call upon to assist or cooperate in carrying out such purposes or for services rendered or to be rendered in connection therewith.

Appropriations made under this authorization, within the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended for the share of the United States in the expense of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of the international seed trade.

THE ACT OF APRIL 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1)

That in order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-348), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, the sum of 【\$300,000】 \$555,000 annually. The sums appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States in such amounts as he may deem necessary, and shall be paid to the several States in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the initial payments of \$10,000 to each State appropriated under the Act of May 8, 1914. The sums appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, and sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work: *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944.

Union Calendar No. 395

78TH CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

H. R. 4278

[Report No. 1198]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Mr. PACE introduced the following bill: which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 29, 1944

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Omit the part struck through and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That,

1

TITLE I

2

SEC. 101. (a) The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 11:

5

“SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers’ associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang’s disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary ~~constitutes~~ *constitute* an emergency and ~~threatens~~ *threaten* the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.”

23

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities in the administration of

24

1 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
2 and hatcheries.

3 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of
4 any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent
5 thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other
6 animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made
7 inspections and examinations at places other than the head-
8 quarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants,
9 who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence
10 incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds
11 derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury
12 of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from
13 which the expenses are paid.

14 (d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in
15 the open market from applicable appropriations samples of
16 all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of
17 foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the
18 United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or
19 cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and dis-
20 seminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may
21 deem best.

22 (e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in con-
23 nection with rabies, except those performed for agencies
24 of the United States Government, in such amounts as the

1 Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered
2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend
4 appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed
5 tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to ex-
6 isting laws applicable to public printing.

7 (g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
8 the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may
9 from time to time determine to be necessary.

10 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either
11 independently or in cooperation with States or political
12 subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organ-
13 izations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations
14 or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or
15 retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
16 Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth,
17 Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal
18 rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia
19 weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is
20 further authorized to cooperate with the Government of
21 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary
22 surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with
23 the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or re-
24 tardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink boll-
25 worm and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations

1 or measures herein authorized, the cooperating foreign coun-
2 try, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the au-
3 thority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on
4 all lands and properties within the foreign country or State
5 other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Gov-
6 ernment and for such other facilities and means as in the
7 discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As
8 used in this section, the term "State" includes the District
9 of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United
10 States.

11 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and
12 directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use
13 such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the
14 inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for
15 export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to
16 the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and
17 plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the
18 foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

19 (c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine
21 to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to
22 carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise
23 specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no
24 part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of
25 property injured or destroyed.

1 SEC. 103. The Secretary of Agriculture may propagate
2 bee-breeding stock and distribute by sale stock surplus to
3 research needs: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales
4 are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and
5 the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury
6 as miscellaneous receipts.

7 SEC. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase
8 from applicable appropriations cultures in the open market
9 for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

10 SEC. 105. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S.
11 C. 427-427g) is hereby amended by adding a new subsec-
12 tion to section 5 to read as follows:

“(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territories which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.”

20 TITLE II

21 SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay re-
22 wards from appropriations available for the protection and
23 management of the national forests, under such regulations
24 as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest
25 and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations

1 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful
2 taking of, or injury to, Government property.

3 SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be
4 available for medical supplies and services and other assist-
5 ance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers,
6 and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under
7 the Forest Service.

8 SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute
9 supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government ac-
10 tivities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with
11 the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written
12 cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
13 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
14 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appro-
15 priations current at the time additional supplies, equipment,
16 and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest
18 Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and
19 replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
20 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
21 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Fed-
22 eral agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimburse-
23 ment to be made from appropriations applicable to the work
24 on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester
25 based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair,

1 maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management con-
2 trol, and credited to appropriations currently available at
3 the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may
4 also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county,
5 private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the
6 Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written co-
7 operative agreements, the amount collected for such rental
8 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time
9 payment is received.

10 SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the
11 maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract
12 or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such
13 purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional
14 advertising.

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall
16 be available within such limitations as may be prescribed
17 therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
18 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires
19 while employed by the Forest Service.

20 SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June
21 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding
22 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That for each
23 fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of
24 Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed
25 \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act

1 for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas
2 of national importance without requiring an equal expendi-
3 ture by the State and private owners.”

4 SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is avail-
5 able for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act
6 (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-
7 McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in
8 any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local
9 subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute
10 a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Govern-
11 ment or make contributions other than money deemed by
12 the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

13 SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Coopera-
14 tive Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections
15 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568)
16 and Acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production
17 or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency,
18 or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation
19 to cooperating States for the production or procurement of
20 nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not
21 more than three fiscal years.

22 SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from
23 timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust
24 account, “Forest Service cooperative fund”, which moneys

1 are hereby made available for scaling services requested
2 by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest
3 Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of
4 the cost of such work.

5 SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds avail-
6 able for national forest protection and management for the
7 administration of lands under contract for purchase or for
8 the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been
9 instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
10 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
11 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for
12 administration.

13 SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading
14 "Forest Service" of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended
15 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the
16 heading "Forest Service" of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
17 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end
18 thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts,
19 cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts
20 made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be
21 based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

22 SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
23 priated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as
24 may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of
25 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or

1 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
2 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
3 administration and public use of the national forests.

4 TITLE III

5 SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the
6 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
7 (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end
8 thereof the following new paragraph:

9 “Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase
10 in advance of the program year for which the appropriation
11 is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
12 materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
13 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
14 out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs
15 under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any
16 Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers,
17 seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-
18 terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the
19 payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants,
20 including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery
21 thereof.”

22 (b) Subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conserva-
23 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C.
24 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the
25 following new paragraph:

1 “Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants
2 or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States
3 Government and who comply with the terms and condi-
4 tions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to
5 sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall
6 be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain
7 payments heretofore made, for their participation in said
8 program to the same extent as other producers.”

9 SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and
10 Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f),
11 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph,
12 to read as follows:

13 “Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for
14 the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Fed-
15 eral agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency
16 for allocation to cooperating States for the production or
17 procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for
18 expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.”

19 (b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and dis-
20 tribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Gov-
21 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
22 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
23 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
24 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-

1 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
2 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

3 TITLE IV

4 SEC. 401. ~~(a) The Act of March 3, 1927, as amended~~
5 ~~(7 U. S. C. 471, 473, 473a, 473d, 474-476), is further~~

6 SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
7 ized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
8 grades recommended or promulgated by him for farm or
9 food products, under such rules and regulations as he may
10 prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in
11 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

12 (b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7
13 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6
14 to section 6 (a) and by inserting thereafter a new subsection
15 to read as follows:

16 “(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
17 effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
18 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
19 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
20 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
21 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the
22 preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the
23 practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.”

24 (c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized

1 agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in
2 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the
3 truth of the statements therein contained.

4 (d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agri-
5 culture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned
6 motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within
7 the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose
8 of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the
9 supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate
10 limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to
11 exceed 3 cents per mile.

12 SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the
13 War Food Administration current at the time services are
14 rendered or payment therefor is received may be reim-
15 bursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments
16 (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or
17 estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Adminis-
18 tration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for
19 such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

20 TITLE V

21 SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural
22 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
23 914), is amended by striking out the words: "The Recon-
24 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and

1 directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request
2 approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate
3 amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
5 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum” and by
6 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The Reconstruction
7 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
8 make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and
9 approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts
10 in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the
11 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may
12 from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest
13 at a rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum, *and by changing the*
14 *colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and*
15 *inserting thereafter the following:* “Interest rates on the
16 unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction
17 Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of
18 $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum:”.

20 (b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
21 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
22 further amended by the addition of the following language:
23 “The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such
24 obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation

1 is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstand-
2 ing at any one time under existing law is hereby increased
3 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.”

4 (c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
5 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
6 amended by striking out the words “*And provided further,*
7 That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance
8 Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939.” and
9 by changing the colon following the word “Territories” to a
10 period.

11 SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act
12 of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by
13 striking out the following words in the second proviso: “at
14 a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the
15 United States of America on its obligations, having a ma-
16 turity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued
17 during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such
18 obligations were issued:” and inserting in lieu thereof the
19 following: “at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest
20 rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans
21 made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of
22 this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum,
23 and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted
24 to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date
25 of such loan:”.

1 (b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,
2 as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking
3 out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the
4 average rate of interest payable by the United States of
5 America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more
6 years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding
7 fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.", and
8 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of interest
9 of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured
10 and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this sec-
11 tion prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be ad-
12 justed to 2 per centum per annum."

13 SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification
14 Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended
15 by striking out the words "twenty-five years" in each section
16 and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty-five years".

17 SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural
18 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
19 914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection.
20 which reads as follows: "There is hereby authorized to be
21 appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-
22 wise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938,
23 and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of
24 \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
25 vided.", and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

1 "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums
2 as the Congress may from time to time determine to be
3 necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
4 vided."

5 SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is
6 authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as
7 may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*,
8 That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless
9 provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation
10 and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed
11 therein.

12 TITLE VI

13 SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall,
14 prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after
15 June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the
16 cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal
17 land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for coop-
18 eratives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate
19 credit banks, production credit corporations, and produc-
20 tion credit associations; shall apportion the amount so de-
21 termined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land
22 banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives,
23 Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit cor-
24 porations, and production credit associations on such equitable
25 basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall

1 assess against and collect in advance the amount so appor-
2 tioned from the banks, corporations, and other organiza-
3 tions among which the apportionment is made.

4 (b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the
5 first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944,
6 estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the ad-
7 ministrative supervision of the Federal land bank system,
8 the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Coopera-
9 tives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the produc-
10 tion credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined
11 among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives,
12 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
13 credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such
14 equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and
15 shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks
16 and corporations the amount so apportioned.

17 (c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a)
18 and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and
19 credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby made avail-
20 able to said Administration for expenditure during each fiscal
21 year for salaries and expenses applicable to examination and
22 administrative supervision as set forth in the annual appro-
23 priation made for the same fiscal year for salaries and ex-
24 penses of said Administration. As soon as practicable after
25 the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration shall

1 determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of the
2 examination services rendered during the fiscal year to each
3 said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2) the
4 amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to
5 each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year
6 of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these
7 two items in any case is greater than the total amount col-
8 lected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the
9 difference shall be collected from such bank, corporation, or
10 other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said
11 special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization
12 entitled thereto.

13 (d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal
14 Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the
15 Act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby
16 repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

17 SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is author-
18 ized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by
19 personal service without regard to the provisions of any
20 other Act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the
21 performance of special services, including legal services;
22 *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not
23 be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable
24 appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limita-
25 tions prescribed therein.

1 SEC. 603. All expenditures which under the accounting
2 system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora-
3 tion by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as
4 capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired
5 fixed property (real estate and chattel), shall be considered
6 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of section 7
7 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a).

8 TITLE VII

9 SEC. 701. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
10 ized to expend funds, available for agricultural conservation,
11 adjustment, and land use programs, for the share of the
12 United States as a member of the International Wheat
13 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
14 like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said
15 programs, together with traveling and other necessary
16 expenses relating thereto: *Provided*, That expenditures
17 under this authority shall not be made unless provision is
18 made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
19 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

(b) Section 415 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1605) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

23 “Appropriations made under this authorization, within
24 the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended
25 for the share of the United States in the expense of the

1 International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans
2 for correlating the work of the various adhering govern-
3 ments on problems relating to seed analyses or other sub-
4 jects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in
5 the interest of international seed trade."

6 SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or inde-
7 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
8 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
9 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
10 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
11 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
12 Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expendi-
13 ture such sums as may be necessary for the performance
14 of such work.

15 (b) Not to exceed 7 per centum of the amounts ap-
16 propriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses
17 of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture shall be available interchangeably for
19 expenditures on the objects included within the general ex-
20 penses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7
21 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation
22 except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

23 SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
24 to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public
25 improvements as may be necessary to carry out its author-

1 ized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall
2 be erected or altered under this authority unless provision
3 is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
4 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

5 SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
6 to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry
7 out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this
8 authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor
9 in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
10 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

11 SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
12 ized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the
13 authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appro-
14 priated to the Department.

15 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to
16 contract for stenographic reporting services.

17 (c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture sta-
18 tioned abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods
20 not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, sub-
21 scriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the
22 conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in
23 advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice
24 requires payment in advance.

25 SEC. 706. (a) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture,

1 the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research
2 Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural
3 Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agricul-
4 ture shall each be compensated at the rate of \$10,000 per
5 annum. The War Food Administrator shall be compensated
6 at the rate of \$12,500 per annum and is authorized to em-
7 ploy personnel in accordance with the provisions of law
8 applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons
9 employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The
10 Department of Agriculture may employ persons or organiza-
11 tions, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without
12 regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Pro-*
13 *vided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employment
14 shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the appli-
15 cable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of
16 limitations prescribed therein.

17 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay
18 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not
19 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serv-
20 ing, while away from their homes, without other compen-
21 sation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
22 Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expendi-
23 tures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in
24 the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
25 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

1 SEC. 707. The Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C.
2 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000"
3 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000", and by adding
4 immediately before the period at the end thereof the follow-
5 ing: ": *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to
6 this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in
7 accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the
8 fiscal year 1944".

9 SEC. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
10 to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Depart-
11 ment library, microfilm and other photographic reproduc-
12 tions of books and other library materials in the Department
13 and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices
14 (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he
15 may determine, the money received from such sales to be
16 deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable
17 appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished
18 or payment therefor is received.

19 SEC. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to
20 such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ per-
21 sonnel in the departmental service wherever located.

22 SEC. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate
23 to such officers as he shall designate the function of author-
24 izing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods
25 of employees on change of official stations.

1 SEC. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other
2 statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized
3 herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the
4 part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by
5 the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable
6 appropriation.

7 SEC. 712. This Act may be cited as the "Department
8 of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944".

A BILL

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

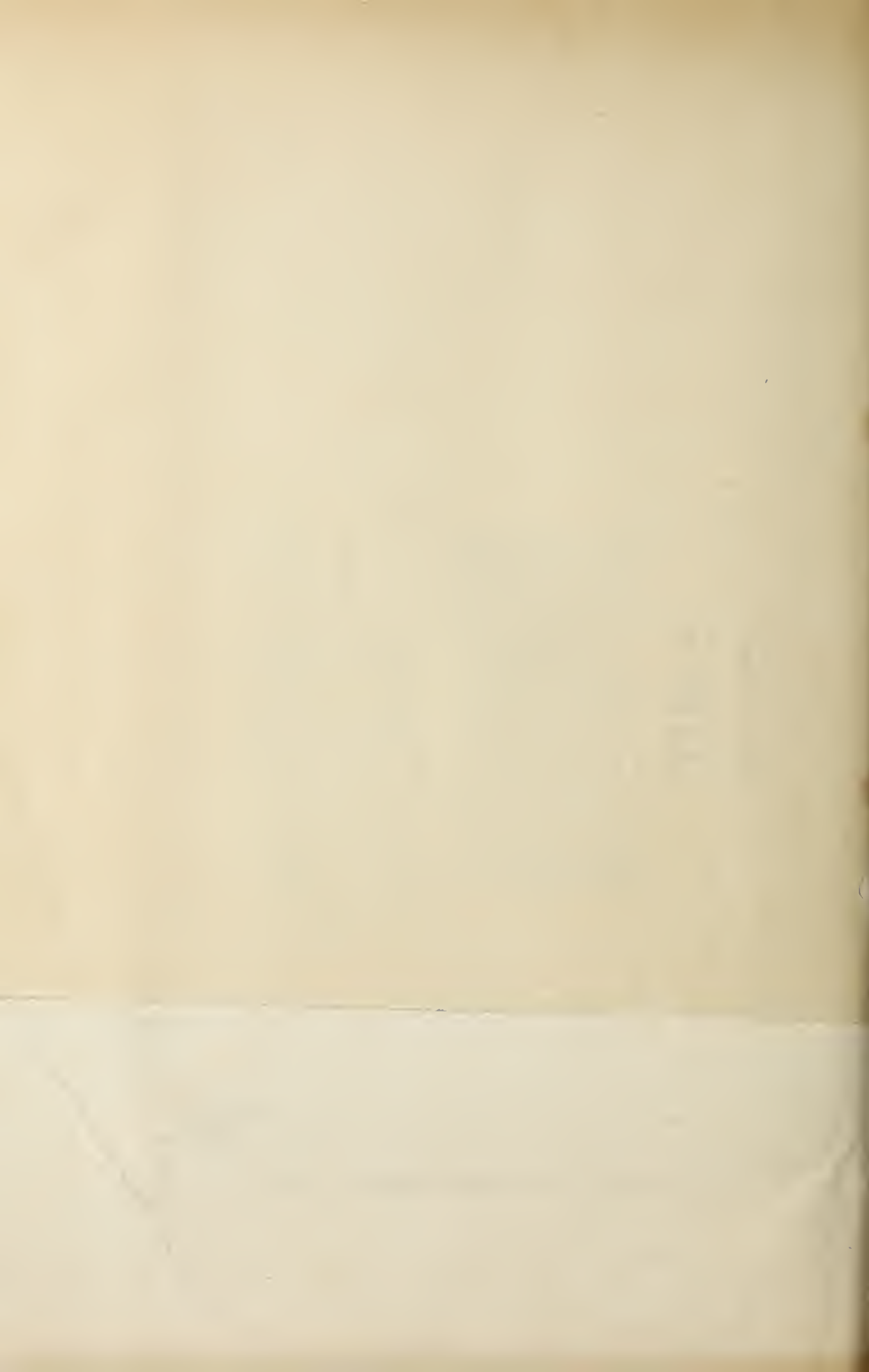
By Mr. PACE

FEBRUARY 25, 1944

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

FEBRUARY 29, 1944

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed



DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 4, 1944, for actions of Friday, March 3, 1944)
(For staff of the Department only)

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1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of this bill, H.R. 4278 (see Digest 38) (pp. 2252, 2280).
2. PERSONNEL; SALARY GARNISHMENT. Passed, 158-114, as reported H.R. 2985, providing for the garnishment of Federal employees' salaries for debts incurred after enactment of this measure (pp. 2254-7, 2258-76).
3. REGULATORY FUNCTIONS. Rep. Gwynne, Iowa, urged support for his H.R. 4314, the Fair Government Practices Act, stating, "Its objects are to improve the relations between private citizens and governmental authorities, to facilitate the administration of justice, to protect civil rights, and to preserve the form of government guaranteed by the Constitution" (pp. 2557-8).
4. SYNTHETIC FUELS; PETROLEUM. Reps. Somers, N.Y., Randolph, W.Va., and Robson, Ky., were appointed conferees on S. 1243, authorizing the building of experimental plants for producing synthetic fuels (p. 2277). Sens. O'Mahoney, Wyo., Murdock, Utah, and Gurney, S.Dak., were appointed Senate conferees. (p. 2215-6).
5. FOREIGN RELIEF; FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Johnson, Ill., criticized the foreign farm-machinery distribution program of UMRRA and inserted a list of "approximately 500,000 items, each representing an essential necessary piece of machinery for which American farmers have been pleading" (pp. 2278-9).
6. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Folger, N.C., commended the amount of Australian and New Zealand reverse lend-lease of food and other supplies in 1943 (p. 2253).
7. DAIRY INDUSTRY; PRICE CONTROL. Received a S.C. Senate Agricultural Committee resolution urging OPA and other agencies "to relieve dairy farmers from the disastrous effect of present price ceilings" (p. 2281, All 46-7).

8. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 6 (p. 2279). Legislative program as announced by Majority Leader McCormack: Mon., Consent Calendar and H.R. 4278, Organic Act of 1944; Tues., Private Calendar; Wed. and Thurs., first deficiency appropriation bill (p. 2252).

SENATE

9. TAXATION. Sen. George, Ga. inserted data and a number of tables on war excise tax-rate increases under the new revenue law which go into effect Mar. 26 and Apr. 1 (S. Doc. 158) (pp. 2204-7).
10. FOREIGN RELATIONS. Received the President's message transmitting the State Department's memorandum favoring an amendment to the act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American Republics, so as to permit the development of similar programs with other nations. To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 2208.)
11. ASSISTANT SECRETARIES OF STATE. Received the President's message transmitting the State Department's report and draft of proposed legislation to provide for the appointment of two additional Assistant Secretaries of State (H. Doc. 456). To Foreign Relations Committee. (p. 2208.)
12. TREASURY'S REPORT. Received Treasury's annual report for the fiscal year 1943. To Finance Committee. (p. 2209)
13. RURAL REHABILITATION. Received WFA's report on the progress of the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects. To Agriculture and Forestry Committee. (p. 2209.)
14. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Received from the Selective Service Director a list of 18- through 37-year old registrants deferred because of their Federal employment on Dec. 15, 1943. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2209.)
15. FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION. Received FTC's report of the Commission on Distribution Methods and Costs, Part IV--covering petroleum products, automobiles, rubber tires, agricultural implements, etc. To Interstate Commerce Committee. (pp. 2209, 2280).
16. A.A.A. Received a Schuyler County Fair Play Committee petition criticizing the removal of the Schuyler Co. A.A.A. Committee and the alleged denial of an open hearing in the matter by the AAA chief (p. 2209).
17. SUBSIDIES. Received a Pomona Grange (Coffey Co., Kans.) statement opposing consumer food subsidies (p. 2212).
18. DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Agreed to a motion to permit the filing, during recess, of the annual report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (S. Rept. 16, pt. 10) (p. 2214).
19. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to a motion to permit the filing during recess, of ^{the} Appropriations Committee report on this bill, H.R. 4183 (p. 2214).
20. FOREIGN RELIEF. Sens. Connally, Tex., George, Ga., and Capper, Kans., were appointed conferees on H.J. Res. 192, to permit U.S. participation in UNRFA (p. 2216). House conferees were appointed Feb. 23.

they adjourned viva voce vote at 4:50 p. m. until 12 noon on the 19th. The Speaker sustained the point of order. From his decision appeal was taken and the decision of the Chair was overruled whereupon Mr. Norris offered a substitute for his own resolution as follows:

"Resolved, That the Rules of the House of Representatives be amended as follows:

"1. In rule 10, paragraph 1, strike out the words, 'on rules to consist of five members.'

"2. Add new paragraph to rule 10 as follows:

"Paragraph 5. There shall be a Committee on Rules elected by the House, consisting of 10 members, 6 of whom shall be members of the majority party and 4 of whom shall be members of the minority party.

"The Speaker shall not be a member of the committee and the committee shall elect its own chairman from its own members."

"Resolved further, That within 10 days after the adoption of this resolution there shall be an election of the committee and, immediately upon its election, the present Committee on Rules shall be dissolved."

The resolution and substitute were debated throughout the day and the first roll call to succeed was on the previous question. Thereafter a roll call was had on the adoption of the resolution which was agreed to.

The Speaker took the floor and made a caustic speech in which he disavowed any attempt ever to exercise any power other than to enforce the rules of the House, that he had followed the precedents of Speakers since Reed and that the resolution just passed broke the precedents of 60 years standing and since the majority had become the minority by this action he would be inclined to resign the speakership were it not for his duty to help carry out the pledges of his party but that he would entertain a resolution from any Member to declare the speakership vacant and proceed to an election to fill the vacancy, whereupon Mr. Burleson, of Texas, offered the identical resolution which was debated briefly and defeated on the sixteenth roll call during the consideration by a substantial vote.

The features of this remarkable 3-day-and-2-night session were the 2 days of debate on a point of order and the fact that 95 Members participated in the debate which was at all times spirited and at times vociferous.

Further interest attaches to this memorable occasion because the Members of the Sixty-first Congress included 2 Members that were afterward candidates for President, 1 who was elected Vice President, 8 who were elevated to Cabinet positions, and 1 is still a Cabinet member, 1 former Speaker, 6 future Speakers, 6 known defeated candidates for Speaker, 11 became Senators, and 5 were future floor leaders in addition to the 2 floor leaders serving at the time. Lindbergh, father of the great aviator, was a Member of this Congress and Hamilton Fish, father of our present HAMILTON FISH, was also a Member. Richard Pearson Hobson, of Spanish War fame, was also among the many distinguished Members.

The total membership of the Sixty-first Congress, second session, was 391, consisting of 219 Republicans, 170 Democrats, and 2 vacancies.

There was a little chuckle in the proceedings when, after the Speaker had been authorized to issue writs and instructed the Sergeant at Arms to arrest and bring before the bar of the House absent Members. After a continuous session of 2 days and nights this order became effective on the eve of the second day and between 4 and 5 o'clock in the morning of the third day, a Deputy Sergeant at Arms brought in a Member from Ohio who was disturbed in his slumbers at his lodgings and was, therefore, temporarily red-headed and when presented to the bar of the House asked to know who had perpetrated this outrage, and when advised that it was

the Speaker, he replied that he knew Joe Cannon never did such a small thing and went away doubting the veracity of his informant.

Mr. Chaffee was an eye witness to all these transactions, having arrived at the House at 11 o'clock on Friday morning and his next exit was on Sunday morning at 9 o'clock.

Our gifted and able parliamentarian, Mr. Deschler, was born March 3, 1905, in Chillicothe, Ohio. His education was secured at Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, and later completed at George Washington University in this city. He has also attended the National University and was admitted to the bar of the District of Columbia in the year 1934 and to the Supreme Court of the United States in the year 1937.

He was first appointed a messenger at the Speaker's table in December 1925, later Assistant Parliamentarian in January 1927, and to his present position as Parliamentarian in January 1928.

He likewise has served under the following Speakers: Hon. Nicholas Longworth, Hon. John Nance Garner, Hon. Henry T. Rainey, Hon. Joseph W. Byrns, Hon. William B. Bankhead, and Hon. Sam Rayburn.

Mr. Deschler is the editor of the House Rules and Manual, that very valuable work that is indispensable to every Member of this body and which is conducive to the harmonious working of our daily routine.

Mr. Speaker, in honoring these two faithful servants of the House, we honor ourselves. They have given of their time, of their ability, of their learning, and of their services to the perfection of the legislative processes of the House of Representatives. Every Member present here today is their debtor and, therefore, how eminently right, proper, and just that we accord to them the full measure of our appreciation for the invaluable service they have rendered, not only to the House of Representatives, but to the Members thereof and their constituencies throughout the United States.

[From the Nebraska City Daily News-Press]
FORMER OTOEAN OLDEST EMPLOYEE OF THE HOUSE—ALNEY E. CHAFFEE HAS SEEN THE GREAT ONES PASS BEFORE HIS EYES

(By J. H. Sweet)

Alney E. Chaffee, who began his business career in Otoe County as the son of a Vermonter who thought Nebraska would be a good place to live, has the distinction today of being the oldest employee of the House of Representatives in Washington.

The courtly, well-informed, and industrious reading clerk of the House unobtrusively observed an anniversary recently by remarking that "being here is a privilege as well as a means of livelihood."

The oldest Member of the House is ADOLPH SAEATH, the rotund little man from Chicago, chairman of the potent Rules Committee. Chaffee was there 2 years before him.

In his home Chaffee has a wall filled with autographed portraits of Speakers, dead and living, and the visitor notes that they are in each case accompanied by remarks of commendation and loving kindness.

In his 38 years as a House employee, Chaffee has known and consorted with such great leaders as Uncle Joe Cannon, Nick Longworth, Rainey, of Illinois, the elder Joe Byrns, of Tennessee, Champ Clark, the lamented and

scholarly William B. Bankhead, father of Actress Tallulah, and Sam Rayburn, popular and industrious man from Texas, who now sits in the chair.

OTOEAN TO START

Otoe County is proud of "Earle" Chaffee, as his wife, the former Fanny Pendleton, of Otoe precinct, calls him, because he started here as a farmer, one who, some old timers say, had his head so full of progressive ideas about livestock raising that they aroused the risibilities of some neighbors who, by the way, long since have passed from the scene of action.

Chaffee was born in Vermont and in his make-up carries all the stubborn and praiseworthy attributes of a granite-hilled New Englander. But don't mistake—no man is more progressive in his notions.

Chaffee was the first man I met, aside from the Clerk of the House, whom I had to meet for technical reasons, in Washington. It gives me pride to recall that he was my constituent. To say that he was helpful is beside the point—he was helpful in a thousand ways and it was my good fortune to see him visit the office whenever his busy day would permit, to visit in his home where he and his estimable hausfrau were wonderful hosts, to meet his charming daughter and her equally charming husband, a Washington businessman, and two of the most interesting youngsters I've ever known.

HELPED TO SELECT HIS AIDE

Last year Mr. Chaffee was ill for a long time. House Members immediately missed the musical voice which reads bills, motions, orders, and helps call that long roll of 435 names, and on occasion "Mr. Speaker."

He has a colleague, of course, but on him devolves the responsibilities of senior reading clerk, and on one occasion the Speaker and Clerk of the House left it to him to try out applicants until one was found whose voice could stand the strain—29 roll calls in 3 days, once, I recall—and who could meet the other requirements.

One reading clerk is a Republican; the Vermonter-Otoean fits into that category—and the other a Democrat, George J. Maurer, Easton, Pa., recently appointed, but they are brothers-at-arms when it comes to the job, and I've heard Mr. Chaffee describe with tears in his voice the record of a man who served with him a long time and whose death occurred only a few years ago, Patrick J. Haltigan, of New York; since then another has come and gone, Roger M. Calloway, of Thermopolis, Wyo., who died December 4, 1943.

If, as an Otoean, you should go to Washington, I recommend that you meet this man Chaffee. He'll be glad to see you. He has a warm spot in his heart for Otoe County. He knows a lot more about us and our habits and customs than you'd think, because he is a regular subscriber to the News-Press and the Syracuse Journal-Democrat. He votes in Syracuse precinct, and, as he told me once, "Mother and I still have pride in our residence there."

One day, as I suggested once, he may write a book about the long and brilliant line of men and women who have passed through the corridors and occupied seats in the "greatest deliberative body on earth."

I hope so, but I think he'd better hurry while his photographic memory is able to transmit his recollections to paper.

THE SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

MR. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include a short editorial from a newspaper and the statement prepared by Mr. Chaffee as to the episode referred to in the House.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will do the very unusual thing of speaking from this place, and will state the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. GRAHAM] with reference to Mr. Chaffee and Mr. Deschler have my heartfelt approval.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE CONDITIONS OF AMERICAN INDIANS IN UNITED STATES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged report (H. Res. 166, Rept. No. 1225) a resolution to create a select committee to investigate conditions of American Indians in the United States, for printing in the record:

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or a duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation to determine whether the changed status of the Indian and the conditions under which he now lives require a revision of the laws and regulations affecting the American Indian and to prepare recommendations to Congress for the enactment of any needed legislation to improve the status and advance the opportunity of the American Indian.

The committee shall report to the House as soon as practicable during the present Congress the results of its investigations, together with such recommendations for legislation and changes of policy and program as it deems desirable.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee, or any subcommittee thereof, is authorized to sit and act during the present Congress at such times and places within the United States, whether or not the House is sitting, has recessed, or has adjourned, to hold such hearings, to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, and to take such testimony, as it deems necessary. Subpenas may be issued under the signature of the chairman of the committee or any member designated by him, and may be served by any person designated by such chairman or member.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privilege report (H. Res. 459, Rept. 1226) on the bill H. R. 4278, a bill to control the eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, for printing in the RECORD:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At

the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I would like to inquire of the majority leader as to the program for next week.

Mr. McCORMACK. On Monday will be the Consent Calendar. Then, following that, will come the bill on which a rule has just been reported, the bill coming from the Committee on Agriculture (H. R. 4278), authorizing certain appropriations which in past years have been made without authority of law, and which we are anxious to have passed so that the Subcommittee on Agriculture, which is now considering the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill, may proceed with the consideration of the appropriation in connection with it. I understand it is desired to have the authorization for the appropriation enacted into law.

Then, on Tuesday, will be the Private Calendar. Following that, the Mundt resolution—the resolution just reported from the Rules Committee in relation to the investigation of the Indians.

On Wednesday and Thursday will be the first deficiency appropriation bill. The bill will be reported out on Tuesday, I understand, and it will be taken up for general debate on Wednesday and probably under the 5-minute rule on Thursday. However, I am assigning it for Wednesday and Thursday.

Then, of course, the conference report on the armed forces vote bill, which has to be acted upon first in the Senate. It is impossible to state now just where that is to fit in.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. The gentleman will give everybody at least 1 day's notice before calling up that bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. Certainly. That will be done, so that there will be at least 1 day's notice to Members of the House.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. I will say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the minority leader [Mr. MARTIN] that the conference report on the soldiers' absentee voting bill, which was agreed upon by the House and Senate conferees on yesterday will be reported on next Monday. It will probably be taken up in the Senate on Tuesday. However, there are several Senators away, attending the funeral of Senator McNary, and it is entirely probable that the Senate will want to wait until they return, which will be the latter part of the week, before this conference report is taken up in the Senate. There are also several Members of the House absent on the same mission, who are

tremendously interested in the proposition, one of them being the distinguished gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ELLSWORTH], who is one of the conferees. With the calendar crowded as it is now, as stated by the majority leader [Mr. McCORMACK], it will probably be the last of next week and in all probability the first of the following week before the managers on the part of the House will be in a position to present the conference report to the floor of the House.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. I thank the gentleman. I understand the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCORMACK] has agreed to give ample notice in any event.

Mr. McCORMACK. Exactly. I think the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN] is probably better acquainted with the probabilities as to when the conference report will come up in the House, and I appreciate his contribution. In any event, the Senate will act first and there will be ample notice given to Members of the House so that they can be present.

I might state there may be other matters such as unanimous-consent requests, but if any matter comes up changing this program, I will confer with the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], and give the House ample advance notice.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN] has expired.

SOLDIERS' VOTE LEGISLATION

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. COCHRAN addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, it is impossible to know what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] saw in the paper, but I want to assure him that the members of the conference committee were quite as patriotic as the gentleman from Missouri. They labored diligently to work out a bill that would meet the test of constitutionality, that would protect the rights of the States and afford an opportunity for every member of the armed services to vote by absentee ballot.

There may be some things about this conference report that I should like to have changed, but I want to say to the gentleman from Missouri, and to the Members of the House, that if this conference report goes through as it is written and its provisions are carried out, every single person in the armed forces of the United States who is entitled to vote in his home State will be given an opportunity to vote in a constitutional election.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Agricultural machinery programed by U. N. R. A. for European distribution

	Belgium and Lux- emburg	Czecho- slovakia	Denmark	France	Greece	Nether- lands	Norway	Poland	Yugo- slavia	Albania	Baltic States	Italy	Total
Plows:													
Moldboard, walking.....				5,000	2,500	2,300		5,000	10,000	200			25,000
Moldboard, tractor (total).....													30,000
2-bottom, drawn.....	250	550	800	7,395	25	870	600	2,300	200		850	265	14,105
2-bottom, mounted.....	30	100	100	1,200	50	130	50	700	50		150	175	2,735
3-bottom, drawn.....	70	350	300	5,020	25	500		3,700	250		750	195	11,160
4-bottom, drawn.....				500				1,500					2,000
Extra shares—2 per bottom.....	1,540	4,700	5,400	68,500	450	7,000	2,600	46,200	2,500		8,500	2,930	150,320
1-way disk plow with seeding attach- ment.....				3,600								100	3,700
Grain drill:													
3-7 disk.....					150								150
Fertilizer.....						50							50
Plain.....	100		250	4,900		250	200	11,575	200	25		100	17,600
Planters, hand.....	250												250
Fertilizer distributors.....	500					1,250							1,750
Harrow sections:													
Spike.....	150	1,200	200	6,000	300	530	100	4,100	2,300		300		15,210
Spring.....	170		1,000	8,600		970	800	4,100		50	1,450		17,140
Harrow, disk with tandem.....	100	200	400	2,475		715	325	3,000	50		250	635	8,150
Binders:													
Ground-drive.....	965		3,500	4,445	150	550	200		500			315	10,625
Power take-off.....	70		250	400		150		415					1,285
Rollers:								1,200					1,200
Cultivators, 1-horse.....								2,000					2,000
Field cultivators.....	200	350	800	5,102		300	250	1,048	50				8,100
Mounted toolbar.....		150		800	75		75		100		250		1,450
Power sprayers.....						1,000							1,000
Hand sprayers.....	2,300				4,500	2,500			13,500	200			23,000
Reapers.....								6,500					6,500
Potato diggers.....	50			400		50	50	175					725
Beet lifter.....	150			500		150		350					1,150
Mowers, ground-drive.....	5,000	1,965	4,000	26,400	200	4,000	2,000	2,000	800		3,000	635	50,000
Tractors:													
Under 30 horsepower.....	280	650	900	8,280	75	1,000	650	3,000	250		1,000	500	16,585
30 horsepower and over.....	70	350	300	5,520	25	500		5,200	250		750	450	13,415
Trailers, farm, 2-wheel.....	350	1,000	1,200	13,900	100	1,500	650	8,200	500		1,750	950	30,000
Separators:													
Under 250 pounds.....		2,000	800	13,800	200	1,500	1,500	2,500	1,000			1,800	25,100
Over 250 pounds.....			200	2,000		1,500	500	500				200	4,900
Incubators:							150		300				450
Parts for—													
New machinery (tons).....	230	253	492	4,063	49	540	219	2,597	289	1	430	238	9,421
Present machinery (tons).....	297		45	3,331		230	7					45	3,955
Rakes:													
Spiky dump.....	1,000	485	800	12,000		1,000	1,000		200		1,500	315	13,200
Combination side-delivery.....	200			3,900		500							4,600
Roping attachments—mowers.....	1,000		535	2,300	50	100	200	450	50			315	5,000
Thrashers:													
Power.....	120				50		100	250	100		50	100	77
Hand.....									3,000				3,000

Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a table.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. KLEIN, for 2 weeks (at the request of Mr. FITZPATRICK), on account of illness.

To Mr. BALDWIN of Maryland (at the request of Mr. D'ALESSANDRO), indefinitely, on account of illness.

To Mr. FULBRIGHT, for 1 day, on account of official business.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the House of the following titles, which were thereupon signed by the Speaker:

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick; and

H. R. 4166. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KLEIN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on this day present to the

President, for his approval, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 1874. An act for the relief of Robert P. Sick;

H. R. 2912. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for the passage or transit of Government traffic over the Golden Gate Bridge; and

H. J. Res. 230. Joint resolution to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. PATMAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House (at 5 o'clock and 19 minutes p. m.), pursuant to its order heretofore entered, adjourned until Monday, March 6, 1944, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON ROADS

(Saturday, March 4, 1944)

Hearings will be continued on H. R. 2426 in the Roads Committee room, 1011 New House Office Building, at 10 a. m. Saturday, March 4, 1944.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

(Tuesday, March 7, 1944)

There will be a meeting of the public-health subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce at 10 a. m. Tuesday, March 7, 1944.

Business to be considered: Public hearing on H. R. 3379, a bill to codify the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS

(Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

The Committee on the Census will hold a public hearing on Wednesday, March 8, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., to consider H. R. 2687, a bill relating to excepting certain persons from the requirement of paying fees for certain census data.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Thursday, March 9, 1944)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold hearings on Thursday, March 9, 1944, at 10:30 a. m., in the committee room, 247 House Office Building, on H. R. 4099, entitled "A bill to extend the period of the Philippine Insurrection so as to include active service with the United States military or naval forces engaged in hostilities in Moro Province, including Mindanao, or in the islands of Samar and Leyte, between July 5, 1902, and December 31, 1913," which was introduced by the chairman, Hon. JOHN LESINSKI, of Michigan.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1260. A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to

proceed with the construction of certain public works, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

1261. A letter from the Archivist of the United States, transmitting a report of records to be disposed of by the Archivist of the United States; to the Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers.

1262. A letter from the Chairman, Federal Trade Commission, transmitting report of the Federal Trade Commission on distribution methods and costs; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

1263. A letter from the president, Board of Commissioners, District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to amend an act entitled "An act to fix the salaries of officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force and the fire department of the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

1264. A letter from the national service director, Disabled American Veterans, transmitting the proceedings of the last national convention of the Disabled American Veterans, held in New York City, September 17-20, 1943 (H. Doc. No. 476); to the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. SABATH: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 166. Resolution to create a select committee to investigate the conditions of the American Indian in the United States; with amendment (Rept. No. 1225). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. COX: Committee on Rules. House Resolution 459. Resolution for the consideration of H. R. 4278, a bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1226). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Concurrent Resolution 70. Concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of Public Law No. 235, current session, entitled "Revenue Act of 1943", without amendment (Rept. No. 1227). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. JARMAN: Committee on Printing. House Resolution 458. Resolution authorizing the printing of the manuscript entitled "A study of the legality of the annexation of Austria by Germany under international law and Austrian constitutional law and the policy of the United States toward the annexation" as a document; without amendment (Rept. No. 1228). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GOSSETT: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4257. A bill to expatriate or exclude certain persons for evading the military and naval service; without amendment (Rept. No. 1229). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4271. A bill to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad; without amendment (Rept. No. 1230). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MASON: Committee on Immigration and Naturalization. H. R. 4140. A bill to

amend section 334 (c) of the Nationality Act of 1940, approved October 14, 1940 (54 Stat. 1156-1157; 8 U. S. C. 734); without amendment (Rept. No. 1231). Referred to the House Calendar.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BLOOM:

H. R. 4324. A bill to amend the act approved August 9, 1939, entitled "An act to authorize the President to render closer and more effective the relationship between the American republics"; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DIMOND:

H. R. 4325. A bill to authorize increases in wages for certain employees of The Alaska Railroad for services rendered from May 1, to September 30, 1943, inclusive; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

By Mr. FLANNAGAN:

H. R. 4326. A bill to provide for the adequate production of seed of legumes and grasses required in the war food-production program; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HARRIS of Virginia:

H. R. 4327. A bill to regulate boxing contests and exhibitions in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WHITE:

H. R. 4328. A bill to amend sections 4, 7, and 17 of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 (53 Stat. 1187) for the purpose of extending the time in which amendatory contracts may be made, and for other related purposes; to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation.

By Mrs. LUCE:

H. R. 4329. A bill to assist the armed forces to provide manpower for harvesting, timbering, canning, and other essential activities in seasonal emergencies; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNOR:

H. R. 4330. A bill to provide for adjustments in connection with the Crow irrigation project, Crow Indian Reservation, Mont.; to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WADSWORTH:

H. Res. 460. A resolution to establish a select committee on post-war military policy; to the Committee on Rules.

H. Res. 461. Resolution to provide for the expenses of carrying out House Resolution 460; to the Committee on Accounts.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COMPTON:

H. R. 4331. A bill for the relief of Mrs. Florence Armstrong; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CURLEY:

H. R. 4332. A bill for the relief of the estate of Robert Mahoney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOIT:

H. R. 4333. A bill for the relief of Bertha LeFrance; to the Committee on Claims.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

5155. By Mr. AUCHINCLOSS: Petition of the New Jersey Farm Bureau, the largest farmers' organization in the State of New Jersey, urging the abrogation of the white paper and the reconstitution of a Jewish com-

monwealth in Palestine; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

5156. By Mr. BRYSON: Petition of W. H. Schwietert and 94 citizens of High Hill, St. Louis and other towns in Missouri, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5157. Also, petition of H. C. Griffith and 78 citizens of Charlotte, Mich., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5158. Also, petition of Rev. Paul F. Erickson and 94 other citizens of Jamestown, N. Y., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5159. Also, petition of George E. Fuhrman and 513 other citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5160. Also, petition of Mrs. G. M. Nourse and 115 other citizens of Fresno, Calif., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5161. Also, petition of Jacob W. Pfeeger and 68 other citizens of El Paso, Ill., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5162. Also, petition of Rev. Robert Louis McGaha and 118 other citizens of Honea Path, S. C., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5163. Also, petition of Rev. George G. Hunt and 125 other citizens of Mount Pleasant, Iowa, urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the duration of the war; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

5164. Also, petition of Mrs. C. P. Kerran and 92 other citizens of Thomas, Okla., urging enactment of House bill 2082, a measure to reduce absenteeism, conserve manpower, and speed production of materials necessary for the winning of the war by prohibiting the manufacture, sale, or transportation of alco-

CONSIDERATION OF H. R. 4278

MARCH 3, 1944.—Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. Res. 459]

The Committee on Rules, having had under consideration House Resolution 459, reports the same to the House with the recommendation that the resolution do pass.



House Calendar No. 200

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. RES. 459

[Report. No. 1226]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 3, 1944

Mr. Cox, from the Committee on Rules, reported the following resolution;
which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

RESOLUTION

1 *Resolved*, That immediately upon the adoption of this
2 resolution it shall be in order to move that the House re-
3 solve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on
4 the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill
5 (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication
6 of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate
7 cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for
8 the more efficient protection and management of the na-
9 tional forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural
10 conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate
11 the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the
12 Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly

1 marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other pur-
2 poses. That after general debate, which shall be confined
3 to the bill and shall continue not to exceed one hour to be
4 equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking
5 minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the
6 bill shall be read for amendment under the five-minute rule.
7 At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment,
8 the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the
9 House with such amendments as shall have been adopted
10 and the previous question shall be considered as ordered
11 on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without
12 intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

RESOLUTION

For the consideration of H. R. 4278, a bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

By Mr. Cox

MARCH 3, 1944

Referred to the House Calendar and ordered to be printed

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 7, 1944, for actions of Monday, March 6, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Began debate on this measure H.R. 4278. (pp. 2290-2313). Agreed to the clarifying amendments which were included in the committee report (pp. 2300, 2307, and 2308). Rejected amendments by Reps. Tarver, Ga. (19-46), Keefe, Wis., and Case, S. Dak., to include in the insect-control provision other insect pests attacking agriculture and forestry (Sec. 102) (pp. 2300-5). Rep. Flannagan, Va., offered an amendment authorizing appropriations of \$50,000,000 to enable agriculture to maintain a school-lunch program (pp. 2311, 2312-3). Rep. Rizley, Okla., offered an amendment to the Flannagan amendment to prohibit expenditure of funds by or for any school from which an application has not been received and to limit this authorization to June 30, 1945 (p. 2313).
2. FORESTRY... At the request of Reps. Kean, N.J., Cole, N.Y., and Cunningham, Iowa, passed over S. 45, to increase from \$2,500,000 to \$9,000,000 the annual appropriation authorization for cooperative forest-fire protection on private and State lands (p. 2288).
At the request of Rep. Case, S. Dak., passed over S. 250, the sustained-yield forest-management bill (p. 2288).
At the request of Reps. Kean, N.J. and Cunningham, Iowa, passed over H.R. 3848, to increase from \$3,000,000 to \$6,500,000 the total authorization for appropriations for a national survey of forest resources (p. 2288).
3. LAND ACQUISITION.. At the request of Rep. Cole, N.Y., passed over S. 919, to eliminate the use of commissioners, etc., in Federal condemnation proceedings (pp. 2287-8).
4. A.A.A. GRANTS-IN-AID. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 3405, requiring compliance with State inspection laws by Federal agencies, except TVA, distributing fertilizers, feeds, nursery stock, or seeds (p. 2288).

5. ALIEN EMPLOYMENT. At the request of Rep. Kean, N.J., passed over H.R. 2908, to amend Public Law 537, 77th Cong., to remove the date limitation for relieving disbursing officers, certifying officers, and payees in respect to certain payments made in contravention of appropriation restrictions regarding citizenship status. (p. 2288).
6. CASH AWARDS. Passed with amendment S.J.Res. 78, to provide for cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities (p. 2289).
7. WATER CONSERVATION. Passed without amendment S. 1387, to extend the time within which Wyo., Mont., and N.Dak., may negotiate and enter into a compact for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River. (pp. 2289-90). This bill will now be sent to the President.
8. FARM LABOR. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., criticized the collection of dues "from soldiers when they worked in the harvest fields to aid farmers in salvaging crops" (p. 2285).
9. PRICE CONTROL; SUBSIDIES. Rep. Patman, Tex., criticized efforts to weaken the price control program and to prevent subsidies (pp. 2285-6). Rep. Wolcott, Mich., urged introduction of a bill to continue the price control program and stated, "Unless the majority introduces a bill within the next 7 days, I propose to do so" (p. 2286).
10. PERSONNEL. Received from the Secretary of Agriculture quarterly estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending Mar. 31, 1944. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2318).
Received from sundry employees of the Sioux City meat inspection division a petition urging support of reclassification of BAI and Food and Drug Administration inspectors and veterinarians. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2319).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Mar. 7, 1944.

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. VETERANS. By Reps. Lesinski, Mich., Hagen, Minn., Case, S. Dak.,/Rogers, Mass., Sullivan, Nev., Izac, Calif., Pates, Ky., and Dingell, Mich., H.R. 4334, H.R. 4335, H.R. 4337, H.R. 4338, H.R. 4339, H.R. 4340, H.R. 4341, H.R. 4342, and H.R. 4343, respectively, to provide adjusted service pay for those persons who served in the U.S. armed forces during the present war. To Ways and Means Committee, and (pp. 2318-9.) Remarks of Reps. Rogers (p. 2284), Hagen (pp. 2311-2), Rep. Carlson (pp. 2302-3). Carlson, Kans..
12. WATER CONSERVATION. By Rep. Hinshaw, Calif., H.Res. 462, directing the House Judiciary Committee to inquire into the facts concerning the treaty entered into between the U.S. and Mexico with regard to the disposition of certain Colorado River waters.. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 2319.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. POST-war planning; SMALL BUSINESS. Rep. Colmer, Miss., inserted C.G. Ross's news story, "Post-war Job Need to Test Free-Enterprise System--Future of Democracy to be Decided by Private Business' Ability to Provide Full Employment Quickly After War" (pp. 2314-75).

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

PROVIDING FOR CASH AWARDS TO MARITIME COMMISSION AND WAR SHIPPING ADMINISTRATION PERSONNEL FOR USEFUL SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE ADMINISTRATION

The Clerk called the next business, House Joint Resolution 161, to provide cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, the Senate resolution is not in the language of the House joint resolution. The Senate resolution does not contain the amendments that were recommended by the Bureau of the Budget whereby the maximum amount shall be a certain amount. The Senate resolution also has some amendment in it that provides that these awards when they are made shall be referred to the chairman of the House committee and Senate committee before final approval. That just appears to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to be out of the question. I do not know anything about these suggestions, and I do not know whether Senator BAILEY knows anything about these suggestions. They are stricken out in the Senate bill. I thought they were in the Senate bill. Of course, if the House bill is passed, I want to ask unanimous consent to strike out all after the enacting clause in the Senate bill and substitute the language of the House bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There was no objection.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to substitute Senate Joint Resolution 78; and if that permission is granted, I will offer an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the provisions of House Joint Resolution 161.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read Senate Joint Resolution 78, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That the United States Maritime Commission is authorized to pay cash awards for suggestions submitted to it by any of its officers or employees, including officers and members of crews employed on United States or foreign-flag vessels as employees of the United States through the War Shipping Administration, in cases where the suggestion, in the opinion of the Commission or of a committee designated by it, would, if adopted, make for substantially increased efficiency, economy, or general improvement in carrying out the duties, powers, or functions of the Commission. Such suggestions shall be submitted and such awards shall be made under such rules and regulations as the Commission may prescribe, including provision for transfer to the United States of all rights or interests of

the officer or employee in the suggestion. The provisions of this section shall apply in like manner to the War Shipping Administration and its officers and employees, and for the purpose of this sentence the terms "United States Maritime Commission" and "Commission" shall be deemed to refer to the War Shipping Administration: *Provided*, That any such cash awards shall be ascertained and reported to the Committee on Commerce of the Senate and the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries of the House of Representatives for approval or disapproval or modification prior to payment.

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I offer an amendment to strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the provisions of the House resolution, as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. BLAND: Strike out all after the resolving clause and insert the provisions of House Joint Resolution 161 as amended.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Senate joint resolution was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House resolution (H. J. Res. 161) was laid on the table.

EXTENDING THE TIME WHICH THE STATES OF MONTANA, NORTH DAKOTA, AND WYOMING MAY NEGOTIATE AND ENTER INTO COMPACT OR AGREEMENT FOR DIVISION OF THE WATERS OF THE YELLOWSTONE RIVER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3522, extending the time within which the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming may negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman from Montana, the author of the bill, whether if this bill is passed, giving the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming and North Dakota to enter into a compact for a division of the waters of the Yellowstone River and its tributaries, whether or not he thinks this will afford protection for the States of North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming against any claim for the use of the water of the Missouri River into which the Yellowstone River flows downstream? The gentleman is a member of the Committee on Flood Control and is aware of the flood-control report that is now pending before that committee and he is also aware of legislation proposed by the Committee on Rivers and Harbors pertaining to the 9-foot channel below Sioux City. In view of the gentleman's acquaintance with these proposals, does not the gentleman think the passage of this bill will effectively protect the interests and rights of the three upper-basin States against any preemption of that water for use downstream?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will say to the gentleman from South Dakota that these Northwestern States, and I might say, including the gentleman's State of South Dakota, were and are very much concerned about a greater draft being made upon the upper reaches of the Missouri River Basin and its tributaries with ref-

erence to water there now used for irrigation and reclamation purposes, and the hope of a greater use of them in the future. Only to pending legislation before the Committee on Flood Control and likewise pending legislation before the House from the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and, of course, if any greater draft was made on the waters of the upper reaches of the Missouri River and its tributaries, we, of course, would be practically throttled so far as increasing our irrigation and reclamation projects in those States.

Answering the gentleman's question I believe that this will go a long way in preventing interfering with those waters. I will also say that the Federal courts generally look with favor upon compacts of this kind for the reason that it will obviate the necessity of litigating the various rights of the States and residents of each State, in determining their water rights.

I feel sure the gentleman would have no objection to the passage of the bill, but on the contrary I believe the gentleman would favor it.

Mr. CASE. The gentleman is correct in the last supposition. I have no objection to the passage of the bill. I want it passed. However, the gentleman has said that this will go a long way toward protecting the rights of the three upper States. It seems to me that if this bill gives the consent of Congress to the three States to enter into the compact for a division of the water, the gentleman should say it goes all the way. I do not see, when this bill is passed and becomes law, how the States downstream could then object to any use that the upper States might make of the waters of the Yellowstone River.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I think the gentleman is absolutely right, but I am always a little modest in my claims. I feel that once this compact has been approved by the Congress, that no longer can the lower States interfere with the waters as they are now used or will be used in the upper States.

Mr. CASE. It is self-evident that the State of South Dakota and the States below that where the Missouri River flows, carrying the waters of the Yellowstone, are not objecting to the passage of this bill, and did not object to a like bill which has previously passed the Senate, but I would like to have the gentleman's statement in the RECORD, which he has now given, that he believes this bill establishes the rights of the upper States to the Yellowstone River and that the passage of this bill should settle the controversy and confusion that has been apparent before the Rivers and Harbors Committee and the Flood Control Committee and through the press of the Northwestern States.

Mr. O'CONNOR. The gentleman is right.

Mr. WHITE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Does not the gentleman think this bill is the proper procedure, for the Congress to give its consent to entering into such a bargain, and then ratifying that compact by congressional

action? Does not the gentleman think that ought to be done in all of these cases?

Mr. CASE. I do not say that it should be done with regard to all rivers, because no action would be taken on a great many river systems, because it would be impossible in the gentleman's lifetime and mine to get an agreement between all of the States concerned with some of them.

Mr. WHITE. We have sanctioned these compacts on the Colorado River and other rivers, and this is a step in carrying through that policy and that program.

Mr. CASE. I should like to state in conclusion that it should be understood that the States of the Northwest are hereby given the consent of the Congress to enter into an agreement among those three States for the use of the Yellowstone River and its waters and its tributaries, and that this should be notice to the people who have been confused and disturbed about the pending proposals before the Flood Control Committee and the Rivers and Harbors Committee that no objection has been entered by the downstream States to such compact, and that consequently they should feel themselves protected and should have no further fears over the passage of appropriate flood-control legislation.

Mr. O'CONNOR. I feel the gentleman is right.

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. PLUMLEY. I would like to offer the suggestion that the gentleman read a recent decision by Justice Jackson of the Supreme Court with reference to the subject matter now under discussion.

Mr. CASE. I think possibly I have read the decision to which the gentleman refers, but I assume that whatever decisions may have been made on past statutes, if a new act of Congress be passed as we are now proposing to pass with reference to a specific stream, that that would be controlling insofar as the waters to which it refers are concerned.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. As I gather it the purpose of the resolution is to protect the water rights of the three Northwestern States mentioned in the compact, and the approval of this compact will give a degree of legality, which very likely will not be questioned because of the acceptance of other compacts by the Supreme Court.

Mr. O'CONNOR. If it becomes an act of Congress I am sure it will be accepted.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. I wish to compliment the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR], the author of this resolution, for the fine work he has done in looking after the interests of our State.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my reservation of objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

Mr. O'CONNOR. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that S. 1387, which is

a bill having the same purpose that this bill has, similar in character, and differing only in a recitation of the acts sought to be amended, be substituted for H. R. 3522.

Mr. COLE of New York. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, we understand then that the Senate bill is identical with the wording of the House bill?

Mr. O'CONNOR. It is, except that in the Senate bill the acts are set forth which are sought to be amended by this bill. If the gentleman will observe, the only amendment that is in this bill is to strike out "June 1, 1943" and insert in lieu thereof "June 1, 1947." That is the amendment written into the Senate bill, S. 1387.

Mr. COLE of New York. Does the Senate bill do more than change the date from June 1, 1943, to June 1, 1947?

Mr. O'CONNOR. No.

Mr. COLE of New York. It does no more than that?

Mr. O'CONNOR. No; it does no more than that.

Mr. CASE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. COLE of New York. I yield.

Mr. CASE. The title of the bill H. R. 3522 says it is a bill to extend the time for the three States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming. In the report on the bill, in compliance with the rules of the House, the changes in existing law are set forth, and the only change, shown at page 3, is the date. The act of August 2, 1937, which is shown as existing law, does not mention the State of North Dakota. Is it provided for elsewhere?

Mr. O'CONNOR. I will say to the gentleman from South Dakota that that bill was later amended by including the State of North Dakota. The original act was amended to include the State of North Dakota in the next amendment. This is the second amendment to the act of 1937.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. O'CONNOR]?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the Senate bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River," approved August 2, 1937 (50 Stat. 551), as amended and extended by the act entitled "An act granting the consent of Congress to the States of Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming to negotiate and enter into a compact or agreement for division of the waters of the Yellowstone River," approved June 15, 1940 (54 Stat. 399), is further amended by striking out "June 1, 1943" and inserting in lieu thereof "June 1, 1947."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

A similar House bill (H. R. 3522) was laid on the table.

CLARIFICATION OF CERTAIN SERVICES PERFORMED BY SEAMEN

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3259, to clarify the application of section 1 (b) of Public Law 17, Seventy-eighth Congress, to certain services performed by seamen as employees of the United

States through the War Shipping Administration.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the first sentence of subsection (1) in section 1 (b) (1) of the act entitled "An act to amend and clarify certain provisions of law relating to functions of the War Shipping Administration, and for other purposes," approved March 24, 1943 (Public Law 17, 78th Cong.; 57 Stat. 45), is amended by inserting before the period thereof a comma and the following: "but shall not include any such service performed (1) under a contract entered into without the United States and during the performance of which the vessel does not touch at a port in the United States, or (2) on a vessel documented under the laws of any foreign country."

Sec. 2. Subsection (c) (1) in section 1 (b) (2) of the said act of March 24, 1943, is amended by inserting before the period at the end thereof a comma and the following: "but shall not include any such service performed (1) under a contract entered into without the United States and during the performance of which the vessel does not touch at a port in the United States, or (2) on a vessel documented under the laws of any foreign country."

With the following committee amendments:

Page 1, line 8, after the word "amended" and before the word "by", insert a comma and the following: "effective as of the effective date or dates of said subsection (1)" and a comma.

Page 2, line 5, after the word "country" and before the quotation mark, insert the following: "and bare-boat chartered to the War Shipping Administration."

Page 2, line 7, after the word "amended" and before the word "by", insert a comma and the following: "effective as of the effective date or dates of said subsection (c) (1)" and a comma.

Page 2, line 13, after the word "country" and before the quotation mark insert the following: "and bare boat chartered to the War Shipping Administration."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that concludes all the bills on the Consent Calendar that are ready for consideration at this time.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up the resolution, House Resolution 459, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to

facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 1 hour to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and ranking minority member of the Committee on Agriculture, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the Committee shall rise and report the same back to the House with such amendments as shall have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois is recognized.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, this rule makes in order H. R. 4278 and provides for general debate of 1 hour. It is an open rule and the bill would be taken up under the 5-minute rule for amendment.

Nobody opposed the granting of a rule.

This bill has been reported by the Committee on Agriculture because the Committee on Appropriations, before consideration of the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, at the last session requested a special rule waiving points of order on many of the provisions in that bill. At that time I served notice on the Committee on Appropriations that we would not again grant a special rule to waive points of order against these many objectionable provisions in the bill.

Acting upon the suggestion, the Committee on Appropriations, I understand, urged the Committee on Agriculture to report a bill authorizing these various appropriations so that they would not again be subject to a point of order.

I understand the bill would affect about 95 items in the Agriculture Department appropriation bill, but some of these are repetitions. I admit I did not have time to study all of the provisions in the bill, which is quite technical, and I am therefore relying upon the fact that the great Committee on Agriculture would not report a bill authorizing appropriations unless they were justified by the various bureaus of the Department of Agriculture. As an explanation of the complexity of this bill, I will say that it goes back as far as the organic act of May 15, 1862. All told, about 13 different laws are involved.

The rule was granted by a unanimous vote of the Committee on Rules. I have felt, and still feel, that the provision relative to school lunches should be included, and, in a measure, I was assured it would be included, but after granting the rule I found it was not in the bill. That would be the only provision that to a considerable degree would be helpful to people residing in the urban areas, although it will be beneficial to school children all over the United States. I, therefore, hope that when the bill is considered under the 5-minute rule, in accordance with the assurance that was given to me and in view of the need for the legislation, an amendment, which will be offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN], will be approved so that this much-needed and

beneficial authorization may receive favorable consideration.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. The committee has considered that item and appreciates the interest the gentleman from Illinois has shown in it. We are prepared to offer a committee amendment which I believe will be acceptable to the gentleman.

Mr. SABATH. I appreciate the statement of the gentleman, knowing full well that he at all times endeavors to be helpful, especially in matters of agriculture, which he understands so well and expounds so lucidly. I know he realizes that in the entire bill of 95 provisions for authorizations there is not a single one that would very materially benefit or be helpful to the people residing in our urban centers. Consequently, I again urge that when the amendment is offered the committee will agree to it and that there will be at least this one provision in the bill beneficial to the people whom I, in part, represent.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SABATH. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Does this bill provide for any additional functions or programs to those which have been carried out heretofore?

Mr. SABATH. To be perfectly candid, I am obliged to say that I do not know. I gave this rule to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] to handle. He is ill today, unfortunately, and I am obliged to call it up. I relied on him to present the facts, knowing that, as usual, he, if here, would acquaint the House with all its provisions.

I may say, however, that there is no opposition to it, and there cannot be from anybody representing a rural section. As I have said many times, we who represent the city districts always cooperate and are helpful in matters of agriculture. I therefore know there will be no opposition from that side, and we will cooperate in effecting favorable consideration and passage of the bill.

For the gentleman's information, I am going to yield later to the chairman of the subcommittee which drafted the bill and reported it, knowing full well he will be able to give the gentleman the information he is asking of me. I regret to be placed in the position I am this afternoon. As a rule I try to thoroughly familiarize myself with bills before they are heard by the Committee on Rules, especially those I am to call up, but, as I say, this bill was referred to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] and his office notified me within the last few minutes that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox] is ill and would not be able to attend our session this afternoon. I have not given this technical matter thorough study; but I am informed, however, there are some new authorizations in the bill.

I hope that when the bill is read under the 5-minute rule, if there be any unwarranted authorizations, they will not

receive the approval of the House. I do not know whether all or any of these provisions should be authorized.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Perhaps the gentleman will want me to get this information from the chairman of the subcommittee, but does the gentleman know what additional cost, if any, is involved in this bill?

Mr. SABATH. There was no evidence before the Committee on Rules as to the additional cost of this bill, if any, if adopted.

It may be said that the changes in existing law are, in accordance with the Ramseyer rule, shown at page 24 of the committee report.

I am especially interested in clarifying appropriations for the Rural Electrification Administration, because I believe that agency is of great benefit to the farmers. I am desirous that the farmers get adequate cheap electric power and more light, because I am sure that with "more light" on agricultural and other matters they will be in position to really appreciate what this great New Deal has done for them notwithstanding the efforts of some, especially on the minority side, at criticism as to cost and minimizing the beneficial achievements of this administration in its far-sighted providing of this much-needed utility. Despite these jibes and criticisms of the New Deal, I am confident that the greater part of agricultural America will ultimately realize it is to its advantage to support the New Deal.

Seeing that everybody is ready to vote on the rule, I am not going to detain the House longer, but will yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]. Before doing so, however, I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], he being the only member of the Committee on Rules on the minority side that I observe. Perhaps he is in better position to explain the need for this rule and why it should be adopted. I now yield, with pleasure, to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK] 30 minutes, and reserve to myself the remainder of my time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SPARKMAN). The gentleman from Illinois reserves 20 minutes.

(Mr. SABATH asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks.)

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes but I doubt if I use all the time.

Mr. Speaker, the chairman of the Rules Committee has right well stated the purpose of this legislation. As he pointed out, for years certain items have been included in the agricultural appropriation bill which have not been sustained in the substantive law. By reason of that fact those items have been subject to points of order unless the Rules Committee granted a special rule waiving points of order. As the gentleman from Illinois pointed out, the Committee on Rules last year insisted that the necessary legislation be enacted to support the items in the appropriation bill. What this bill really seeks to do, therefore, is to provide legal authoriza-

tion for the items for which appropriations have been made in years past.

The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] inquired of the chairman of the Committee on Rules as to whether or not the bill contained any items other than would come within the category of subjects heretofore covered by agricultural appropriations.

I think the report states there are such items. As far as I am concerned, I have not gone through the bill carefully enough to point them out but I think that in the time granted for general debate the members of the Committee on Agriculture, who are familiar with the provisions of the bill, should point out to the House the items that are new and should be prepared to answer any questions that any Member of the House raises with reference to such items.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Of course, the committee will be glad to explain any item. At this stage, however, I might mention that beginning on page 25, sections 708, 709, 710, and 711 are authorizations which the subcommittee and the full committee thought necessary. They are of minor importance, and the committee will explain them.

Mr. HALLECK. Yes. Of course, as we all understand and know, there is a continuing responsibility in the Appropriations Committee to determine whether or not money for any of these items shall be appropriated and made available.

Mr. BOREN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BOREN. The gentleman and I were both members of the committee that created the R. E. A. and wrote the original R. E. A. Act. I am sure the gentleman agrees with me that the principles of that act are very sound and are a proper program for our Government. However, I want to make an inquiry, although it might not be the gentleman's province as a member of the Rules Committee to answer and, if not, the question can be left for speakers from the committee sponsoring the bill hereafter to answer. May I inquire if there is any possibility under title V of this bill that the R. E. A. might be given any license to buy electrical facilities in towns in excess of 1,500? The gentleman will recall that in the original act we wrote a specific provision prohibiting that sort of thing and in spite of that specific provision the R. E. A. has been guilty of a rather widespread practice outside that provision of law and in defiance of it. A casual reading of title V of this act has caused the question to occur to me and I am wondering whether it was discussed before the Rules Committee.

Mr. HALLECK. That item was not discussed before the Rules Committee. I see the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. ANDRESEN] on his feet. He is a member of the Committee on Agriculture and I yield to him if he can throw any light

on the inquiry addressed by the gentleman from Oklahoma.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 additional minutes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As far as the sections of the bill referring to R. E. A. authority are concerned, it does not in any manner change existing law nor does it authorize the acquisition of properties to which the gentleman has referred in communities over 1,500.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. I would like to supplement what has been said by the gentleman from Minnesota by saying that a request was made to the committee to increase the size of the communities wherein the R. E. A. could operate. We were requested to extend that to communities having a population not in excess of 10,000. The subcommittee unanimously disagreed with that request and no provision is contained in the bill for it. It is the feeling of the subcommittee and the entire Committee on Agriculture that R. E. A. was established as a program to extend a service to the farmers of the Nation. I may say that the Committee on Agriculture is unanimous that it would not favor the R. E. A. going into any community in excess of 1,500 so long as there is a single farmhouse in the United States without this R. E. A. service.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. RANKIN. These R. E. A. cooperatives are entirely independent and they have a right to purchase electric facilities wherever they have funds with which to do it. I most heartily disagree with any suggestion that it handicaps the farmers for the cooperative power associations to acquire facilities in towns because my experience is that it enables them to pay out and extend these lines to farmers more rapidly and more easily.

Mr. BOREN. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Oklahoma.

Mr. BOREN. I think the question I have raised, for which I asked the gentleman from Indiana to yield, has been adequately answered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. HALLECK], the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], the latter two members of the Committee on Agriculture. May I say that that removes any doubt I have about this bill. Personally I am very strong for the R. E. A. Every nickel that we can provide for the farmers with which to electrify the farms and farmhouses should be provided. I have been generally interested in the program and I am glad to see that the committee has acted as it has in specifically refusing the extension to which I referred. I commend the bill and the committee's action. I just want the farmers to get the money

appropriated for them and not having it go other places.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Was the language in lines 5 and 6, page 24, of the bill, discussed by the Rules Committee so that the gentleman can give us any information as to why the committee recommends a salary of \$12,500 for the War Food Administrator?

Mr. HALLECK. That was not discussed before the Rules Committee, and I am not informed about it. I take it that the gentleman can secure that information when the members of the committee present the arguments for the bill.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. BECKWORTH. Will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. BECKWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record and to include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BECKWORTH]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I think it might be helpful to the House if I would take this 5 minutes to explain why this legislation is here. It may be interesting to some of you to know that although you have been voting for appropriations for 35 years, I may say to the gentleman from Illinois, for the treatment of Bang's disease, tuberculosis in cattle, and so forth, those programs have never been authorized by the Congress. There are some items carried in the annual agricultural appropriation bills which, I am advised, have been carried there for as long as 40 years and were never authorized by the Congress.

It was felt that the time had come when the Congress should either authorize or disapprove those items, so the entire subject matter was referred to a subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture, of which I served as chairman. We spent a considerable length of time in study, research, and investigation. For any Member who is particularly interested in any item, I have here in my hand an analysis of the 1944 agricultural appropriation bill. Each item about which there is question of legislative authority is identified and the lack of legislative authority is indicated. Therefore, the bill that is brought to you today covers the 99 items in the last annual agricultural appropriation bill which have never been authorized by law and which have been previously subjected to points of order.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Does this bill in any way increase the per diem allowance or the salaries of anyone in the Department?

Mr. PACE. Yes; it does.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. Over and above the amount allowed by the appropriations bill?

Mr. PACE. The annual agricultural appropriation bill has picked out isolated officers. I forget how many years we have had this situation. Of course, it will be taken up section by section. For instance, Dr. Tolley, head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, has been carried in the appropriation bill for several years with a salary of \$10,000.

Someone else in there has had a special salary of \$9,300. What the subcommittee did was call upon the Department for a complete statement of the entire salary schedule, and we made a study of it. We first treated with those that were carried in the annual agricultural appropriation bill, but in order to equalize it we had to place one or two other officers in the same classification. Therefore, under title VII of the bill you will find that we have treated with, I think, five officers and with the War Food Administrator.

A question was asked a moment ago about the War Food Administrator. I might explain that. Mr. Marvin Jones, who is now the War Food Administrator, is drawing no salary as such. He is on leave from his judgeship, and draws his salary of \$12,500 as a judge. However, the committee felt that while that is perfectly agreeable to Mr. Jones, if for some reason Mr. Jones should return to the bench, whoever would then occupy the position of War Food Administrator should receive a salary of \$12,500, particularly in view of the fact that the salary of the Secretary of Agriculture is \$15,000. So the language in the bill at the moment means nothing as far as Mr. Jones is concerned, because he does not even draw the salary; but we do feel that a man of that importance, called upon to feed the Nation, our allies, and our armed forces, should have a salary of that amount.

Mr. ENGEL of Michigan. How much is he now allowed for per diem? This bill provides for \$10.

Mr. PACE. We will explain each one of those items when the bill is read for amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 4 additional minutes to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. In section 102, on page 4 of the bill, provision is made for authorizing the appropriation of funds to take care of certain insects of one kind or another that affect agriculture and forestry. I note that these various bugs are specifically listed. This being an authorization measure, authority is given to appropriate money for the eradication of those insect pests which are spe-

cifically listed in section 102. My attention has been called to the fact that there has been an infestation spreading through the Northern States which affects the pine and hemlock forests of this country, there being involved a type of insect pest which is not included in this list. I understand you propose to raise points of order on the appropriation bill against items which are not included in this list. Am I then correct in saying that unless it is listed here we cannot appropriate any money for the eradication of that pest?

Mr. PACE. I would be very glad to give the gentleman the committee's view on that. We felt that in view of the job we had to do we should not go too far afield from the appropriation bill. That is what we were seeking to correct. Then we thought that we should specify the items for which Congress has appropriated and that, if a new pest or disease arises, the Department should come to the appropriate committee and secure authorization for that appropriation. We did not feel that we should give the Department of Agriculture blanket authority to indulge in any program they might think was necessary, without any consideration.

This bill is broken down into five parts, each assigned to a member of the subcommittee. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has been assigned title I. I believe it would be helpful if the gentleman from Wisconsin would delay his questions until the gentleman from Kansas explains title I. He has been assigned that job.

Mr. KEEFE. May I ask this general question? Am I correct in the assumption that if the attitude of the Committee on Rules is maintained, as announced by the chairman on the floor, namely, that they would not approve waivers of points of order on future appropriation bills with regard to agriculture, then, if we do not have the authorization in this bill authorizing an appropriation to be made for the eradication of forest pests, that attitude of the Committee on Rules would prevent any appropriation being made for that purpose?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN].

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, in looking over this measure I find it authorizes any number of appropriations so that a point of order will not be sustained in the future if an appropriation is brought in on an appropriation bill to carry out these various activities. They have been carried in appropriation bills, some for many years, although an authorization was never provided by legislation.

Mr. Speaker, we have heard a lot about the New Deal.

Every week we hear about this and that New Deal project.

In this bill I find authorizations to provide appropriations for many projects that have been set up by the so-called New Deal in the last 11 years. When our Republican friends vote for this leg-

islation today, as they will, they will be endorsing many projects inaugurated by this administration where appropriations to assist agriculture in the last 11 years have been made without authorization from the Congress. So remember that in your speeches in the future when you talk about the New Deal admit, so far as the items in this bill are concerned, you approved.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

(Mr. CRAWFORD asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I wish to direct my remarks to the language on page 24, lines 5 and 6, wherein, as I understand from the gentleman from Georgia, this authorization proposes to raise the amount of salary of the War Food Administrator.

Mr. Speaker, may I say emphatically that I am opposed to a \$12,500 salary for that job created by Executive order and a temporary one, and I shall give one or two reasons for it. In no way do I refer to the very able and present occupant of that position. I am not interested in that phase of it at all. I do not propose to horse trade between a Federal judge who leaves the bench and goes on to a job, and try to match the judgeship salary just because he occupies a Food Administration position at the present time; neither would I take the position that a War Food Administrator is entitled to \$12,500 per annum simply because the Secretary of Agriculture, a Cabinet member, draws \$15,000 per annum.

May I ask this question of the gentleman from Georgia: If \$12,500 per annum is paid to the War Food Administrator, does he not also enjoy a cost-of-living bonus of \$600 or \$700 a year?

Mr. PACE. It is \$628.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes. Here we are in the ridiculous situation of proposing to vote for a bill which authorizes an increase in salary, in addition to which there is a cost-of-living bonus, if I understood the gentleman from Georgia correctly to say that the salary is increased by that much.

Now, what authority has the War Food Administrator? The War Food Administrator operates under the direction of Mr. Byrnes and Judge Vinson, and it is a secondary position. In other words, as I understand the situation, he is about three points lower than a Cabinet member. The Members of this House know the duties that they have to perform. Our salaries are \$10,000 per year, and we do not have any increased cost-of-living bonus. I am not asking for one. I do not want any, and I would not vote for one, but I see no reason whatsoever why we should, under the conditions which prevail in this country, come along here and start increasing the salary of the War Food Administrator, and I do not propose to vote for the bill in its present form, as much as I would like to see the other situation corrected.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Yes.

Mr. PACE. The committee has no deep-seated desire for this amendment. This is the fact. There is quite a number of people working under the War Food Administrator whose salaries amount to \$10,000 a year. The committee thinks that there should be some balance in the salary schedule. We felt that we must either take all of the salaries and cut them all to pieces, after the Congress has from year to year approved these salaries, or else have the man sitting at the top get a couple of thousand dollars in excess of the subordinates under him. Whether that is bad practice or not, this House must decide. In the appropriation bill, one man has received about \$9,500 and another has a salary of \$10,000, and here is the War Food Administrator with the same salary, and we have tried to balance the thing out.

Mr. CRAWFORD. A few days ago I took the floor here in a similar situation and objected to an increase of salaries for the Under Secretaries of the Department of the Interior. I am not going back home to my district and tell my people who are making contributions to this war through taxes and otherwise, that I am down here every few days voting for an increase in salaries for administrators, and at the same time voting against roll-back subsidies in order to prevent inflation. I think we have wages and salaries high enough in this country; and if we have not yet reached the top, then God help us when we come into the post-war period and start to mobilize for peace and are forced to adjust our affairs to world conditions.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. LAMBERTSON].

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to answer the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. COCHRAN] and to say to him that a great many of these appropriations that this Rules Committee is now legalizing are 10 and 15 and 20 years old, many of them, long back of the New Deal's time entirely.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Yes.

Mr. MICHENER. The Rules Committee is not legalizing these things. The Rules Committee is not doing anything of the kind. It is simply permitting a bill to come before the House in order that the House may legalize these things.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I stand corrected, technically. I say to the House that the big thing that is left out of this bill is the Farm Security Administration—the whole proposition. The big thing that caused the big fight in the last 2 or 3 years is the Farm Security Administration, and it is entirely out of this bill. They left it out because they wanted this bill to be as good as possible, and as easy to pass as possible. F. S. A. is going to be brought in in a separate bill, and when the Farm Security does come here with its name changed, I hope you will

beat that bill, take it out entirely. That bill will follow this one, and that is the thing that has been the bone of particular contention. But most of the items are the generosity or whatever you may call it, of the Committee on Appropriations in meeting exigencies that have come before the country from time to time, the outcropping of devastations and bugs and disaster of one kind and another. We have made them without any legality, and we were criticized very severely a year ago for doing it. My chairman will substantiate me in this, that we are not here legalizing any innovation of the New Deal that I know of, but they are things which we did because the country needed it to be done, long before the New Deal came here. The big thing that the New Deal did set up through Executive order is the Farm Security Administration, and you will have that in a separate bill, and I hope that you will kill it.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN].

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes also to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Speaker, the Subcommittee on Agriculture of the Committee on Appropriations met with the subcommittee of the Committee on Agriculture which formulated this bill and after reviewing the work of the subcommittee, the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations decided that insofar as we could determine the bill substantially authorizes the same type of appropriations which we have been carrying year after year without statutory authorization, with the exception of the appropriations for the Farm Security Administration and for the school-lunch program, the authorizing legislation for which, we understand, is to be brought before the House at an early date, so that if possible it may receive the consideration of the House prior to the presentation of the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945, which should be ready within 2 weeks.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. PACE. The committee will offer an amendment during the afternoon to this bill to authorize the school-lunch program.

Mr. TARVER. Very well. I think that is a very important subject matter which should be definitely determined by the Congress at the earliest possible moment. I further think that the same reasoning is applicable to the Farm Security Administration program. I believe that a program for the Farm Security Administration should be authorized by law, but if the Congress does not

so believe, the matter should be determined at the earliest practical moment and the House should assume its responsibility to consider that subject matter, too, as soon as it may be done. I was interested in the inquiry of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] with reference to forest insects and whether or not the authorization contained in the pending bill is sufficient to authorize an appropriation for the spruce budworm upon which we have had considerable evidence before our subcommittee at its recent hearings. I wish to call the gentleman's attention to the act of May 9, 1938, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with authorities of the States concerned, organizations or individuals, is authorized and directed to apply such methods for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, mormon crickets, and chinch bugs, as may be necessary.

Appropriations are authorized to carry out these provisions. I think that authorization is amply sufficient to justify and authorize appropriations of sums to combat the spruce budworm under the circumstances which have been detailed to our subcommittee in its recent hearings. I would not, so far as I am concerned, be antagonistic to an amendment which would specifically authorize an appropriation for the control of forest insects, but I think so far as the spruce budworm is concerned, that authorization is unnecessary and is carried in the language of the act which I quoted.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. In that same connection, under the general language of the authorization statute just read by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia, is he of the opinion that it is broad enough to include the eradication of the so-called spittle bug which was also included within the hearings, as I understand it, before the gentleman's committee?

Mr. TARVER. If the evidence with reference to any pest shows an incipient or emergency outbreak of that pest, that would be true; but I think that is essential.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I have asked for this time for the purpose of announcing to the membership of the House that I was authorized this morning, as acting chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, to offer an amendment authorizing an appropriation for school lunches. The school-lunch program which has been successfully carried on in a good many localities has been financed chiefly in the past by funds raised under what is known as section 32. Under section 32 of the Agriculture Adjustment Act, 30 percent of customs receipts have been set aside to move farm surpluses. When the matter was brought to the attention of the Committee on Agriculture that section 32 funds have

been diverted and carried over to finance the school-lunch program, we thought that it was time to call a halt; that those funds having been impressed by the Congress with a trust, namely, for the removal of agricultural surpluses, that they should be used for that purpose and for no other purpose. I will offer the amendment at the proper time which provides for the use of section 32 funds for the purpose of purchasing surplus foods used in connection with the program, and authorize a direct appropriation to take care of the balance, and I hope it will be the pleasure of the committee to adopt the amendment.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of H. R. 4278, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The first reading of the bill was dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 10 minutes.

Mr. Chairman, as has already been explained in the discussion on the rule, this legislation is made necessary because of the fact that for a number of years past the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill has contained certain items which were of recognized merit but which had never been authorized by a legislative committee. Some of those items went back as far as 1887 and over most of them there has never been any controversy.

I am going to discuss in the few minutes that I shall take, title 1 of this act, because as has already been explained to you by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], the subcommittee which worked on this bill assigned each individual member of the committee certain items for study and consideration. As a member of that subcommittee I was given the items embraced in title 1, which cover appropriations for animal diseases and

parasites, and insect pests and plant diseases.

When the organic act establishing the Department of Agriculture was passed it gave the Department authority to conduct investigations along the lines of plant pests and diseases, and animal diseases, but no authority was given to conduct eradication campaigns. No authority has ever existed in the Department along that line, except in 1938 we did pass legislation which authorized the Department in the case of incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect infestations to carry on an eradication campaign. Aside from that there has never been any authority to carry on these eradication campaigns.

Your committee, in drafting this legislation, has very carefully studied all of the items which have been included in previous Department of Agriculture appropriation bills. In this legislation we have specifically authorized appropriations for all of the items which have been carried in all recent Department of Agriculture appropriation bills covering animal diseases and parasites and plant pests and plant diseases. This included, among other things, tuberculosis, Bang's disease, cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, and dourine in horses. Then we have also added a provision to the effect that where the Secretary of Agriculture finds that an emergency has arisen out of the existence of contagious and infectious diseases of animals, such as the foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious and infectious diseases, that there might be authorized appropriations to cover eradication campaigns.

In the case of plant diseases and insect pests destructive to plants we have covered the items of the Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. CASE. I understand that in the list the gentleman has just read, two pests that have been the subject of special appropriations for a number of years are not included. I refer to grasshoppers and Mormon crickets. As the gentleman knows, the Congress has made appropriation for those, and I would not want those subject to a point of order if need came for further appropriation.

Mr. HOPE. I am glad the gentleman asked that question. It is true that appropriations have been made for those purposes in recent years, and those appropriations have been made under an act of Congress which became law on May 9, 1938, giving the Department of Agriculture authority to suppress incipient and emergency outbreaks of insect pests. That legislation being on the statute books, the committee did not feel it was necessary for us to include such authorization in this bill.

Mr. CASE. I am glad to have that made a part of the record.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Does the same rule apply to chinch bugs?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. The same rule applies to chinch bugs or any incipient or emergency outbreak of insect pests destructive to plants.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Is there anything preventing "fourth termites"?

Mr. HOPE. I think that is a matter which we will leave to the gentleman's committee.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. BURDICK. Was there any provision left in the bill for the authorization of appropriations for Farm Security, or like objects that may be necessary to establish farmers on their feet?

Mr. HOPE. No. I will say to the gentleman there is nothing in this bill pertaining to Farm Security, but the committee now has under consideration a bill which has been approved by the Cooley committee, which has been investigating Farm Security, as the gentleman knows. It is understood that the Committee on Agriculture will take action on that bill in the near future. We have it under consideration now.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the distinguished chairman of the Subcommittee on Appropriations for the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. TARVER. I am wondering if in conference in your subcommittee you may have overlooked the matter of whether or not barberry eradication is authorized. I note an authorization for cereal rust, which I assume was intended to cover the work which has heretofore been carried on for the eradication of the barberry bush. I am wondering if the gentleman believes that language is sufficiently definite to authorize a continuance of the barberry appropriation?

Mr. HOPE. Yes. I think it is. I may say, if the gentleman will refer to the report on page 7, it reads as follows:

Cereal rusts (barberry eradication)—

Then it goes on to say—

Funds which have been provided for this purpose heretofore have been utilized in the eradication of the black stem rust, and the methods of combating the disease usually consist in the eradication of barberry bushes, which are the host of the disease during part of the year.

It was the thought of the committee that the cereal rust is actually the disease we are trying to eradicate, and the method, of course, is to destroy the barberry bushes.

Mr. TARVER. I simply wanted the record to show that it is the intent of the legislation to authorize that type of appropriation.

Mr. HOPE. Yes. I will state to the gentleman that is the intent.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. The gentleman has referred to section 148 of title 7, which is the authorization to the Secretary of Agriculture to apply such methods for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs, as may be necessary. Does the gentleman understand that that section of the statute, which is a general authorization law, is broad enough to include incipient or emergency outbreaks of spruce bud worms or spittle bugs, testimony concerning which has been before a subcommittee on appropriations with reference to the pending bill?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 2 additional minutes.

I will say to the gentleman that the language in the act of May 9, 1938, to which the gentleman refers, is very broad and very sweeping, and in my opinion would cover any incipient or emergency outbreak of any plant pest or disease.

Mr. KEEFE. If that is true, would the gentleman have any objection as a member of the committee that prepared this bill, to including as an amendment to the pending bill, language which would make it definite and certain that authorization is given to appropriate money to control this particular pest?

Mr. HOPE. I may say to the gentleman I do not believe this bill would be the proper place to insert such an amendment. I think the authority very clearly exists under another statute, but I do not see the necessity for including an item in this bill which has not been considered by the committee and which undoubtedly is covered in other legislation.

Mr. KEEFE. But clearly you cover other specific bugs in this particular authorization. That would certainly be covered by the general language of the statute referred to.

Mr. HOPE. No; I think there is a distinction between the work that is being carried on for the eradication of insects like the Japanese beetle and diseases such as cereal rusts and the Dutch elm disease and that which is classified as incipient and emergency outbreaks. Those are things that might run over a long period of years. But if the infestation the gentleman describes is an emergency and incipient outbreak, then I think it clearly comes under the other statute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield myself 1 additional minute.

Mr. KEEFE. If the gentleman will yield, the gentleman will recall a couple of years ago when the first appropriation was made for the control of Dutch elm disease there was a lot of discussion here on the floor as to how that disease was infecting the elm trees of New England and was sweeping over the whole country. That appropriation has been continued from that time until this very

day. I assume they are attempting to put it under control. Now we in the North, in the pine, hemlock, and spruce areas, are confronted with a bug that is just as severe upon those trees as the Dutch elm disease was on the elms, and it will continue for a long period of time. I do not believe that you can consider this to be an incipient or emergency outbreak that just springs up overnight that can be controlled in 2 or 3 weeks or months.

Mr. HOPE. I think in a situation of that kind the gentleman and others interested should come before the Committee on Agriculture and secure an authorization for funds to combat this pest.

Mr. KEEFE. By that time the pest has done its work.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has again expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN].

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, title 2 of the bill, beginning on page 6, deals largely with the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture. All of the items in this title have been carried in appropriation bills in the past without specific legislative authorization. Your committee unanimously recommends the adoption of the legislative authorizations in title 2, which are discussed in the following sections of the committee report:

SECTION 201. REWARDS, PROTECTION OF NATIONAL FORESTS

This section provides authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons violating laws and regulations relating to the management and protection of the national forests. A similar provision was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 202. IMMEDIATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR WORKERS ON NATIONAL-FOREST AREAS

This section provides authority for the purchase by the Forest Service of necessary first-aid supplies for use in camps in national-forest areas, and for the cost of transporting injured workers from such areas to points where medical and hospital facilities are available. In most localities on the national forests, the usual sources of medical supplies and services are not immediately available. Provision for this purpose first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 203. FOREST SERVICE WAREHOUSES

This section will authorize the Forest Service to continue operating central warehouses or supply centers for the sale and distribution of supplies and equipment to other Government activities, and to State and private agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire-control work. Provision for central warehouses was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 and has been continued each year since that time. Language permitting the Forest Service to sell to State and private agencies which cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control was first included in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940. Supplies and equipment furnished State and private agencies are generally of specialized Forest Service design not readily available in the commercial market. This authority is es-

sential in order to make available supplies and equipment to other fire-control organizations which in many cases protect Federal lands under cooperative agreements, and State and private lands intermingled with or adjacent to the national forests.

SECTION 204. RENTAL OF FORESTRY EQUIPMENT

The purpose of the first sentence of this section is to facilitate the pooling of equipment on the national forests and to permit the equitable division of the cost of maintaining such equipment to all projects and appropriations which share in its use. This makes it possible to utilize the Forest Service equipment to its full capacity. The second sentence of this section provides for the rental of Forest Service equipment to cooperators in fire control during fire emergencies. While much of the land protected by States and timber protection associations is intermingled with and adjacent to the national forests, in many cases such areas are not sufficiently large in themselves to warrant the purchase of the larger and more expensive items of special equipment. Thus, the fortifying of the fire-control effort of these outside agencies by means of Forest Service equipment lessens the danger to the national forests from outside fires.

These provisions first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 and have been continued for the last 2 years.

SECTION 205. CONTRACTS FOR USE OF AIRPLANES IN FIRE-CONTROL WORK

The use of airplanes for observation work and for the transportation of men and supplies over national forest territory is important in the control of forest fires. The Forest Service has found that to obtain the types of planes best suited for this work and which have the necessary special equipment, it is essential to assure contracting companies that the work will continue beyond 1 fiscal year. This section provides authority for the Forest Service to renew such contracts annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising and competitive bidding. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

SECTION 206. GRAVES OF FIRE FIGHTERS

The purpose of this section is to provide authority for the care by the Forest Service of graves of fire fighters who have lost their lives while in the employ of that Service. At the present time, graves are being cared for at St. Maries and Wallace, Idaho, and Newport, Wash. The graves at St. Maries, Idaho, suffered neglect during the period from 1910, when the disastrous fire occurred in northern Idaho, until 1924, when provision was first made in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the care of graves at both Idaho locations. This provision was enlarged in the fiscal year 1928 to provide for the care of fire fighters' graves at Newport, Wash. Until the fiscal year 1943 this proviso carried an annual limitation of \$200. In that year the limitation was removed and the reference to the three specific locations was eliminated upon a showing by the Forest Service that it had not utilized the full amount of the limitation in 3 of the preceding 5 years.

SECTION 207. FOREST FIRE COOPERATION WITHOUT MATCHING OF FUNDS

Because intensified forest fire control efforts have been necessary during the war on critical forest areas in State and private ownership, there was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 a provision which would permit the expenditure of \$2,300,000 of the funds appropriated for carrying out the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, without participation by State and private owners in the cost of protection. This section will provide authority to continue this special wartime protection,

but will reduce the amount which might be expended without matching to a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 in any one year.

SECTION 208. STATE FUND MATCHING IN FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

This section requires the matching by States or others of funds expended under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act. Such a provision first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1939, but was ineffective during that year since the act as finally passed provided funds only for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act which requires such matching. However, the provision, which has been repeated each year, became effective in 1940 when appropriations were made for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act which does not contain the matching provision.

SECTION 209. CONTRACTS FOR PROCUREMENT OF NURSERY STOCK

This section provides legislative authority for the Forest Service to continue to enter into contracts with commercial nurseries for the future delivery of trees and other nursery stock, with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such nursery stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. A similar provision was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 210. PRIVATE SCALING SERVICES

This section provides authority for accepting reimbursements for services by Forest Service timber scalers, which are furnished operators either in the form of additional scaling on Forest Service timber, or in the form of scaling services on timber cut from adjacent private lands and being scaled at the same point. Considerable economies result both to the Forest Service and the private operators from this practice. Provision for this reimbursement has appeared in appropriations for the last 2 fiscal years.

SECTION 211. ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION OR TRANSFERRED TO THE FOREST SERVICE

To permit the Forest Service to protect and manage lands in process of acquisition, a provision similar to the first clause of this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913. The Agricultural Appropriation Act has also carried, since 1939, a provision permitting the Forest Service to use moneys appropriated to it (for national-forest protection and management) to administer lands transferred to the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration, and of lands transferred under the authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. As to the latter type of transaction, this section as proposed will permit the Forest Service to expend funds available for national-forest protection and management for the protection of any lands transferred to it under existing authority.

SECTION 212. DETERMINATION OF TIMBER VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH STATE PARTICIPATION IN FOREST REVENUE

This section provides in effect, for a distribution of the revenue from sales of timber for the purpose of the distribution of a portion of such revenue from the national forests under the acts of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501). Under this language the receipts from sales of timber which will be available for percentage distribution under these acts will be limited to the value of uncut stumpage, which appears to have been the purpose of the original legislation, and such revenue will not include receipts based upon the expenditure of Government funds for converting the

stumpage into certain other forms. Provision to this effect was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 213. WATER RIGHTS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

This section provides legislative authority for a provision which has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1937, enabling the Forest Service to take such steps as are necessary to establish water rights essential to the protection, management, and utilization of national-forest lands.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7½ minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, title 3 of this bill involves certain amendments to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act. The first section expressly provides that the Government may pay in advance for such materials as fertilizers, legume seeds, lime, trees, and perennial plants that are to be used in carrying out soil-conserving practices over a period of years. Payments may be made in advance of the completion of the practices. That has been the rule for a good long time. It enables the Department of Agriculture to advance the money that is necessary to secure the stock. The Department is protected, of course, in that it retains a lien upon the soil-conservation payments that would be due to the cooperator at the end of the season, but by providing this advance payment it makes it possible for many people to cooperate with the practice who could not otherwise cooperate. It simply enables the Government to advance the funds necessary to get the needed supplies to carry out the practices that are set up under the soil-conservation program.

I hope that after we have enacted this into law that the Department will pay all costs incurred by State or political subdivisions, including inspection costs.

Subdivision (b) provides simply that where individuals are carrying on farm operations, either as tenants or sharecroppers, on land owned by the United States Government, they shall be able to engage in the soil conservation program on the same terms and conditions as if they were farming on privately owned land and that they may receive the same payments for the soil-conserving practice that they carry on as if they were operating on privately owned land.

Section 302 relates to the ability of the Soil Conservation Service to make contracts for nursery stock and allows the Service to enter into contracts for trees that may not be available for 3 years, in short, making the appropriation available for a period of 3 years. The purpose of that is to enable the Soil Conservation Service to buy trees from a nursery. Of course, it takes time to grow those trees and if the Service cannot guarantee that it will have the money to pay for the trees so grown they cannot get the nursery to grow them. For this reason the Appropriations Committee has been putting this in the bill in the past and we write into the law the

same provision that the appropriation bills have had because it is necessary if we are going to enable the Service to contract for the growth of those trees.

Subsection (b) of that same section relates to the maintenance of warehouse facilities by the Soil Conservation Service that incidentally affects other governmental agencies by allowing them to store material that belongs to other governmental agencies and to allocate the cost thereof to the proper agency of Government.

Title IV of the bill relates first to the sale of grade samples by the Government. The Government has established certain standards and provides certain grade standards for the quality, the staple, and the grade of agricultural commodities. The establishment of those grades would be of little practical value to the people of the Nation unless they were able to have the samples available in various sections of the Nation. The preparation of those samples from which the individual out in the country can determine whether he meets the proper grade or not is a matter that involves some expense over a period of years. This authorizes the Department to sell those grade samples. It simply lets them establish the standards, send out a carton of cotton to show the exact length and staple or a box of wheat to show the grade, so that the public as a whole may get the benefit of the establishment of those grades and the Department may be reimbursed for the expense that it is out.

Subsection (b) relates to the universal standards of cotton classification and is necessary because our law requires all cotton transactions to be carried on in accordance with the standards established by the Department, but some of those transactions are carried on across the seas, particularly at Liverpool. For a number of years we carried this identical provision in the appropriation bills because the Liverpool exchange raised a question about the legal authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into contracts under the Cotton Standards Act and this provision is put in here to allay any fears on the part of the foreign cotton buyers that when they enter into a contract under the terms of this act it might not be binding. This makes it plain that the Department has the right to enter into such contracts.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the gentleman one-half minute.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. I would like for the gentleman to state whether or not under title IV with respect to cotton standards and the other qualifications, any new practices except those that have been provided for in the annual appropriations are made?

Mr. POAGE. None at all. These powers were originally enacted in 1917 in an emergency bill that was not re-

newed. They were later placed in the annual appropriation bill.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Is that statement applicable to subparagraph (b) under travel?

Mr. POAGE. Travel does not relate to cotton standards. That relates to all of those who work in cities and it fixes their mileage at 3 cents per mile.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. None of title IV changes the present practices?

Mr. POAGE. Not in regard to cotton standards.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield 7 minutes to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. GRANT].

Mr. GRANT of Alabama. Mr. Chairman, my statement applies to title VII, which commences on page 21.

Section 701 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend the funds available for agricultural consideration, adjustment, and land-use programs, for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events. That has been carried in the annual appropriation acts for a number of years.

Section (b) of the same section has been carried since 1925. In 1944 the appropriation under this section was for the sum of \$250.

Section 702 provides that the head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and test of food and other products may transfer to the department for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work. They may contract that this work can be done by outside organizations. I might say that in the past very little of that has been done and where it has been it was principally with State agencies. The first time this appeared in an appropriation act was in 1931 and it has been carried ever since.

Section (b) of that section provides that not to exceed 7 percent of the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Department of Agriculture may be interchanged. That was first included in the appropriation act for the fiscal year 1910. At that time it was 10 percent. In 1939 that limited clause was changed to 5 percent and in 1943 and since that time it has been 7 percent, which is incorporated in this bill.

Section 703 provides that the Department of Agriculture is authorized to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other improvements as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work, but they will have to make out a case before the Appropriations Committee and the cost is limited to not in excess of the limitation prescribed therein.

Section 704 authorizes the Department of Agriculture to subscribe for such newspapers as might be necessary, and again they have to make out their case for such subscriptions before the Appropriations Committee as they have done in the past.

Section 705 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to dele-

gate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appropriated to the Department. I may say that at this time any funds so expended have to be O. K.'d by the Secretary when, as a matter of fact, the recommendation upon which he acts is made by some subordinate. This relieves the Secretary of the duty of personally approving these purchases. It has been carried since 1930.

Section (b) provides that the Department of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services. I may say that deals primarily with services out in the field where they do not have Government stenographic services.

Subsection (c) provides that employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters. I may say that the customs in a good many of the foreign countries where we have representatives of the Department of Agriculture provide that rentals must be paid in advance. That is the reason for placing this section in the bill.

Section 706 provides for salaries for the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and other officers.

It is stated that the War Food Administrator shall be compensated at a salary of \$12,500 annually. The reason this provision is made is that the War Food Administrator and others have at the present time in the departments in which they are Administrators men drawing the same or higher salaries than the men at the head of the departments.

Subsection (b) provides that the Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving while away from their homes. This provision has been carried in the appropriation bills for some time.

Section 707 provides that the present act authorizing cooperative extension work shall be increased from \$300,000 to \$555,000. I may say that this has been carried in the appropriation bills for the last 3 fiscal years.

Section 708 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture and the library in the Department of Agriculture can give films and other photographic reproductions of books and library supplies to people who buy them on the outside, and the money received therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable appropriation.

Section 709 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ personnel in the Department service wherever located. At the present time, if a man in the field employs a person, before that can be O. K.'d it has to go back to the Secretary of Agriculture. This merely provides that when this man is so charged in the field by the Secretary of Agriculture he can give final approval to the employment of that particular person.

Section 710 provides that the Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the function of authorizing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods of em-

ployees on change of official stations. The Department of Agriculture carries out that provision at this time, but, as in the case of the preceding section, it has to be O. K.'d by the Secretary. This merely provides that the Secretary can authorize someone else to do it.

The final section, 711, provides that unless otherwise provided herein or by other statute the measure and character of cooperation authorized herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary. In brief, that simply means that this bill contains authorization for work on the eradication and control of several animal and plant diseases. Some of these provide for cooperation. In some cases the measure and character of cooperation on the part of the Federal Government and the cooperator is not specifically prescribed. This section authorizes the Secretary to prescribe such measure and character of cooperation where it is not prescribed by statute.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Alabama has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE].

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, my assignment covers titles V and VI of the bill. One has to do with rural electrification, and the other has to do with the Farm Credit Administration. I believe I will take up title VI first.

There are now under the jurisdiction of the Farm Credit Administration about 20 joint-stock land banks, which are in process of liquidation, also the Federal land banks, the national farm-loan associations, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, 12 production-credit corporations, and about 500 production-credit associations. All of these are under the general jurisdiction and supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. They have their own individual set-ups, their own offices, and their own administration. What the Farm Credit Administration does is to examine and supervise them.

Some time ago the Agricultural Appropriations Committee adopted the practice, which this committee thinks is wise, of letting these different branches of the general Farm Credit Administration contribute their part of the expense of being examined and supervised.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. CASE. It certainly is a desirable aim to make it possible for these component agencies to contribute to the expense of examination and supervision. I notice that in the committee report it is stated that the intent of these paragraphs is to carry out the provision that was started by the appropriation bill for 1944. In reference to that, I note that when the funds are collected they are to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States under the miscellaneous receipts title, and then be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses under appropriations duly made by Congress. However, the language in the bill

before us would make these moneys available for expenditure without appropriation.

Mr. PACE. In collaboration with the gentleman, who brought the matter to our attention, the committee will offer an amendment making them available for appropriation, in keeping with the gentleman's suggestion.

Mr. CASE. That will be offered as a committee amendment?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. CASE. I am glad to have the gentleman's assurance of that, because it seems to me that under the language now before us it would clearly be an appropriation subject to a point of order, and would be a bad legislative practice.

Mr. PACE. We appreciate the gentleman's position on that.

Section 601 (a) on page 18 provides that when the Farm Credit Administration sends its auditors and examiners to audit and examine the books of these different agencies I have enumerated, they shall have a right to assess against a particular organization its expense, so that it shall be charged with its pro rata share of the cost of general administration.

I may say to the House that it is estimated by the subcommittee that this will effect a saving of about \$2,000,000 a year. It is estimated that that is the total examining and administrative expense borne by the Farm Credit Administration. Instead of its being borne by the Treasury, each of these individual units will be required to bear that cost out of its own profits.

That covers in full the material portions of title VI.

Title V is the Rural Electrification section. Rural Electrification was set up about 8 years ago. The original act provided that for the first 2 years the Rural Electrification Administration should secure its funds by loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and that for the remaining 8 years the Congress was authorized to appropriate an amount not in excess of a stipulated sum. While the direct appropriation from the Treasury was authorized, most frequently the Agricultural Appropriations Committee has seen fit to permit the funds to be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. For that reason, that appropriation has been subject to a point of order.

One of the reasons it is desired to borrow funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, instead of getting appropriations direct from the Treasury, is that the Rural Electrification secures the funds, and in turn lends them to the R. E. A. co-ops, to be paid back. Therefore, it has been felt that it is more orderly, that it is not properly a charge against the United States Treasury, and should not be. Therefore, as presented to you, the bill authorizes the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to lend these funds to the Rural Electrification Administration. To allay any fears that any Members might have—and one Member did have such fears in speaking to me—that does not mean that the R. E. A. has un-

limited authority to borrow money from the R. F. C., or that the R. F. C. has unlimited authority to lend to the R. E. A., but each year they must come to the Congress, and through the agricultural appropriation bill the exact amount is to be stipulated. So that there is no unlimited authority whatsoever in this provision.

In this section also the committee has stipulated the interest which the R. E. A. must pay to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, then the interest which the R. E. A. may charge to its co-ops. The committee feels that it is very desirable that a definite rate be fixed for the interest charges against the co-ops. At the present time there is no interest rate fixed, and we found that the different co-ops in different parts of the country are paying different rates of interest, and the same co-ops sometimes paying different rates, depending upon the particular month and the year during which the loan is secured. They are paying from 2.3 percent to as high as 2.8 percent. The committee feels definitely that all of the co-ops should pay the same rate of interest, and that the same rates of interest should prevail throughout the year.

Consequently we stipulate in this amendment the rates which the R. E. A. shall pay to the R. F. C., and which the R. E. A. shall charge the co-ops. In that connection I would like to say for the information of the House that reports made to us indicate that the Rural Electrification co-ops are all in good condition. It appears that many of them are paying in advance their installments on the principal and interest. It appears that some of them, I believe particularly in the State represented by the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN], have paid their loans in full years and years in advance. So it is felt that the Rural Electrification Administration is not only providing the farmers of the Nation what I regard and the committee regards as one of the greatest blessings that every went to the farm, but is doing it in a sound way, without substantial loss to the United States Government.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. RANDOLPH. I lean particularly on the gentleman for information in this respect, because I have great faith in him and ask him if this in any way injures the production credit associations of my district which have been doing such a splendid job in loaning on a sound basis funds to needy farmers?

Mr. PACE. It does not change the status. The item in this bill has heretofore been carried in the annual agricultural appropriation bill, and we simply bring it in now in legislative language, to save it being subject to a point of order.

Mr. KERR. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. KERR. In the investigation of this matter, did the committee find that there was any insolvency in regard to these local co-ops?

Mr. PACE. None was brought to our attention.

Mr. KERR. And they were all solvent, complying with their contracts?

Mr. PACE. All complying with their contracts, and in fact the average have paid 200 percent of their maturities.

Mr. KERR. Does not the gentleman think this is one of the most constructive pieces of legislation, so far as the country people are concerned, and all the people, that has ever been passed?

Mr. PACE. I agree with the gentleman thoroughly. I believe this contributes more to life on the farm than anything that has been done in a generation. I think it is one of the greatest blessings that has ever come to the farmers, and it will make a great contribution in keeping the young people home on the farm, as it provides them with modern improvements.

If there are no further questions, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the remainder of my time.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, we have no further requests for time on this side.

The CHAIRMAN. All time has expired and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 11:

"SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitutes an emergency and threatens the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States."

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants, who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in the open market from applicable appropriations samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detec-

tion, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best.

(e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing.

(g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 15, strike out the word "constitutes" and insert "constitute", and in the same line strike out the word "threatens" and insert the word "threaten."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GROSS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I have familiarized myself with this agricultural appropriation bill and am glad that the long-established practice of financial support to agriculture shall be continued.

I do feel more effort should be given to the control and elimination of the corn borer. It is probably our most destructive pest, attacking our most important farm crop, and it is rapidly spreading and will soon cover the entire corn-producing areas of the country. Perhaps some natural enemies could be developed. In eastern Pennsylvania we now have two broods of the pest annually, and in many cases single corn stalks have as many as 10 borers per stalk. They seriously damage the crop, even to the extent of reducing production as much as 20 bushels per acre and making ensilage corn extremely difficult to handle.

If we could get rid of the corn borer and the O. P. A., life for us farmers would really be brighter. In southeastern Pennsylvania right now there are probably a half dozen farmers and auctioneers in jail for simply following our long-established practice of holding their farm sales and selling their livestock and equipment to the highest bidder. In most of these cases the farmer who sold a tractor or manure spreader at public sale for what the O. P. A. considered above the ceiling price has probably never had an opportunity in his life before to sell any equipment at a good price. After all, the purchaser in any case was not compelled to buy. In every case, if the purchase price was above the established ceiling price of the O. P. A., the purchaser could have gone to the clerk after the sale, paid the ceiling price, and legally claimed his purchase. But in no case was this done, which is conclusive evidence that the purchaser was willing to pay the price for which it was knocked down to him.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either independently or in cooperation with

States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the co-operating foreign country, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on all lands and properties within the foreign country or State other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Government and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the Clerk's desk. The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: On page 4, line 19, after the word "weevil", insert "spruce budworm, hemlock borer, and spittle bug."

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I am not the author of the term "spittle bug" or any of these other names that are applied to the various types of bugs. The reason for this amendment is quite obvious. The contention has been made that, according to existing law, authority is granted to make appropriations to eradicate those types of bug and insect pests that are incipient and emergent in character. It is contended that the spittle bug and the spruce bud borer, and so on, fall into that classification, and, therefore, it is not necessary to specifically name them in this particular authorization act.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. CASE. Of course, if we are going to specify, we ought to specify a few others, too. I wonder if the gentleman would have any objection to including ips in there?

Mr. KEEFE. No; I would not have any objection to including ips.

Mr. CASE. It is an insect that attacks the ponderosa pine.

Mr. HORAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield.

Mr. HORAN. I want the western pine beetle considered also, which attacks the western ponderosa pine.

Mr. KEEFE. Well, I do not know anything about ips nor do I know about the ponderosa beetle. But I do know something about the effects of the three particular pests the names of which have been inserted in this list. There has been testimony offered before the Subcommittee on Appropriations of which the gentleman from Georgia, Judge TARVER, is the chairman. It may be that existing law is broad enough to authorize an appropriation for the eradication of these pests. If the existing law is broad enough, then certainly no harm could be done by specifying these three bugs in the amendment which I have offered to show the intent of Congress is that authority shall be given to appropriate money for eradication of these particular pests. The people of New England and the people in the Northern and Western States are very apprehensive about the prospective outbreak of pests which are destroying the pine and hemlock timber. It seems to me that we should not have to come before the Committee on Agriculture of the House after this pest breaks loose and ask for a specific authorization at that time in order to authorize the Committee on Appropriations to appropriate money. The question might resolve itself into a very technical question: Is this an outbreak of incipient character? Is it an emergency? If not, then there is no authority in the law to provide an appropriation. The purpose of this amendment is to allow the authority in this act just as you have done in the Dutch-elm disease and these other insects and bugs, so that there can be no question about it. Certainly the Subcommittee on Appropriations will not appropriate any money for the expenditure unless it is quite clear and apparent that there is a condition which demands eradication. In order that there may be no question as to the intent of Congress to authorize the Committee on Appropriations to provide funds for the eradication of these particular pests, I have offered this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. TARVER as a substitute for the amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: After the word "weevil", on page 4, line 19, insert "and other insect pests attacking agriculture, including forestry."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I believe that it is probably not fair to insert in this authorization only the names of the three additional pests which are suggested by the amendment of the gentleman from Wisconsin. There are other pests which from time to time become a serious threat to agriculture, and it seems to me that when that condition arises, there ought not to be any question as to the authority of Congress in connection with a bill providing for ap-

propriations to the Department of Agriculture to make such provisions as Congress may want to make for the purpose of dealing with those pests.

As far as the spruce budworm is concerned, I think it is probable that the appropriations could be made under the language of the act of May 9, 1938, upon the theory that there is an incipient or emergency outbreak. On the other hand, the evidence before our subcommittee, which, of course, is confidential until the report of the committee is submitted to the House of Representatives, but which I feel justified in reporting under the circumstances that now exist, does not indicate as yet an outbreak of this pest in the United States. There was an outbreak a number of years ago in the State of Maine. There has been discovered one spruce budworm in the State of Maine recently. However, there is a very dangerous outbreak in Canada and within such proximity to the forests of the northern part of the United States as makes it extremely probable that there might be infestation of our forest areas; and if we wait until that infestation occurs, then we will probably not be able to prevent very serious damage. So it seems to me that the appropriation for the spruce budworm ought to be specifically authorized; but I see no reason for stopping there. There are other pests which from time to time become a danger to agriculture, and certainly the Congress may be trusted not to provide funds for anything which does not constitute a danger. So I see no harm in authorizing in this bill appropriations to combat any insect pest which might threaten agriculture or threaten forestry, which is a branch of agriculture.

Mr. CLEVENGER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. CLEVENGER. We have in the sugar-beet area this attack of black root, which could well be handled under the amendment which the gentleman has offered, which has caused the abandonment of thousands of acres of sugar beets annually.

Mr. TARVER. I think the gentleman is correct. I do not believe the Congress should tie its hands and say, "If there is an outbreak of some particular kind of pest that we did not think about in passing this bill, we still are not going to make any appropriation until those interested get a statute passed by legislative procedure to authorize us to deal with it."

After all, this is just an authorization to Congress itself to do what it may think to be wise.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. I personally have absolutely no objection to the substitute amendment suggested by the gentleman from Georgia. In fact, the amendment which I proposed, and had originally drawn, incorporated the very thing that the gentleman has seen fit to interpose as a substitute. I hope the substitute offered by the gentleman will be agreed to.

Mr. TARVER. I thank the gentleman. Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. MURDOCK. Has the gentleman's committee planned to make an appropriation with regard to control of the pest working on the giant cactus in the Southwest? There is such a need.

Mr. TARVER. I do not recall any evidence before the subcommittee with reference to that particular pest at this session of Congress. There has been such evidence at preceding sessions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER].

It seems to me we are confronted with this situation: We have, under the rules of the House, various legislative committees and the Committee on Appropriations. It is the function of the legislative committees to handle all authorizations. The practice always has been, and I think it is sound, that when a situation arises which seems to demand remedial action, the sponsors of that particular legislation go before the legislative committee having jurisdiction over the subject matter. If they make out a case, the legislative committee reports legislation, and if it is passed by the House and Senate, it authorizes an appropriation. Then the sponsors of that legislation are in a position to go before the Committee on Appropriations and ask for an appropriation. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] is wide open. It simply says we are authorizing here today—without having any idea of the particular pests which may arise at any time in the future, or whether any case is made out for a campaign of eradication against them or not—we are authorizing today, without knowing anything about it, appropriations for any item relating to insect control and eradication that anyone may think deserves an appropriation at any time in the future.

The committee very carefully considered giving this blanket authority, but we felt that, following the rules of the House and the custom that has always prevailed in the House that when any particular situation came up, those who believed that there should be legislation should appear before the proper legislative committee and make out a case.

The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] mentioned three different pests which he says are prevalent in Wisconsin. He has never been before the Committee on Agriculture. He has never asked the Committee on Agriculture to consider legislation authorizing appropriations to combat those pests. I am sure if he would come before the committee and make out a case, the committee would be glad to report legislation authorizing an appropriation to combat those particular pests.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Has anyone ever appeared before the Committee on Appropriations, and where is the evidence to support the authorization legislation, for the Japanese beetle, the Dutch elm disease, the Mexican fruitfly, the citrus canker, the gypsy moth, and all that sort of thing? Have you ever held hearings in the Committee on Agriculture on any of those pests?

Mr. HOPE. I will say to the gentleman the subcommittee has considered for weeks and weeks the items that are contained in this bill. As a result of that consideration we have reported this bill covering these particular items.

The gentleman mentioned the Japanese beetle. That has been carried in every appropriation bill for the Department since 1920. The Congress has passed on that question at least 23 times, because it has been in every bill, and now the gentleman comes in with a bug that none of us has ever heard of. He may have a strong case, but this House does not know and has not had an opportunity to make an investigation as to what should be done. I invite the gentleman to appear before the legislative Committee on Agriculture and present his case. It seems to me that is the proper place where he should appear and make out his case.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Do I understand the gentleman correctly that what he is chastising the gentleman from Wisconsin about—

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman is mistaken. I am not chastising the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Let me ask the question, please. Involves the suggestion that I should draft legislation providing for an authorization of appropriation for control of the three bugs named in the gentleman's amendment, and then I should file that legislation and then come to the legislative committee and ask for a hearing before that committee; the committee would then consider it; it would have to pass the House and go to the Senate and be signed by the President, and, in the meantime, the trees that we are seeking to protect are gone? I do not think the gentleman means that at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. If the gentleman did as he suggests, he would be proceeding in accordance with the rules of the House. If the rules of the House should be changed in that particular, let us change them. But that is the procedure that is used under the rules of the House. However, I call attention to this fact also, that we have on the statute books today, legislation specifically designed to take care of the emergency situation, if that is what is confronting the gentleman in his State. It is the act of May 9, 1938.

Mr. KEEFE. I will say to the gentleman he does not need to read that statute to me. I referred to it myself when I spoke a few moments ago.

Mr. HOPE. I know the gentleman is familiar with it but I want the House to be familiar with this provision. I think if the gentleman will give a little more thought to it, perhaps he would agree that this would take care of his situation.

I am reading now from the act of April 6, 1937, as amended by the act of May 9, 1938:

The Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals, is authorized and directed to apply such methods for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests or plant diseases including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs as may be necessary.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman willing to say, out of the great knowledge he has on the subject of agriculture, that the infestation of the forests of this country by the spruce-bud worm constitutes either an incipient or emergency situation?

Mr. HOPE. I understood the gentleman to say that it did constitute an emergency situation.

Mr. KEEFE. Then the gentleman did not hear my statement when I spoke of this proposition before, and he has not been paying attention to the questions which have been asked.

Mr. HOPE. The gentleman just told me a moment ago that the trees would be gone by the time the committee on agricultural legislation could get around to passing a bill. If that is the situation, I think it is an emergency, and I agree with the gentleman.

Mr. KEEFE. Knowing the speed with which some of these committees act, I still stand on the statement I made before.

Mr. HOPE. If that is true, then I say it constitutes an emergency. That would be my answer to the gentleman's question.

The gentleman from Georgia a little while ago said that so far as one of these particular pests was concerned the evidence before his committee showed that one bug had been found in the United States. I doubt whether that is a sufficient reason for us to authorize appropriations here in a blanket sort of way to take care of this one bug that so far has been found in the United States. I know just a few years ago we had what was said to be an outbreak of Mediterranean fruitfly down in Florida, and we spent millions and millions of dollars which, if my recollection is correct, was not authorized by the Committee on Agriculture but was appropriated as an emergency proposition by the Committee on Appropriations. To this day no one knows for sure whether there was ever a single Mediterranean fruitfly in Florida, yet we spent millions of dollars eradicating it under an appropriation made by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; I shall be pleased to yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. While there is no evidence of the infestation of the forests of northern United States with this spruce bud worm, there is evidence that many millions of dollars worth of damage is being done just across the line in Canada. Does the gentleman believe we should defer making any efforts to protect our own forests until they have actually become infested? It may not then be possible to save our forests. When we see this threat approaching should we not stop it before it is actually in our own forests?

Mr. HOPE. Yes; I agree with the gentleman 100 percent. That is the reason I think the gentleman from Wisconsin as soon as he learned of this should have gone before the Committee on Agriculture and presented his case and asked for an authorization for an appropriation. May I say further that if this bug is active just across the line in Canada it would undoubtedly constitute an incipient outbreak under the statute I have just read and I think that the committee headed by the distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. TARVER] would have the authority to go ahead and make the appropriation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am sure you will realize that you are now presented with a problem that has rocked the Congress for 50 years. Whatever you do with it suits me. As most of you know, formerly the legislative committees not only legislated but they appropriated. That was found to have been carried to extremes and was changed. Then the Congress set up a special Committee on Appropriations and provided that before that committee could appropriate funds the Congress would have to authorize it to do so. We have here two of the most distinguished Members of this House, members of the Committee on Appropriations. They come to you this afternoon and say they do not want any strings tied on them; they want to be given blanket authority to do what they please as to reporting appropriations for insects, and they want the Department of Agriculture given blanket authority as far as insects are concerned.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. Not now.

That is the amendment; it says any insect, any kind, anywhere, that we want to appropriate for. That is the blanket authority they want. If you want to do it I have complete confidence in my colleague from Georgia and I have complete confidence in the gentleman from Wisconsin. There are not two men in this House in whom I have greater confidence. So far as I am concerned I am willing to give those two men the blanket authority because I know they will not abuse it, but they will not be here forever, I regret to say. If you want to write

such a provision into the law it will have to be your responsibility.

Whether the subcommittee did right I do not know, but after studying this matter for a long time we decided that the safe course for us to follow was to have language that would take care of any emergency that could not otherwise be taken care of but to write into this bill the specific insect eradication programs which have been investigated through the years and found to be sound. We felt with this language in the bill that should an emergency arise they could come before the Congress with the project, present it to the Committee on Appropriations, and get an appropriation. If that is wrong, if we have pursued the wrong theory in your judgment, then you should adopt this blanket authority that my distinguished colleague from Georgia proposed here. We do not think it is safe. The distinguished gentleman from Kansas has spent years and years studying this; he is the leader on our subcommittee on this subject. We assigned him this task. We concurred in his judgment and that of the gentleman from Minnesota and other members of the committee that the thing to do was to authorize those programs we knew were sound and include in the bill a provision that would take care of any emergency that might arise. Then if it develops that if it is more than an emergency they could come to Congress and get the authority like everybody else.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield.

Mr. TARVER. The gentleman speaks of the gentleman from Wisconsin and myself being unwilling that any strings shall be placed upon the Appropriations Committee. The gentleman realizes, of course, that the Appropriations Committee is without authority to appropriate any money. Any action of that committee to be effective must be approved by the Congress.

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. TARVER. What the gentleman wants to do is to tie the hands not of the Appropriations Committee but the hands of Congress and to say that the Congress shall not appropriate for whatever it may deem necessary to be done in this field unless his committee has first authorized it.

Mr. PACE. I will not be here very long and the gentleman from Georgia will not be here so long. This thing was settled by Congress years ago in a very fundamental way, and we thought it was settled and that authorizations must be secured before appropriations could be made. It relates to every other department in the Government; but if you want to give blanket authority here although you have the emergency power, our committee is not going to be disturbed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I merely wish to say that throughout the discussion by the gentleman from Kansas and the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE], it has

seemed to me they and others speaking this afternoon have overlooked a rather practical detail. We have a Department of Agriculture, of which the Division of Forestry is a part. In a great many years' experience with actual infestations, I have observed that each time an infestation starts, information has always been brought to the Department of Agriculture, and if emergency work was required, it was started by them without the necessity of such an amendment as the one proposed today. In other words, the emergency provision of the general statutes covers an emergency until time can be had to bring it before the appropriate committees of the Congress. I have an idea that in the discussion we have seemed to imply that such a problem would come to the Congress, when as a matter of fact it comes first, as a rule, to the practical people working in the field. I, myself, do not favor the general amendment but would much prefer naming the insects. I doubt if either is entirely necessary at the moment.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, first I want to ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] what arrangement we have to take care of an emergency case? If the gentleman from Georgia or the gentleman from Kansas would kindly inform me, I would like to know what arrangements we now have for taking care of an emergency in case it is of great urgency and whether any money is immediately available to handle it?

Mr. HOPE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MURDOCK. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. I want to call the gentleman's attention to section 148, title VII, in the United States Code, 1940 edition, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with the authorities of the States concerned, organizations, or individuals, is authorized and directed to apply such methods for the control of incipient or emergency outbreaks of insect pests, including grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs, as may be necessary.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman, but I am yet in doubt. Does that carry a provision for any funds to take care of the matter immediately?

Mr. HOPE. It authorizes the Appropriations Committee to make such appropriations as may be necessary, and I may say that the appropriations we have made in the last few years for grasshoppers, Mormon crickets, and chinch bugs have all been made under this provision. I think the gentleman is familiar with those appropriations, because I know he has been interested in some of those items.

Mr. MURDOCK. I thank the gentleman. Yes; I have been very much interested in pest controls. May I say I made inquiry a moment ago regarding taking care of a new pest which is a parasite on the saguaro or giant cactus plant, native to my home State. The giant cactus may not have a commercial value, but it has another kind of value, great historical and sentimental value, and I want to see the pest controlled.

There is another point which does touch on commercial values. Recently a great yellow pine forest around Prescott, Ariz., was afflicted with twig blight. Nobody seemed to know what to do about it. It looked for a while as though the magnificent pine forest might be destroyed. Luckily, we had at that time C. C. C. camps available, so the tree blight was controlled by cutting down and burning all trees or parts of trees affected. But suppose we had not then had the C. C. C. camps? Was any fund available for immediate action? I maintain that the sudden striking of that blight was of such a nature that there ought to be some funds available without waiting for hearings before a committee to handle the case. I feel such is a matter in point.

Now, I trust the Agricultural Department, and I would like to see them given blanket authority and funds to handle such cases. There ought to be an authorization or a special fund to strike at all such harmful beginnings of pests, plant diseases, and so forth. I think that is the sentiment expressed in the amendment offered by the gentleman offering it and, if I correctly understand it, I approve of his amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute offered for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TAYLOR) there were—ayes 19, noes 46.

So the substitute was rejected.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CASE to the amendment offered by Mr. KEEFE: After the words "hemlock borer", insert "ips, western pine beetle."

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, the argument against the amendment which has just been rejected was that the amendment should be specific. This is a specific amendment and the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin is a specific amendment. It limits the authorization to the three or four specific insects he designated and the two which I have added. One of them I suggested and the other was suggested by the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN].

It seems to me in the interest of getting a clear-cut decision on this matter that this amendment of mine should be added to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin, then let the vote come on the four or five specific insects.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. PACE. Has the gentleman any serious misgivings in his mind about the emergency provisions of the present law being adequate to take care of any outbreaks for the emergency period until it can be authorized by the Congress?

Mr. CASE. I may say to the gentleman that the insect I have mentioned is recognized as one of the pests we have to fight in the forests in my section of the country. We have two large national forests in the Black Hills and "ips" are said to be the worst insect foe.

Mr. PACE. If it has prevailed for a long time, does not the gentleman think

he should come to the Congress, make out his case, present his evidence, and let the Congress act intelligently on the question?

Mr. CASE. I am not complaining about what has been available in the past, but simply do not want to be cut out if appropriation objects are to be limited to what is specifically stated in this bill. I assume that the gentleman from Georgia would not want to take from the general membership of the Congress the right of debate or right of consideration when a bill is brought before us. I have never felt that when a committee brought in a bill here that it should not be subjected to deliberative consideration. If the position is to be taken here that whenever a bill comes here from any committee it cannot be changed, then deliberation in the House of Representatives does not mean very much.

We have endeavored here to be specific in offering these specific insects for inclusion. The Committee on Agriculture has brought in a bill designed to be a basic bill providing specific authorizations for agricultural appropriations. The gentleman from Wisconsin and myself have brought this matter out, as well as the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HORAN], in a deliberative way, not because of the committee of which we may be members, but as representing our districts.

Mr. KEEFE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Is it not a fact it has been the practice in the Congress for many, many years for these matters to be handled by amendment or provisions in an appropriation bill and that this proposed law is to provide a general authorization?

Mr. CASE. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. We have here a whole list of bugs that have heretofore been taken care of by appropriation machinery. The only place where hearings have heretofore been held has been before the House Committee on Agriculture and a subcommittee of the Appropriations Committee. Hearings have been held before that committee this year extensively on these various bugs.

If this appropriation bill came in this year in the ordinary way in which it has come in heretofore, there would be an appropriation to take care of this particular situation that involves the specified bugs I included in my amendment. Now we are charged with dereliction of duty because we have not adopted some new process and gone before the House Committee on Agriculture, which to my knowledge has never held a hearing or taken testimony on this matter.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CASE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman from Wisconsin that he seems to think this is something new but, as far as the rules of the House are concerned, this is something which has existed since 1921, when the House adopted the Budget and Accounting Act and separated the legislative and appropriation commit-

tees. It is not anything new. Maybe the rules have been more honored in the breach than in the observance, but what we are trying to do is to go by the rules of the House and provide that matters of this kind shall be authorized when properly presented by the legislative committee.

Mr. CASE. I am not quarreling with the gentleman from Kansas. I think the rules should be observed, and we are observing the rules here, when there is an authorization bill before us, in presenting specific amendments. I hope that my amendment to the amendment will be agreed to, so that the vote may come on the completed amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Dakota has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, the subcommittee which worked on this legislation and drafted the bill communicated, after it had completed its work, with the subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations which handles agricultural appropriations. We told them we would like to have the benefit of their suggestions. We supplied them with advance copies of the bill. They all read the bill. We then had a conference, attended by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and myself. We went over the bill with them. They offered suggestions for additions to the bill. I think I am correct in saying that every recommendation the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations made to us was accepted and is now in the bill.

It is, therefore, strikingly singular to me that, if extensive hearings were held, and I have no doubt they were held, and if those hearings before the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee demonstrated any merit, no mention was made of the items in which the gentleman from Wisconsin, the gentleman from South Dakota, and the gentleman from Washington are now interested, when we had this conference about 10 days ago with the members of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee. They did not ask that these items be included in the authority. They did add language here and language there, and our subcommittee readily agreed with them. If they had requested that the item in which the gentleman from Wisconsin is interested be added, our committee would immediately have conducted such investigation as was possible to determine whether or not it should have been added. We took our bill to the members of the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, and we said, "Here is our handiwork, gentlemen."

Mr. CASE. The gentleman certainly wants to have this matter clear?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. CASE. Neither the gentleman from Wisconsin nor I are members of the Agricultural Appropriations Subcommittee.

Mr. PACE. I agree to that.

Mr. CASE. These amendments have been offered this afternoon in our individual capacities. The gentleman from Washington, the gentleman from Wis-

consin, and I, representing our districts, have a legitimate concern in these matters. We are not offering these as members of the Committee on Appropriations but as Members representing our districts, who have a legitimate concern that when you bring in a general authorization bill it cover the various conditions throughout the country. I am thoroughly in sympathy with the action the Committee on Agriculture has taken in bringing in this authorization bill. I am glad you have done it. I am interested in agriculture. The gentleman knows I have tried to help protect the agricultural appropriation bill under various circumstances. I do not think the impression ought to be given that this bill was ever presented to the gentleman from Wisconsin or to me, just because we happen to be members of the Committee on Appropriations, for we are not on the Subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations.

Mr. PACE. Oh, no; I tried to say "subcommittee."

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. As the chairman of the subcommittee on Agricultural Appropriations, I wish to express my appreciation to the committee that prepared this bill for their courtesy in consulting with us.

Let me point out that in a bill of 26 pages it is not anything extraordinary that after first consideration there may be found some provisions in the bill with regard to which members of the subcommittee might desire to make a suggestion. I have frequently changed my opinion of my own handiwork, and certainly I see nothing wrong with changing my opinion with regard to one small item of the handiwork of the gentleman's committee. I can see nothing wrong, where a suggestion occurs that did not occur at the time of the conference, in making that suggestion. I do not understand the gentleman's criticism.

Mr. PACE. I am trying to make this point, that the gentleman from Wisconsin said extensive hearings had been held before the Committee on Appropriations on these identical bugs we are talking about, but if there were extensive hearings and they had merit, why is it the gentleman from Georgia did not ask that they be included in the bill?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in response to the challenge of the gentleman from Georgia that we have had extensive hearings on all these bugs, may I say that we have not taken any action. This subcommittee has not acted on our hearings. We begin tomorrow.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HOFFMAN. The gentleman does not think that any subcommittee, even the full committee, can anticipate all the bugs that arise in this administration so as to make provision for eradicating them?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I think they can comprehend enough of them.

Mr. HOFFMAN. You would have to do away with the whole thing.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. My sympathies are with the policy committee right now. Last year I was mad that they challenged us on points of order on all these items that we had been appropriating for during the 10 years I have been on the committee and for the 10 other years before that since we have had a Budget.

I did not hear the remarks of my distinguished chairman as I was out of the hall on a new deficiency matter, but since this thing has gone this far and the committee have decided to have legislation for all this sort of thing, I think we should stay with them. As a member of the Subcommittee on Appropriations and one who is for economy, I think it is in the interest of economy to curtail our scope and have legislation for all of these items.

The policy committee, the Committee on Agriculture, are acting perfectly consistently today with their action of a year ago when they challenged us on all these items. Now they are standing by the proposition that all these items should be legislated for. They are perfectly consistent.

If there is anything that should come up as a real emergency, they can meet and bring out an amendment to the authorization. We have a Subcommittee on Deficiencies that is meeting every 2 or 3 months. We will bring in three or four deficiency bills this year, the first one day after tomorrow, and you will have a deficiency bill about every 2 or 3 months through the whole year. We can follow up this matter, if it is an emergency, with an authorization from this policy committee and then a deficiency. So today I am standing by the policy committee on these points.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from New York.

Mr. TABER. Can the gentleman tell us any time since the 4th of March, 1933, when the country has not been in a state of emergency?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is right.

I was really conservative when I said the Deficiency Subcommittee met every 2 or 3 months. The Deficiency Subcommittee is in session half the time, and Congress is in session four-fifths of the time.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. TARVER. In regard to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER] does the gentleman recall any emergency arising in 1929?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. That is all. I yield back the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. HOPE) there were—ayes 19, noes 89.

So the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The question was taken; and the amendment was rejected.

[Mr. GILLIE addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment. The matter that has been discussed by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. GILLIE] is one which will soon have to be passed on by the House in connection with the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1945. I think it advisable at this time to give the House the benefit of some of the impressions that I have had in connection with the hearings that we have had on the bill. All of us are being strongly propagandized at the present time to support this proposed reclassification of certain field employees in the Bureau of Animal Industry, amounting to 2,472 in number, upon the idea that it is an action which they have been entitled to for a long period of time and does not amount to a salary increase.

According to evidence which has been adduced on the subject, it will, as I recall, bring about a very considerable increase in the salary of each one of those employees. All of them have had, under the provisions of the Overtime Pay Act of 1943, an increase of 21.6 percent, amounting on the average to \$452 per year. So that the question which will be presented to you when the bill comes before the House and the gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, as he probably will, to provide for an increased appropriation to pay the salaries of these employees whom he desires to have reclassified, will be whether or not you want to provide for an increase in compensation to these employees out of proportion to that which has been accorded to all other employees of the Federal Government. Furthermore, there will be involved the question of whether or not you can do this for a segment of the federally employed personnel without inviting the employees in private industry throughout the country to seek further increases in their wages without regard to the provisions of what is known as the Little Steel formula.

They can say to us, "You have increased the annual income of 2,472 employees of the Federal Government, not merely 21.6 percent, as you have all other employees, but you have provided in a roundabout way for increasing their incomes further by an average of \$289 per year each. So why should not we as employees in private industry seek further increases in our compensation to take care of this increased cost of living which is looked upon as justifying further increases in salaries of Federal employees?"

The Bureau of Animal Industry has come in before the Committee on Appropriations for this appropriation with the argument that if you do not increase the salaries of those men who are so essential in the meat-inspection program

of the Government at this time, they are going to quit and they are going into other more profitable employment. But when a farmhand down in my country or in yours wants to leave the farm and go into private industry and get a job at perhaps two or three times as much as he is able to earn on the farm, the Government says to him, "You cannot do that unless you get a certificate of availability from one of our United States employment offices." Yet here in this case we are being threatened on behalf of a large segment of employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry, that they will quit and will permit to become neglected the work of such an important part of the Federal Government at this time as the meat-inspection services of the Bureau of Animal Industry unless in addition to this increase of 21.6 percent which we gave them last year, we give them a still further increase by approving reclassification which they say they have been entitled to for 10 years, but only insist upon at this particular time. I cannot believe that those who undertake to speak for those employees correctly represent their position.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. TARVER. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to have 1 additional minute in order to answer the question of the gentleman from Indiana.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GILLIE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I yield.

Mr. GILLIE. I am glad that the chairman of the subcommittee has given this some consideration because I think it is vital. I would like to ask the gentleman this question: In spite of the fact that the salaries are very low for the veterinarians, and a good many of them are leaving the service, would it not be better if that was corrected and if their salary was corrected so we could keep the good men in the Bureau here?

Mr. TARVER. When you correct their salaries, as you say, or increase their salaries beyond the 21.6 percent, you are going to issue an invitation to every other organization in the Federal Government to come in and say, "You have done this for employees of the Bureau of Animal Industry; do it for us also. We are entitled to the same consideration they have had." It just means it is the beginning of a spiral which will reach every employee in the Federal Government before you are done with it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Georgia have another minute, inasmuch as I would like to ask him a question along the same line.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TARVER. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I want to congratulate the gentleman for his statement.

I agree with him. Is it also not a fact that we cannot get the wages raised for men who are producing commercial fertilizer for our farmers in order to grow these foodstuffs we are asking them to grow? And if we are going to get anybody increased wages I think we ought to provide for necessary labor producing commercial fertilizers for our farmers.

Mr. TARVER. I think there are a lot of people entitled to more consideration as far as increased wages are concerned than these employees of the Federal Government who have had good jobs during the lean years, when a lot of people did not have employment at all, and who have been satisfied, and notwithstanding the conditions under which they worked have not sought to bring about any reclassification until this time of emergency.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I agree with the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has again expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 103. The Secretary of Agriculture may propagate bee-breeding stock and distribute by sale stock surplus to research needs: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase from applicable appropriations cultures in the open market for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

SEC. 105. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S. C. 427-427g) is hereby amended by adding a new subsection to section 5 to read as follows:

"(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territories which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942."

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and proceed out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, just as a change of topic, I want to read this letter, dated March 3, 1944. Several Members received identical letters.

KESSLER FIELD, BILOXI, MISS., March 3, 1944.
Congressman HOFFMAN,

Washington, D. C.

HONORABLE SIR: I notice that you are one who in the secret teller vote, voted against the Federal ballot bill which would permit soldiers to vote.

It is not exactly clear to me why you are opposed to a bill which is drawn in such manner as to permit a soldier to vote. Are you afraid he will not vote according to your desire; is it that he will be politically ignorant and therefore unworthy to express his judgment?

These questions call for an answer and you, sir, had better have a good one.

Respectfully yours,

CHARLES L. AUSTIN,
Chaplain, United States Army.

During the latter part of this week we will be called upon in the House to vote on the conference report on the question of how the soldier vote will be taken. I cannot understand why a man who is a chaplain in the United States Army should be so misinformed as the letter indicates. I just wrote on this letter as follows:

Don't be so silly, the Federal ballot would let service men and women vote for just three candidates. The State ballot, if adopted, would permit voting for county, State, and Federal candidates. Also there were two roll calls. Again, don't be silly.

Now, how a man who presumes to write to the people's representative can get the idea after the publicity there has been on this subject that there was not a roll call and that the Members did not go on record, that the vote was secret, seems more than passing strange. To me it indicates that some people would rather give advice without learning the facts than to inform themselves, and again they seem to be interested primarily in their construction of an issue.

Mr. GEARHART. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. GEARHART. Referring to the gentleman who described himself as a chaplain in the United States Army, if it was a secret teller vote, how does he know how you or any other Member voted? It strikes me that the knowledge he reveals belies his contention that there was anything secret about the vote.

Mr. HOFFMAN. As the distinguished gentleman from California well knows, neither the vote on the Worley bill nor the vote on the adoption of the so-called States' rights ballot was secret. The roll of the Members was called on each and the RECORD shows that the vote was not secret, and it shows how each Member voted, if he was present and voted. Just as in this statement of Philip Murray which came to our desks yesterday and today telling us how we should vote.

Mr. RABAUT. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I yield.

Mr. RABAUT. What was the phrase that Murray used with reference to it?

Mr. HOFFMAN. I do not remember it. Do you?

Mr. RABAUT. "Confused technically," I think it was.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Perhaps he did use that expression. If he did, he is not confused at all about the interests of his union.

Mr. RABAUT. Does not the gentleman think he is right?

Mr. HOFFMAN. No; I do not. He is greatly concerned about whether the soldiers should vote, so he writes, but his organization or affiliates of his organization have the gall, and they did last fall, to charge soldiers, men who are in the enlisted service, union dues when they went to work overtime to produce food. The C. I. O. was then deeply interested in getting 25 cents from the soldiers for a work permit. Think of that, charging a man who had been inducted into the service, who was subject to call for combat duty abroad, 25 cents

for a permit to work here in his homeland. Now he is greatly worried about their votes. He wants them to vote but they cannot work under the C. I. O. rule—work to make the guns which they carry into battle until they pay the C. I. O. dues, unless they pay tribute to his organization. I will say to the gentleman from Detroit [Mr. RABAUT] that the gentleman—Mr. Murray—seems more interested in what used to be called the filthy dollar as long as it is coming toward his treasury than he is in the right of the soldier to vote; and as John Lewis said, "It is about time that the C. I. O. got the Communists out of their organization." And John told them the same thing back in 1924.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay rewards from appropriations available for the protection and management of the national forests, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property.

SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service.

SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, equipment, and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received.

SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available within such limitations as may be prescribed therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result

of fighting fires while employed by the Forest Service.

SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "Provided, That for each fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this act for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) and acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than 3 fiscal years.

SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust account, "Forest Service cooperative fund," which moneys are hereby made available for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work.

SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds available for national-forest protection and management for the administration of lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for administration.

SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading "Forest Service" of the act of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the heading "Forest Service" of the act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in connection with the paragraphs which have just been read, we heard the name of the late Senator McNary. I take this occasion to say it was my privilege to be cosponsor with Senator McNary, of legislation which is now pending in the Congress to continue the forest survey of the United States.

That measure has been on the Consent Calendar in the House and has been passed over without prejudice and then objected to on February 23. The reason, as I understand, is not because of basic objections to the legislation, but only that it would require practically \$3 000,000 to complete the survey of the forest resources of our country. I trust the Committee on Rules will find it possible to bring the measure before the House for debate, and I trust, favorable action.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point on this subject.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDOLPH. Mr. Chairman, the bill to which I refer is H. R. 1456. It concerns to section 9, of the McSweeney-McNary Act of May 22, 1928, which authorizes a Nation-wide forest survey in the United States and provides for an authorization for appropriations to continue the work.

Unlike other sections of that measure, section 9, to which this amendment refers, contains restrictive financial limitations. Under the proposed bill we would remove this restriction and place this section on an identical basis as the other sections of the act, thereby making it possible to complete the forest survey of the Nation.

In West Virginia the forests have not yet been inventoried. Work was started in 1930 on a limited scale, but the total forest land is not yet checked.

In the United States our forests cover more than 600,000,000 acres, or about one-third of our continental domain. The survey would study all forest land and I believe, in view of the heavy demand for forest products in the prosecution of the war, that the work has progressed too slowly. It is necessary that information to a sound, basic forest policy be gathered now, and it will be especially valuable for post-war work.

In my statement in behalf of this measure, before the Committee on Agriculture December 7, 1943, I said:

After more than 300 years of settlement this country is still forced to rely on estimates or guesses about a national resource which keeps numerous industries going and paying wages which support five to six million persons. In addition, woodlands help support 2,500,000 farm families. The Government spends millions to collect information on the production of soil crops other than timber, and I think the farmers are entitled to the same consideration regarding their woodlands which make up one-third of our commercial forest land.

Forest lands supply game with food and shelter and millions of Americans with opportunity for recreation. Forests conserve water and help prevent floods and erosion.

Forests are one of our most important renewable natural resources. They must be managed, not mined. This resource must be perpetuated and made secure for the people. And I would like to paraphrase my prepared statement at this point by saying that certain scientists and research experts in America today believe that it is very possible that within 40 or 50 years from now we will be thinking very definitely in terms of the production of fuels from wood products, and so I would like to attempt to reinforce what I have said here on the other values of forest

products from the standpoint of a possible source of fuel in the future.

To set up this type of program we must make it perpetuating, and we must bring it to the people in a manner which will cause it to be secure. To set up policies and programs to do this requires authentic information such as the forest survey is obtaining on the extent, location, and condition of forest land and the timber on it, the rate of depletion, and the present and prospective requirements of the country for the forest products which we know will be increasingly used.

The Clerk read as follows:

TITLE III

SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof."

(b) Subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C., 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers."

SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"Appropriations for carrying out this act allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than 3 fiscal years."

(b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and distribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recommended or promulgated by him for farm or food products, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

(b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6 to section 6 (a) and by

inserting thereafter a new subsection to read as follows:

"(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements."

(c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

(d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile.

Mr. FLANNAGAN (during the reading of the bill). Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill may be dispensed with and the bill printed in the RECORD at this point; and that amendments may be in order to any section of the bill that has not been read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I object.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 13, strike out all of lines 4 and 5.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the War Food Administration current at the time services are rendered or payment therefor is received may be reimbursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Administration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

TITLE V

SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the words: "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with interest at 3 percent per annum" and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate of 1½ percent per annum. Interest rates on the unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of 1½ percent per annum."

(b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is further amended by the addition of the following language: "The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and such other obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

(c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the words "And provided further, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939," and by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a period.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 15, line 13, after the word "annum," add the following: "And by changing the colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and inserting thereafter the following."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to correct a typographical omission; I ask unanimous consent that in line 13, page 15, after the word "annum" and before the comma that quotation marks be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has just made a correction I was going to call attention to.

Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] a question: In the event that the cost of obtaining funds on the part of the R. F. C. or the Treasury, we will say, should materially increase what would be our situation under this language on page 15?

Mr. PACE. The subcommittee's thought on that was that they are so handy to Congress that they could ask us to make such adjustments in the rate as any substantial change in the cost might justify. I may state that the evidence is that the R. F. C. is securing this money for 1 percent. We are requiring the R. E. A. to pay 1 3/4 percent for it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, the real intent, then, is that so long as the money market is as favorable as at the present time and funds can be obtained at such low rates, there is no reason why a higher rate than 1 3/4 percent should be charged.

Mr. PACE. The gentleman is correct. We cannot now, of course, anticipate what might develop.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. SAUTHOFF. The point I want to raise to the gentleman from Georgia is this: If the individual subscriber enters into a 35-year contract, how can you change the terms of the contract?

Mr. PACE. I do not think you can change it as to outstanding loans. It would have to stand as to all loans made, but as to loans made subsequent to that time you could put in a provision taking

care of it. Yes; that could be done, but this increases the time of liquidation from 25 to 35 years.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let us see, then, if we understand the situation. A cooperative, we will say, under R. E. A., would make a 35-year contract with R. F. C. and obtain funds on the basis of 1 3/4 percent interest. Then the R. F. C. would be obligated to meet that rate for the length of that contract.

Mr. PACE. It is our opinion that that would be a binding contract for the term of the loan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. It would seem to me we are getting on very dangerous ground if we start legislating in that way, for this reason: Sooner or later a tremendous refinancing operation will have to occur in this country incident to the war debt. We are kind of caught in the squeeze, you might say. If interest rates go up very materially, it seems to me that the price of bonds will have to decline in order to adjust the earning rate of bonds then outstanding to the increased rate that would be paid on the refunding or new issues; so I do not know that I would want to favor a situation like this unless there are clauses inserted which would enable the R. F. C. to adjust its interest obligations as to rate to these R. E. A. cooperatives and various units and all to the money market.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. The gentleman speaks of the decline of bonds. What is going to happen to the banks of this country when these Government bonds decline?

Mr. CRAWFORD. That is just the proposition. I ask the gentleman to carefully look at the short-term nature of the present \$187,000,000,000 debt. It is too heavy from a short-term viewpoint. It should be financed on a long-term basis. If the Federal Government has the power to force people to buy bonds with a given rate of interest and can for the next 25 to 50 years enforce a given rate, that eliminates part of the trouble incident to maintaining a bond market. We are going to have probably \$125,000,000,000 worth of these bonds in our commercial banks, to say nothing about the bonds the insurance companies and other savings institutions will hold. The provisions of this bill could, under certain developments, resolve into a rather large subsidy for these cooperatives.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield.

Mr. PACE. I am sure the gentleman will agree with me that the same rule would apply, if I am correct, that it could not be changed later, would apply to all other R. F. C. loans. I wanted to read the gentleman this statement by the Treasury Department:

The Treasury has been advancing funds to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, and other agencies at a rate of interest of 1 percent per annum.

So as to loans both agencies have made, the same rule would apply. We have nothing in this case, therefore, that

does not now exist as to all the loans the R. F. C. has outstanding.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What is the length of those contracts?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] or the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] whether under title 5 all limitations are stricken out as to the amount of funds that may be appropriated under this act for the R. E. A.? That is, does it strike out all limitations as to the amount authorized?

Mr. PACE. It leaves it entirely to the Congress from year to year to fix the amount that shall be advanced to R. E. A.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. There is no limitation in this bill as to the amount of the authorization.

Mr. PACE. None whatever.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is not good legislation. Indeed, it is in my opinion the very worst kind of legislation. Why should the amount that may be appropriated for R. E. A. not be limited in this measure as has been done heretofore? This bill would leave the whole matter wide open to the Appropriations Committee to appropriate any amount it might see fit.

Now, when the people throughout this whole country are petitioning Congress to do everything we can to stop the arbitrary exercise of governmental power and to place limitations on the amounts of funds that may be appropriated, certainly is no time to be passing legislation of this sort. What earthly argument could possibly be advanced in support of removing all limitations as to the amount that can be appropriated to R. E. A.?

There are other provisions in this bill which are objectionable. This measure would add more functions and programs to be undertaken by the agencies that are involved. That will cost more money, probably many millions more. How can we go back to our constituents and defend ourselves in voting for such legislation when they are already complaining that taxes are too high and that they are unable to buy any more bonds?

Legislation drawn up in this manner can do nobody any good. It would have the effect of injuring even the R. E. A. It is wrong. I want my record kept straight and am impelled to say to the House and to my constituents I must vote against it in its present form. There certainly should be a limit placed on the amount of funds that may be appropriated under this act.

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.

Mr. Chairman, I have not had the time to go into the various subjects covered by this bill, but from what I have learned in the last half hour, it seems to cover quite a few subjects or will cover quite a few subjects before it is finally disposed of. May I ask the gentleman in charge of this bill whether or not the Recon-

struction Finance Corporation is in accord with the amendment whereby the interest rate is decreased from 3 to 1¾ percent on loans made to the Rural Electrification Administration?

Mr. PACE. I will have to answer the gentleman with a little explanation. The original request was that this be 1¼ percent. The committee would not act upon it without the views of the Treasury Department, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and the Budget Bureau. They all had a conference attended by the Solicitor of the Department, and we were notified that they had approved a rate of 1¼ percent for the R. F. C. to charge R. E. A. The next day I received a letter from Mr. Jones, President of the R. F. C., evidently differing from his representative and attorneys at this conference, and he suggested a rate of 2 percent. From that and other evidence submitted to the committee, including the statement by the Treasury Department that it was providing funds at 1 percent to the R. F. C. and providing funds at 1 percent to the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, the Home Owners' Loan Corporation, and others, we decided it would not be sound financing to make it 1¼. Therefore we raised the interest rate that R. E. A. would pay R. F. C. to 1¾ percent; then the R. E. A. charges the individual co-op 2 percent. The R. F. C. agreed to 1¼ percent, then Mr. Jesse Jones suggested 2 percent. The gentleman will have to reach his own conclusions as to how they feel about it.

Mr. EBERHARTER. The question occurs to me whether or not it is good policy to set forth in a bill before the House a particular rate of interest that shall be charged by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation with respect to a particular borrower. Why should not the Reconstruction Finance Corporation be compelled to exact the same rate of interest from any governmental agency to which it lends money? You have 56 different governmental agencies borrowing money from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. You set forth in this bill that the loans to one agency shall be at the rate of 1¾ percent, then in some other bill the rate of interest shall be 1¼ or 2 or 3 percent, or whatever it may be. I do not think that is very sound policy to pursue and I would like to know whether or not the R. F. C. will approve the 1¾ percent not only so far as the R. E. A. is concerned but every other agency to which it lends money and if the R. F. C. does not approve it why should a different rate of interest be charged to one agency than to another agency?

Mr. PACE. Our information is that R. F. C. is making loans without any interest charge whatever. From the conferences that were held, having previously agreed to the 1¼ percent I believe that the 1¾ percent provided herein, which gives them a clear profit of three-quarters percent, will not be objectionable to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. EBERHARTER. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. May I ask the gentleman, what is the percent now charged by R. F. C. for loans that it makes to these various agencies?

Mr. PACE. It varies from nothing up to at least 3 percent.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the following words in the second proviso: "at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of 10 or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of 2 percent per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 percent per annum, and the maturity date of any such loans may be re-adjusted to occur at a date not beyond 35 years from the date of such loan."

(b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of 10 or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued," and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of interest of 2 percent per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 percent per annum."

SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended by striking out the words "25 years" in each section and inserting in lieu thereof "35 years."

SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection, which reads as follows: "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the 8 years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this act as hereinafter provided," and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this act as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, no one can appreciate or fully understand what the R. E. A. means to the farming people of this country more than one who has pioneered in new land and in a new country where roads were few and power equipment and things of that kind were hard to find. The R. E. A. not only has brought light and power to the homes of the people throughout the rural sections

of the country but it has brought power to do the things that must be done on the farms. It is not too much to say, Mr. Chairman, that the R. E. A. has increased the value of farms, it has increased the value of farm products, it has increased the efficiency on farms. When a man is raising stock and must grind feed for his stock, it is mighty nice to have the power right on that farm so that he can convert the raw grain into ground feed for his cattle. You thereby increase the value of the cattle, you increase the value of your farm, and you increase the value of the whole economy of the United States.

I do not know of anything that the administration and this Congress has done since I have been a Member of the House of Representatives that has done more to advance the value of the country as a whole and the interests of the farmers than the R. E. A. The gentleman from Michigan took exception to the interest rate and the long terms. But let me remind the gentleman from Michigan that under the Federal farm-loan provisions the loan is made on the basis of a 32-year plan, and you pay 1 percent amortization. The loan is amortized and pays out in the 32 years.

The provisions of this bill and the plan proposed here are right along the lines that are being followed in financing farm mortgages. The people of my State are very much interested in this legislation. I was surprised to see that they are keeping such close track or what we are doing in Congress. I received today six or eight telegrams from rural districts over the State of Idaho, which I shall later ask permission to place in the RECORD.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITE. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. In no way do I object to the interest rate. What I am interested in is having the paper that is issued all the way through run concurrently, so that no one is ruined by an increase or a decrease in the interest rate. In other words, if the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could issue obligations for a 35-year period that run concurrently with this period, and sell those obligations on the basis of 1 percent or 1¾ percent, that would be perfect, but if we make a contract running 35 years with the R. E. A., and go into the money market and borrow money on a 90-day note or a 2-year bond, and on the date of refunding that bond have to move up to 2½ or 3 percent, that is not a fair proposition.

Mr. WHITE. In the first place, I do not understand that the Government money used in this financing is borrowed on short-term bonds. I understand that they are long-term bonds. This is no different from the plan that was followed in financing the farm mortgages. I call the attention of the gentleman to the fact that when these farm-loan associations were organized and the Farm Credit Administration was established, the commercial rate was higher than the amortization rate. At the time those first loans were made—and I happened

to participate in one of them—we were able to obtain money at 5 percent while private money was 8 percent. It was the element of security that went into the thing that made money reasonable. One percent annually repaid the amortization.

GRANGEVILLE, IDAHO, March 6, 1944.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,
Congress of the United States,
Washington, D. C.:

Our association urges your cooperation and support in the passage of bill No. H. R. 4278 in its entirety.

IDAHO COUNTY LIGHT AND
POWER COOPERATIVE ASSOCIATION,
FRANK H. ARNZEN, President.

SANDPOINT, IDAHO, March 4, 1944.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,
Member of Congress, Washington, D. C.:

Re H. R. 4278, title 5, coming up March 6. This association urges every effort be made secure favorable action by Congress this important legislation continuing rural electrification cutting interest rates and lengthening period for amortization.

NORTHERN IDAHO RURAL ELECTRICAL
REHABILITATION ASSOCIATION, INC.,
A. A. HOLIEN, President.

LEWISTON, IDAHO, March 4, 1944.

HON. COMPTON I. WHITE,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

Will appreciate your support on the passage of H. R. 4278, especially title 5 thereof.

P. J. MILLER,
President, Clearwater Valley Light
and Power Association, Inc.

FAIRFIELD, IDAHO, March 4, 1944.

HON. COMPTON WHITE,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

Your vote for R. E. A. bill No. H. R. 4278, title 5, will be appreciated.

PRAIRIE POWER COOPERATIVE.

COEUR D'ALENE, IDAHO, March 5, 1944.

COMPTON I. WHITE,
Congressman, First District,
Washington, D. C.:

We have been advised that H. R. 4276, which lowers the R. E. A. interest rate extends time of payment to 35 years and extends the R. E. A. It will be voted on Monday. We urge that you support this bill.

KOOTENAI RURAL ELECTRIFICATION
ASSOCIATION,
JERRY RICKEL.

BURLEY, IDAHO, March 4, 1944.

COMPTON I. WHITE,
Member of Congress,
Washington, D. C.:

In regards to H. R. 4278, title 5, hope you can see fit to give this bill your wholehearted support. We are in this business out here and think a lot of it and need any help financially or otherwise.

WALLACE WARD,
Raft River Area.

ASHTON, IDAHO, March 5, 1944.

HON. COMPTON WHITE,
Congressman, Idaho, First District,
House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.:

Respectfully urge you support bill H. R. 4278, title 5. Feel there is large unserved territory. Farm electrification not over 60 percent complete. Must have cheaper money to complete last thin area.

FALL RIVER RURAL ELECTRIC
COOPERATIVE,
GEORGE AMEN, President.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Idaho has expired.

Mr. LARCADE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, those of us who represent the agricultural sections of the United States are very grateful for the many benefits which our Federal Government provide our farmers, and among those is electricity for the farms and the rural sections of our country. This has indeed been a blessing to our people on the farms, and it is generally admitted that this will contribute greatly to making our farmers more satisfied with farm life, to say nothing of being an incentive to keeping our boys and girls on the farm.

The Rural Electrification Administration has not only been a great success in my congressional district but throughout the entire United States, and the reports indicate that our Government has not lost 1 cent from the co-operatives who direct the program. My people appreciate this great convenience furnished through the beneficence of the Federal Government, and ask that I support the continuance of the program. I am pleased to say that I am in favor of the amendments contained in H. R. 4278, under title V, as relating to the R. E. A., and respectfully ask the support of my colleagues in the adoption of the same. As an evidence of the interest of my people, I am taking the liberty to read the following telegram received from my constituents who are responsible for the program in southwest Louisiana. The telegram follows:

LAFAYETTE, LA., March 4, 1944.

HON. HENRY LARCADE,
Congressman from Louisiana,
Washington, D. C.:

House bill H. R. 4278, title V, relative Rural Electrification Administration, comes before House Monday morning. Adoption of this bill means much to Rural Electrification Administration projects throughout the country. You are familiar with the outstanding work being done by Southwest Louisiana Electric Membership Corporation and we wish to urge your favorable vote and support of this bill.

M. W. Scanlan, H. F. Young, Dr. E. Lafleur, Mrs. B. W. Spell, J. P. Gray, A. F. Arceneaux, Amadus Adams, M. C. Campbell, J. B. Angelle, Daniel Thibodaux, U. J. Gajan.

(Mr. LARCADE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

(Mr. HOFFMAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, it just breaks my heart to have my good friend from Mississippi—and I hope he will never do it again—jump on some of us on this other side. I do not know why he

does it. We on this side have helped him out—the good Lord knows how many times—in his fights against the remakers of America, against vested interests, and all that, and why he should complain and charge us—and there is not a word of truth in it as far as I am concerned—with being representatives of the power companies or the railroads, I do not know. I just do not get it.

I have fought the Consumers Power Co., a subsidiary of the Commonwealth & Southern, just as long as the gentleman from Mississippi has fought them. I fought them through the local courts, through the State supreme court, through the United States district court, through the circuit court of appeals, and finally up here to the Supreme Court of the United States, and through eight special elections. We licked them and established our municipal light and water plant. That cannot be the record of someone who is interested in the power companies, but it is my record.

Here is the trouble as I see it—and I am for this rural-electrification amendment. I have always advocated a low rate of interest for the farmer, because, as has been so well said, he is at the bottom of the stack. I do not know why it is, but every time the New Deal gets hold of something, it makes no difference how good it is, they desire to rewrite or remake it in some way. If they could rewrite the Lord's Prayer, they would do it. They always want to do something to whatever they touch that will in the end ruin it. I have tried to grow apples. The apple trees every spring have a lot of suckers growing on them, and we have to cut them off. Then the scale comes on them; then there is the aphid. Then the worms come along, and we have to spray the tree for that, and put arsenate of lead on them. We have to poison the canker worm. You might say we almost have to disinfect them. Then, as the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] says of the R. E. A., there are some of those people down there on the R. E. A. who affect it as the scale, the aphid, the worms, the suckers affect and, if not controlled, ruin the fruit tree, and the R. E. A. should be trimmed and sprayed for the political parasites; and if the majority will come along with us, we will be able to clean up these parasites, and cut off these suckers, and kill off—figuratively speaking, of course—some of these bugs in there. Then we would be more active in our support of this organization, perhaps. I expect to vote for this provision to which the gentleman referred—to lower the interest rate for the farm users—but they have been trying to use that organization, the Federal money, the money of the taxpayers, for political purposes, and I guess the triple A also.

Mr. RANKIN. I was not charging the gentleman's side of Congress any more than anybody else.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Oh, no? We—you and I—have been accused of being blood brothers, and so we better not get into a quarrel now—not at least until after the soldiers' vote bill is voted on.

[Mr. RANKIN. Let me say to the gentleman from Michigan that the R. E. A. is not trying to play politics.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. I believe many things the gentleman says, but surely someone has slipped up on his blind side on this one. What is all this fuss about that we read about in the newspapers—about the administration of the R. E. A.?

Mr. RANKIN. That is a personal row between certain individuals in the R. E. A.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then I say kick out the parasites. I gather from the statement of the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] that that is what he is trying to do, and he is a pretty good Member of this House. He usually knows what he is doing. I gather that there is somebody in the R. E. A. that is up to some mischief; that there has been dirty political doings at the crossroads at midnight.

Mr. RANKIN. That is what I was trying to explain to the gentleman but the gentleman is wrong; that is, the gentleman from Oklahoma is wrong. The R. E. A. has no control over these cooperative power associations. They are independent.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Then they better get some control over them if they are going to use our money. Somebody better look after them, and end the practices which the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. BOREN] points out.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the further reading of the bill be dispensed with and that it be printed. It has been our purpose to go down to the school-luncheon amendment and then to rise and take that amendment and others up tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. TABER. I reserve the right to object. There is an amendment to be offered by the committee, which has been suggested by the gentleman from South Dakota.

Mr. PACE. I have that ready to offer immediately.

Mr. DONDERO. Does the gentleman intend to bring up the school-luncheon provision tonight?

Mr. PACE. No.

Mr. TABER. Then the school-luncheon amendment will not be offered tonight?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will yield, I have just talked with the ranking member on the minority side of the Committee on Agriculture, and we have agreed to go down to section 712, and offer what is known as the school-luncheon amendment and then move that the Committee rise. I think the amendment should be put into the Record so that Members have an opportunity to study it.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

(The remainder of the bill is as follows:)

TITLE VI

SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations; shall apportion the amount so determined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance the amount so apportioned from the banks, corporations, and other organizations among which the apportionment is made.

(b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the administrative supervision of the Federal land bank system, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks and corporations the amount so apportioned.

(c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby made available to said Administration for expenditure during each fiscal year for salaries and expenses applicable to examination and administrative supervision as set forth in the annual appropriation made for the same fiscal year for salaries and expenses of said Administration. As soon as practicable after the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration shall determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year to each said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the difference shall be collected from such bank, corporation, or other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization entitled thereto.

(d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is authorized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services: *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 603. All expenditures which under the accounting system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital

investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed property (real estate and chattel, shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of section 7 of the act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a).

TITLE VII

SEC. 701. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend funds, available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land-use programs, for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said programs, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto: *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

(b) Section 415 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1635) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Appropriations made under this authorization, within the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended for the share of the United States in the expense of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analyses or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade."

SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that Department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

(b) Not to exceed 7 percent of the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Department of Agriculture shall be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 percent shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public improvements as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall be erected or altered under this authority unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appropriated to the Department.

(b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services.

(c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding 1 year, and may pay rent,

telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance.

Sec. 706. (a) The Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture shall each be compensated at the rate of \$10,000 per annum. The War Food Administrator shall be compensated at the rate of \$12,500 per annum and is authorized to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The Department of Agriculture may employ persons or organizations, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employment shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

(b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

Sec. 707. The act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000," and by adding immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944."

Sec. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Department library, microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished or payment therefor is received.

Sec. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ personnel in the departmental service wherever located.

Sec. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the function of authorizing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods of employees on change of official stations.

Sec. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable appropriation.

Sec. 712. This act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944."

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

I hope the membership of this Committee will not allow any personal feelings for or against any official of the R. E. A. to influence their vote on a

question that is of vital importance to the people. Those people who belong to these local R. E. A. cooperative associations away out in the country, those who are getting lights, who never would have gotten them otherwise, and who are getting power at a price no power company ever offered to sell it before, are getting services that enable them to continue farming operations that could not be continued without the help of the R. E. A. They do not know who the administrative officials are at St. Louis. They know that whoever they are they are doing a good job for the farmers. Most of those people are not interested in any kind of fight, as to whether somebody is going to stay on the pay roll or not. Most of them do not know whether the President has asked the Administrator to resign or not, and most of them do not care very much, but they are vitally interested and the Nation is vitally interested in the farms of America getting the benefits of electrical energy, to help produce food. This bill takes a long step in the way of providing rural electrification for all of the farms of America. It does it in a twofold manner, by reducing the interest rate and extending the period of time, so that lines can extend to these remote areas spoken of by the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. WHITE]. In these great wide open spaces we find the greatest need of the service. This bill simply gives these people the opportunity they need to pay back the money loaned to them. It is not like some of the programs, where we give something to somebody. It seems to me that we might well afford to fix such an interest rate as will not result in giving an unreasonable profit to any agency in the Government. Under the present set-up the R. F. C. has been getting 300 percent of what the money is costing it. It has been paying the Treasury of the United States 1 percent, and charging the R. E. A. 3 percent. If that is not as near a usurious operation as any Government agency could have, I do not know what it is.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. POAGE. Yes.

Mr. ROWE. I am particularly interested in the point raised as to the difference in rates between the R. E. A. and the person who gets the money. Then there is this question. If we fix the rate at 1 3/4 percent for a long period, and then call market money goes to more than that, where is the Government going to get the money to give the R. E. A.?

Mr. POAGE. There are two ways in which we could have handled that. One was to fix a variable rate and the other to give the R. F. C. a fixed amount, say one-eighth of 1 percent in excess of what the R. F. C. pays. The R. F. C. did not want a variable rate and asked for more than one-eighth of 1 percent spread. Mr. Jones asked for a full 1 percent spread. We tried to be generous. I think we were too generous. We finally gave them a spread of three-quarters of 1 percent, and that is large enough so that over a long period of 35 years, there will be ups and downs, and on the average you would get approximately the same

result as though you fixed a variable rate. They get the advantage and the disadvantage of the ups and downs of the average, and you give them a large spread, three-quarters of 1 percent, which is 75 percent more than they are paying for their money. They are paying 1 percent, and we are giving them 1 3/4 percent for it.

I do not know that it is necessary to waste any sympathy on the R. F. C. They are letting private corporations have money without any interest whatsoever. I am sure that most of you have heard of the Shipsaw plant in Canada. This plant is to be constructed by the Aluminum Corporation of America. On page 71 of the third annual report of the Truman committee, you will find that the R. F. C., under contracts Nos. 3 and 4, advanced \$68,500,000 without any interest whatever against further deliveries of aluminum. If the R. F. C. is able to do this for a little struggling business like the Aluminum Corporation of America, it seems to me that it might very well advance some money at a handsome profit to another Government agency for the development of food production in the United States. I think that the farmers are entitled to just as favorable consideration as is the Aluminum Corporation, but I simply do not have the brass to ask that our people be given this money for nothing. I do, however, believe that the farmers of America are entitled to a square deal, the R. E. A. is entitled to borrow money at a reasonable rate of interest from the R. F. C., and I think that the 75-percent profit that this bill gives the R. F. C. is to say the least a fair return.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. PACE: On page 19, line 19, after the word "hereby," strike out the words "made available" and in lieu thereof insert the words "authorized to be appropriated."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I might say that this amendment is suggested by the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. CASE]. It is acceptable to the committee. It simply provides instead of the charges that the Farm Credit Administration makes upon the independent agencies remaining in the hands of the Farm Credit Administration, they must go back into the Treasury, and, of course, will be under the control of Congress.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment is agreed to.

There was no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to be known as section 712 and to be inserted on page 26 at line 7.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: Page 26, line 7, insert a new section 712:

"In addition to such sums as may be expended out of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, funds for

the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities and their distribution through school-lunch programs, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the following purposes as may, when added to section 32 funds devoted to school-lunch programs, total not to exceed \$50,000,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with and under the supervision of local school authorities, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed forms, and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the amendment is not germane to the bill at this point and that it is not germane to the bill. The bill relates to all sorts of control of insect pests and to the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities and to an amendment to the Farm Credit Administration Act and to the Rural Electrification Act. It does not in any place at all relate to or amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act. The title of the bill clearly does not cover such a proposition and it is beyond the scope and range of the bill. Therefore, I make the point of order that it is not germane at this point in the bill and it is not germane to the bill.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, the bill provides, among other things, for aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. The amendment provides for the use of part of what is known as section 32 funds and authorizes the use of those funds to purchase surplus farm products used in connection with the school-lunch program. For that reason it seems to me that it is germane. As we all know, section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act sets aside 30 percent of the customs receipts

to be used by the Department of Agriculture in removing farm surpluses. This amendment deals directly with the orderly marketing of those farm surpluses. One of the objects of the bill is as stated in its title—to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities. It does seem to me that the amendment comes clearly within the scope of the bill.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, section 32 does not relate to the orderly marketing of farm products. It relates to the disposition of farm surpluses by the application of certain funds collected through the tariff. On the other hand, this amendment does not relate to the orderly marketing of farm products. It relates to the disposition of a gratuity to certain of the schools of the country and it is clearly not within the scope of the bill. It is clearly not germane in any way to the provisions of the bill.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I respectfully submit that the amendment is in order and is germane for the following reasons in addition to those presented by the gentleman from Virginia. In the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944, there was carried a somewhat similar appropriation for \$50,000,000 for the school-lunch program to be expended out of section 32 funds. The purpose of the present bill is to correct the items lacking legislative authority. Concerning this item the following was contained in the conference report of the House and Senate on the 1944 agricultural appropriation bill:

The House and Senate conferees are in agreement with respect to this authorization, that they will not favor the renewal of this authorization next year unless the same is specifically authorized by substantive legislation.

The purpose of the pending bill is to authorize items carried in the 1944 Department of Agriculture appropriation bill. The pending amendment is supplemental to the section 32 funds, and I submit that that is exactly the purpose of the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BULWINKLE). The Chair is ready to rule.

The Chair wishes to call the attention of the Committee to the fact that this is a bill to provide for various matters connected with the Department of Agriculture. In the closing paragraph it is stated that this act may be cited as the Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944.

The purpose of this bill, as the Chair understands it, is to provide for those matters which were subject to a point of order in the appropriation bill. The school-lunch program was in the appropriation bill of 1944 and was one of the matters to be considered.

The Chair therefore overrules the point of order and holds that the amendment is germane to the bill.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY to the amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: At the end of the amendment insert "*Provided further*, That none of the funds appropriated

for this purpose shall be expended by or on behalf of any school from which an application therefor has never been received by the Secretary from the governing board of said school: *And provided further*, That the authorization provided herein shall not be effective subsequent to June 30, 1945."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4278, had come to no resolution thereon.

NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include therein a statement by Chairman Harry A. Millis, of the National Labor Relations Board.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is ordered.

There was no objection.

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a statement made by Chairman Harry A. Millis upon submission of the annual report covering the work and accomplishments of the National Labor Relations Board during the last year. I call attention to this statement so that the Members of Congress may appreciate the important war job carried on by the N. L. R. B., efficiently and out of the limelight shared by other agencies. Crippled by appropriation cuts, imposed while Congress assigned to it new duties, the N. L. R. B. continues to remove from our industrial war program the explosive possibilities inherent in controversies arising out of unfair labor practices and questions concerning employee representation. To further ease employer-employee relations in our war plants the N. L. R. B. streamlined its procedures, protecting at each step the rights of parties, and cut down substantially the amount of time needed to handle and dispose of situations which might otherwise flare up and slow down our arsenals of production.

For example, I had recently called to my attention the experience of one of our largest manufacturers of flying transports and fortresses. Management in this case was confronted with the question as to who was entitled to represent its employees in collective bargaining. The N. L. R. B. thereupon went into action and held elections in which approximately 50,000 votes were cast. Upon completion of the tally, management commented:

We are grateful to the N. L. R. B. officials for efficient handling of the election and to our employees for orderly and harmonious determination of their rights under the law to select or reject a collective bargaining unit. * * * An investigation of the status of the various projects throughout the plant disclosed that no appreciable loss of production was suffered on either day. The time lost by individual voters was made up before the end of the day so that all positions throughout the projects were back on schedule before midnight.

May we express our appreciation and thanks for the advice and cooperation of (Board agent) Mr. Martin Zimring and his staff of representatives. Their efforts, and their expert handling, contributed greatly to the elimination of a production lag that could have been most serious.

Here is the statement of N. L. R. B. Chairman Millis surveying the work of the Board during the past year:

STATEMENT OF H. A. MILLIS, CHAIRMAN, N. L. R. B.,
ON SUBMISSION OF THE EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT TO CONGRESS

I am gratified to report that the activities of the National Labor Relations Board during the past fiscal year emphasize the increasing acceptance of the principles underlying the National Labor Relations Act and the growing industrial custom of using the Board's machinery rather than the old-fashioned method of direct action and strike. Each of these two significant developments is borne out in outstanding fashion: During the past year the Board received fewer charges of employer unfair labor practices than in any of the 5 preceding years. During the last year more requests for secret ballot elections were presented to the Board than in any year since the Board's inception. This unprecedented recourse to orderly elections to determine collective-bargaining representatives is all the more noteworthy in light of the fact that more than 75 percent of all the elections were one-union situations, not involving contests between competing labor organizations. The total of 9,543 cases filed—of which 64 percent, or 6,140, were election cases and 3,403, or only 36 percent, were unfair-labor-practice cases—constituted the third largest number in the Board's history.

The special contribution of the Board's war-time functions and activities can be gaged and should be examined in relation to the abnormal economic and social conditions brought about by war. The impact of war—translated in terms of housing and transportation difficulties, diminishing supply of civilian goods, rising costs of living, and the continuous demand for unflagging effort and energy in the factory—created tensions in American industry which necessarily demanded the elimination of sources of friction and poor morale before they could develop into interruptions of production. In the employer-employee relationship, particularly, questions concerning employees' bargaining rights pointed up the explosive situations, often laden with threats of friction and outbursts of strife. As part of its task in preventing such interruptions of production the National Labor Relations Board made available, promptly and with the speed of perfected procedures, its time-tested and accepted machinery. This contribution to the safeguarding of the flow of production consisted in the elimination of unfair-labor practices which impede the acceptance of sound and mutually acceptable collective bargaining and in the prompt determination of disputes as to the choice of bargaining agents by employees. Throughout its war-time assignment the Board conducted itself with the full realization—and this is also a thought which recommends itself to both management and labor—that the right to select his own representative for collective bargaining is now deeply ingrained in the American worker. Any impairment of such right is fraught with the danger of industrial warfare unless the Government affords a legal and ready method of redress.

Thus, during the past year the Board received 9,543 cases and disposed of 9,722 cases, including cases from the 2,860 that were pending disposition at the beginning of the year. Or, to cite other figures, in conducting since Pearl Harbor more than 10 elections daily in the Nation's war plants, the Board

has enabled more than two and one-half million workers to express their choice of bargaining agents. This acceleration in case handling reflects the Board's consciousness of its urgent role in the maintenance of stable labor relations and uninterrupted war production, and the resulting adoption by it of administrative improvements in procedure which emphasized speed in all phases of its case work. It cannot be gainsaid that concrete and creditable are the achievements flowing from the Board's improvements in procedure during the past year. The amount of time between the initiation of a case by a union, employee, or employer, and the opening of a formal hearing based on investigation was reduced 29 percent. The average period for the issuance of reports by hearing examiners following the close of hearings was lowered by 45 percent; this, despite the fact that the number of reports issued was the largest in the Board's history. The length of time required by the Board to render a decision, after issuance of the examiner's report, was steadily shortened from the beginning of the year until by the end of the year it had been cut virtually in half. This stress upon speed in the handling of employer-employee questions brought about a corresponding and substantial increase in the number of decisions issued in both unfair labor practice and election cases. Accordingly, the Board issued 405 decisions in unfair labor practice cases, a gain of 41 percent over the number of such cases decided in 1942. The 1,361 decisions in election cases accounted for less than 20 percent of the closed election cases, more than 3,000 representation questions having been settled by the mutual consent and agreement of the parties. Yet the 1,361 decisions in election cases constituted a gain of 43 percent over the figure for 1942. This record becomes doubly significant when it is recalled that the number issued in 1942 was, itself, an increase of 28 percent over the record of the previous year, making a total gain of 83 percent during the past 2 years.

Further accomplishment in shortening the time involved in handling war cases has been blocked by cuts in appropriations. Imposed despite the fact that the Board was given additional duties and functions under the War Labor Disputes Act and the Telegraph Merger Act. Also, the Board has been handicapped by a tremendous loss of experienced personnel. The loss of approximately 40 percent of the Board's employees to the armed services has been accentuated by a total reduction of staff, dictated by budgetary limitations, from 889 on July 1, 1942, to 736 on October 30, 1943. For this reason, while the Board has been able to shorten the time involved in handling individual cases, the number of election cases pending disposition at the close of the year showed an increase over the previous year.

Concerned as the Board is with the protection of the American worker's right to designate representatives of his own choosing and the avoidance of any unrest which might flow from frustrating this fundamental right, it is hoped that Congress will see fit to remove a recent restriction upon the Board's appropriation. While this restriction, in the form of a limitation to the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation Act of 1944, does not change the provisions of the Labor Act, it nevertheless operates as would a direct amendment to prohibit the Board from enforcing the principles underlying the free choice of bargaining representatives. This resulted from a restriction forbidding the Board to expend its current funds in any unfair labor-practice case arising over an agreement between management and labor which has been in existence for 3 months or more without a charge being filed.

The broad and unqualified language of the provision strikes at the heart of some of the basic principles of the National Labor Rela-

tions Act. The restriction operates to prevent the Board from taking any action in any unfair labor-practice case which involves an agreement which has been in existence for at least 3 months, wholly without regard to the illegality of the contract or the unlawful conduct which stems from it. Thus, the restriction throws a blanket of protection over discharges pursuant to a closed-shop contract, despite the fact that such contract may have been made by the employer with a company-dominated union, with a union which represents merely a handful of workers in an expanding war plant employing thousands, or with the connivance of one who fears the expression of majority choice through the secret ballot. In short, the limit on the Board's appropriation protects collusive action which overrides the democratic principle of majority rule and destroys the freedom of choice guaranteed employees under the act.

Pursuant to the mandate of the restriction, the Board suspended disposition of all cases covered by it. Affected were 56 cases, some of them the most important cases on the Board's docket. Affiliates of the A. F. of L. and C. I. O. had brought 49 of these cases to the Board, asking that the unfair labor practices be remedied; in the remaining 7 cases the charges were filed by unaffiliated unions and individual workers. Doubtful questions with respect to the coverage of the restriction have been submitted by the Board to the Comptroller General for decision.

Constituting as it does a restriction on the use of funds for the fiscal year, this clause will remain in effect until June 30, 1944. In view of the destructive impact of the restriction upon the basic principles of the act, however, the Board earnestly hopes that Congress will not find it necessary to continue the prohibition thus imposed.

The Board's emphasis upon streamlining its decision-making processes does not imply a neglect of its informal case handling. On the contrary, the Board is more impressed than ever with the desirability of disposing of cases informally, avoiding the issuance of formal directives. Thus, 78 percent of all cases closed during the past year were closed promptly in the informal stages. The significance of these on-the-scene adjustments may be seen in full perspective when the close relationship of the Board's activity to war production is kept in mind. This relationship is observed most clearly in the fact that 50 percent of the new cases were concentrated in 7 industries, all essential to the war—iron and steel, machinery, aircraft, food, shipbuilding, chemicals, and electrical machinery. Aircraft alone had 553 cases; shipbuilding, 475 cases; and iron and steel, 1,512 cases.

That unfair labor practices still exist appears clearly from the various remedies utilized by the Board in the past year. A total of 7,111 employees were reinstated after discriminatory discharges, while an additional 1,250 were reinstated after strikes caused by unfair labor practices. Back pay amounting to \$2,284,593 was paid to 5,115 workers who had been the victims of discriminatory practices. Company-dominated unions were disestablished in 205 cases.

In carrying out its task of determining representatives for the purposes of collective bargaining the Board conducted 4,153 elections during the past year. Valid votes were cast by 1,126,501 workers. Unions received 82 percent of these valid votes. A union was chosen as representative for collective bargaining in all but 14 percent of the elections.

Affiliates of the A. F. of L. participated in 2,018 elections, winning 1,398 of them and receiving a total of 267,118 votes. Affiliates of the C. I. O. participated in 2,350 elections, winning 1,766 of them and receiving a total of 515,271 votes. Unaffiliated unions par-

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 8, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, March 7, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4278 (pp. 2350-66). Agreed to amendments by Rep. Crawford, Mich., 80-45 and 74-46, to delete the salary provisions (pp. 2360-2, and 2364-5). Rejected amendments by Rep. Flannagan, Va., 54-136, as amended by Reps. Rizley's (Okla.) and Smith's (Ohio) amendments, to authorize appropriations of \$50,000,000 to enable Agriculture to maintain a school-lunch program (pp. 2350-60); and by Rep. Johnson, Tex., to exempt "those corporations and administrations which are making no use of Government funds" from FCA's administrative-cost assessment (pp. 2362-3). Rep. Rizley's amendment to provide for the refund of wheat penalties on the 1941 and 1942 crops was ruled out of order as the "pending bill merely authorizes certain activities that have heretofore been carried in annual appropriation bills without specific authority" (pp. 2363-4). Rejected Rep. Clevenger's (Ohio) motion to recommit the bill with instructions to report it back with the \$10-per-diem provision decreased to \$5 (p. 2366).
2. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill H. R. 4346 (H. Rep. 1239) (pp. 2366, 2381), which contains the following provisions: Overtime pay, including \$17,093,500 for this Department (Budget estimate was \$17,360,500); Forest Service, \$145,000 for national forest protection and management and \$1,535,000 for fighting forest fires; CCC, authorization for expenditure of \$100,000 for salaries and administrative expenses (Budget estimate was \$349,000); war public works, (community facilities), \$127,500,000; war housing \$7,500,000; Disbursement Division, \$600,000; Procurement Division (general supply fund), \$1,000,000; judgment and claims; and elimination of the requirement that OPA "community ceiling price schedules" be printed in the Federal Register.

The Committee omitted the proposed provisions appropriating \$39,436,884.93 for restoration of CCC's capital impairment; extending until June 30, 1944, the availability of the 1944 "Conservation and use of agricultural land resources" funds; appropriating \$4,000,000 for education and training in food production and conservation, farm-machinery repair, etc.; and appropriating \$1,040,000 for increasing food production through Indian irrigation projects.

3. PETROLEUM. Rep. Disney, Okla., urged increased ceiling prices on crude petroleum (pp. 2372-6).

SENATE

4. FARM SITUATION. Sen. Wagner, N. Y., discussed some of the outstanding events of Roosevelt's 11 years as President including a statement that "the impoverished farmer has become the prosperous farmer" (pp. 2321-2).
5. DEFENSE INVESTIGATION. Sen. Truman, Mo., (Mar. 4) submitted the third annual report of the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program (S. Rept. 16, pt. 10) (p. 2324).
Sen. Reynolds, N. C., criticized the sending of farm machinery to Europe by UNNRA in view of this annual report, which states, "Many farmers have pressing unfilled requirements for farm machinery which they will need if they are to produce the...food requested by" WFA. "Unless new farm machinery and replacement parts for both farm machinery and trucks are made the injury to our economy will be serious" (pp. 2334-38).
6. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Sen. Thomas, Okla., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to this bill, H. R. 4183, to provide for WFA investigation of flood control and irrigation projects which would increase food production (p. 2327).
7. APPROPRIATIONS. Agreed to a motion to permit the filing, during recess, of Appropriations Committee reports on "2 or 3 appropriation bills" (p. 2329).
8. CASH AWARDS. Concurred in House amendment to S. J. Res. 78, to provide for cash awards to personnel of the Maritime Commission and the War Shipping Administration for useful suggestions to improve administration of their activities (p. 2332). This measure will now be sent to the President.
9. RESEARCH. Received the annual report of the National Academy of Sciences (S. Doc. 160). To Library Committee. (pp. 2323-24.)
10. ADJOURNED until Thurs., Mar. 9 (p. 2339).

BILLS INTRODUCED

11. VETERANS. By Sen. Johnson, Colo., (for himself and Sen. Reynolds, N.C.) S. 1760, to provide adjusted service pay for those persons who served in the U. S. armed forces during the present war. To Finance Committee. (pp. 2324-26.)
Remarks of author (pp. 2325-26, 2332-3).
12. FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Sen. Thomas, Utah, (for himself and Sen. Kilgore, W. Va.) S. J. Res. 120, and by Rep. Coffee, Wash., H. J. Res. 247, on international economic collaboration. To Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the House Foreign Affairs Committee. (pp. 2326-7, 2381.)
13. A. A. A.; TOBACCO. By Rep. Cooley, N. C., H. J. Res. 248, relating to tobacco marketing under the A. A. A., 1938. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 2381.)

any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ALMOS W. GLASGOW

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 555, for the relief of Almos W. Glasgow.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Almos W. Glasgow, of Boise, Idaho, the sum of \$2,800, in full satisfaction of his claims against the United States for compensation for personal injuries sustained by him when the car in which he was riding was struck by a United States Army truck in Boise, Idaho, on August 21, 1942: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

Mr. MCGREGOR. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendments offered by Mr. MCGREGOR:

Page 2, line 1, strike out "1942" and insert "1941."

Page 1, line 6, strike out "\$2,800" and insert "\$2,300."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AUSTIN L. TIERNEY

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 176, for the relief of Austin L. Tierney.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That Private Law No. 99, Seventy-fourth Congress, an act for the relief of Austin L. Tierney, is amended as follows: "*Provided,* That compensation, retirement pay, back pay, or other benefits shall be held to have accrued and that this man will be entitled to the benefits, privileges, and rights conferred upon an honorably discharged sailor by reason of the passage of this act."

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the enacting clause and substitute therefor the following:

"That Private Law No. 99, Seventy-fourth Congress, be and the same is amended to read as follows:

"That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers Austin L. Tierney, who served as a fireman third class, United States Navy, shall be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States as a fireman third class, on April 25, 1918: *Provided,* That no compensation, pension or other benefits except mileage at the time of discharge, 4 months' active service pay lost after absence from duty, and adjusted compensation benefits shall be held to accrue to Austin L. Tierney by reason of this act for any period prior to its passage."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JACK LECHEL HAAS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 391, for the relief of Jack Lecel Haas.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, or benefits upon persons honorably discharged from the United States Navy, their widows, children, and dependent relatives, Jack Lecel Haas shall be held and considered to have been discharged with a good discharge under honorable conditions on April 27, 1928: *Provided,* That no pension, pay, bounty, or other benefit shall be held to have accrued prior to the enactment of this act by reason of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

WILLIAM KOVATIS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 393, for the relief of William Kovatis.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That William Kovatis, formerly of the United States Marine Corps, shall be entitled to medical care at Government expense at a facility of the Veterans' Administration, until a finding by competent authority that no further improvement can be made by continued treatment, for the injury sustained at the Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N. H., on November 3, 1941: *Provided,* That no compensation, retirement pay, back pay, pension, or benefits other than benefits provided for herein shall be held to have accrued prior to or subsequent to the enactment of this Act: *Provided further,* That nothing contained in this Act shall operate to change the nature of the discharge given to William Kovatis on May 18, 1942.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

LT. (JR. GR.) SVEND J. SKOU

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 397, for the relief of Lt. (JR. GR.) Svend J. Skou.

There being no objection the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the retired pay of Lt. (JR. GR.) Svend J. Skou, United States Navy, retired, shall be three-fourths of the highest pay of his grade: *Provided,* That no back pay or allowances shall be held to have accrued under the provisions of this Act prior to the date of its enactment.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

GREGORY BOYINGTON

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 1427, to authorize the appointment of Gregory Boyington, a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to appoint Gregory Boyington, formerly a first lieutenant, United States Marine Corps, a first lieutenant on the active list of the Marine Corps, with the same date of rank and precedence held by him under such former commission: *Provided,* That the said Gregory Boyington shall be an additional number in the grade of first lieutenant, and to any to which he may hereafter be appointed: *Provided further,* That nothing herein shall be construed to entitle the said Gregory Boyington to any back pay, allowances, or other emoluments by reason of the enactment of this act.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADVANCEMENT OF REAR ADMIRAL EMORY S. LAND

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 634, to provide for the advancement of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of vice admiral.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to advance Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired, to naval constructor with the rank of vice admiral on the retired list.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOHN JOSEPH DEFEO

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 2337, for the relief of John Joseph Defeo.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged sailors John Joseph Defeo, late of the United States Navy, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the naval service of the United States as a member of the United States Navy on the 2d day of April 1920: *Provided,* That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 8, strike out "2d" and insert in lieu thereof "5th."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

JOSEPH LANGHORNE WALKER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3247, for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the President is authorized to appoint Joseph Langhorne Walker, formerly an ensign, United States Navy (retired), on the retired list of the Navy in the grade of ensign with the retired pay of that grade: *Provided*, That, upon appointment, the said Joseph Langhorne Walker shall take rank from June 3, 1937, and shall be entitled to all retired pay which he would have received had his former status on the retired list not been terminated on November 13, 1942, by reason of his resignation which was accepted incident to an erroneous assumption that he was to be appointed to commissioned rank in the Army of the United States.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CAPT. MALCOLM K. BEYER

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 242, for the relief of Capt. Malcolm K. Beyer.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to Capt. Malcolm K. Beyer, the sum of \$1,076, in full settlement of all claims against the Government by him for the loss of clothing and personal effects destroyed by fire at the officers' quarters at Civilian Conservation Corps Camp Breeze Hill, Wawayanda, N. Y., on April 3, 1937.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARY LOVIS ELLIOTT

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1643, for the relief of Mary Lovis Elliott.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That for the purpose of the immigration and naturalization laws the alien Mary Lovis (alias Lucko or Lutzke) Elliott, of Memphis, Tenn., whose husband is a citizen and a member of the armed forces of the United States, shall be considered to have been lawfully admitted, at Detroit, Mich., on August 1, 1939, to the United States for permanent residence.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

DAVID B. TURPEL

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1046, for the relief of David B. Turpel.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That in the administration of any laws conferring rights, privileges, and benefits upon honorably discharged soldiers David B. Turpel, who was a member of Battery A, First Battalion Maine Heavy Artillery, shall hereafter be held and considered to have been honorably discharged from the military service of the United States as a member of that organization on the 24th day of February 1899: *Provided*, That no bounty, back pay, pension, or allowance shall

be held to have accrued prior to the passage of this act.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MARIA VIRTUDES TORRES STEERE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 1715, for the relief of Mrs. Maria Virtudes Torres Steere.

Mr. SPRINGER and Mr. MCGREGOR objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

JOSEPH MRAK

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 3434, for the relief of Joseph Mrak.

Mr. PRIEST, Mr. MADDEN and Mr. SPRINGER objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

HOMER C. CHAPMAN

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 617, for the relief of Homer C. Chapman.

Mr. PRIEST and Mr. MADDEN objected, and, under the rule, the bill was recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, that completes the call of the bills on the Private Calendar.

H. R. 1962

Mr. SPRINGER. Mr. Speaker, I have discussed with the majority leader and the minority leader the matter, and I ask unanimous consent at this time to restore to the Private Calendar the bill H. R. 1962, which has heretofore been objected to.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. SPRINGER]?

There was no objection.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of H. R. 4278, to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of H. R. 4278, with Mr. BULWINKLE in the chair.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Is it now in order to offer amendments to the portion of the

bill that was not read yesterday afternoon?

The CHAIRMAN. There is an amendment now pending, to which an amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] is also pending. After the pending amendments are disposed of, titles VI and VII are open for amendment.

The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, before I proceed with my statement with regard to my amendment, may I state that the Committee on Agriculture at a meeting this morning directed me, as acting chairman of the committee, to accept the Rizley amendment which was offered yesterday, in the form in which it will be modified.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the pending amendments be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Committee amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: Page 26, line 7, insert a new section 712:

"In addition to such sums as may be expended out of section 32, as amended, of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935, funds for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities and their distribution through school-lunch programs, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the following purposes as may, when added to section 32 funds devoted to school-lunch programs, total not to exceed \$50,000,000, to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, in cooperation with and under the supervision of local school authorities, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed forms, and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing,

disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes."

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY to the amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: At the end of the amendment insert "Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated for this purpose shall be expended by or on behalf of any school from which an application therefor has never been received by the Secretary from the governing board of said school: And provided further, That the authorization provided herein shall not be effective subsequent to June 30, 1945."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to withdraw my amendment.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?

There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, in lieu of that amendment, I offer an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY to the amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: At the end of the Flannagan amendment insert:

"Provided further, That none of the funds appropriated for this purpose shall be expended by or on behalf of any school until an application therefor has been received by the Secretary from the governing board of said school specifically requesting that said school be permitted to participate in said school-lunch program, and that the Secretary allocate funds for that purpose. Said application shall further advise the Secretary to what extent and the specific amount that said school will contribute to said program: And provided further, That the authorization provided herein shall not be effective subsequent to June 30, 1945."

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is my understanding that the committee has no objection to this amendment. If that is true, and if the committee accepts this amendment to the Flannagan amendment, I do not care to be heard on the amendment at this time.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I say to the gentleman from Oklahoma that the Committee on Agriculture at a meeting this morning directed me to accept his amendment.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I believe the gentleman is a member of the committee that reported this bill?

Mr. RIZLEY. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Let me ask a question pertaining to the general amendment which the gentleman amends. If I understand this language correctly, this authorizes an appropriation, which, when added to the funds taken from the section 32 money shall not exceed \$50,000,000, to be used for school-lunch purposes. Is that the meaning of the two amendments?

Mr. RIZLEY. That is the amount of the appropriation, yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. What showing has been given to the committee that it is necessary to continue this school-lunch program among the school children in the rural areas or in any area?

Mr. RIZLEY. We had some hearings before the committee. I think I shall yield to the distinguished chairman of our committee to discuss that matter.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I thank the gentleman. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, by direction of the Committee on Agriculture, I introduced what is commonly known as the school-lunch-program amendment. For some years we have had a school-lunch program which has been financed chiefly from section 32 funds. Now, under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, as amended, in 1935, it will be remembered we set aside 30 percent of the customs receipts for the purpose of aiding in the removal of surplus agricultural commodities. When it was brought to the attention of the committee that these funds had been diverted from the purpose for which the Congress had set them aside and were being used for financing school-lunch programs, we thought the time had arrived for us to call a halt. I would like to see the funds provided for under section 32 left to accumulate. If this is not done, I am afraid that we will have trouble in the future in removing surplus crops. Mr. Jones appeared before the committee urging that the school-lunch program be continued, and his testimony tended to show that in certain areas it was of great benefit to the school children. The committee at last agreed to sponsor the amendment extending the program for the period of 1 year and providing that the funds raised in section 32 could be used but only to the extent that they be employed to purchase surplus commodities. As we all know, there are very few surplus crops in this country today, and consequently, in my opinion, a very small part of these funds can be so used. We limited the authorization to \$50,000,000, and from that will be deducted all of section 32 funds used in connection with the purchase of surplus crops.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. I hope the chairman will explain that these funds, if not used for the removal of surplus commodities, revert back to the Treasury and are not carried for the purpose of removal of surplus commodities in the future. Until this Congress takes some action to make it impossible for those funds to revert back to the Treasury and keep them in this fund for that purpose in the future—

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Oh, I know what the gentleman has in mind; and I do want to state to the House that it is the opinion of the Committee on Agriculture that the law should be amended so, as to provide for the accumulation of those funds to take care of surplus crops hereafter.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended for 3 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. It strikes me that the gentleman's initial statement was correct, that it is evident that some of these funds are not being utilized, and will revert to the Treasury; but I want to ask the gentleman this question: Is it not true that this school-lunch program has just recently been fostered and paid for out of section 32 funds, it having been formerly provided for out of W. P. A. funds, or relief appropriations?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. For a time W. P. A. funds were used, but for several years section 32 funds, I understand, have been used.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Only to the extent that they were used in the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I think the funds were diverted from the purpose for which the Congress intended they should be used when they were used in connection with the general financing of the school-lunch program, and for that reason the Committee on Agriculture thought the time had arrived to call a halt. We did not know about it until a subcommittee was appointed to look into this authorization, and when it developed, we decided to take action.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. In the amendment printed in the RECORD I notice in subparagraph (b) the following language:

The making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof.

Is that intended to limit that to school lunches for school alone?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. The purpose of the amendment is to limit the funds to the school-lunch program.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And for no other purpose?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. For no other purpose.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Yes.

Mr. LEWIS. Will the gentleman state to the House the necessity for the continuance of this school-lunch program, under circumstances existing throughout the country?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am not in a position to give the gentleman accurate information on that question. From the limited hearings that we had on the school-lunch program it would seem that in certain areas there is a demand for a continuance of the program. The Rizley amendment, which the committee directed me to agree to at a meeting held this morning, limits that program to 1 year, and then it goes further and provides that the local school authorities shall make application to the Secretary for school-lunch funds, and that the local authority shall state in the application the extent to which the school itself will participate. Unless there is a real necessity for a lunch program, I do not believe that the local school authorities will agree to put up local money to match the Federal aid.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for 3 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I want to get before the House just what this amendment will do. It will continue the school-lunch program for another year. It will permit the use of section 32 funds to the extent of purchasing surplus farm crops, and no further. Then it provides that before a lunch program can be approved for any particular school, that the school authorities must make application to the Secretary of Agriculture for a school-lunch program, and that they should set out in the application the extent to which the local school authorities will participate.

Mr. LEWIS. If the gentleman will yield at that point. Does the gentleman know that the Government authorities in aid of this program are going around to the various public schools, seeking to induce the schools that have not been participating in this lunch program, to waive their objections and participate? In other words, the Government is trying to sell the schools on the idea of their engaging in this program.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I hope the gentleman will make sure that his information is correct before he makes such a statement. I would hate to think that we were trying to sell the school-lunch program and force it upon these school districts.

Mr. LEWIS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield.

Mr. LEWIS. I just want to make this statement, that out in my district a school superintendent within the last 2 weeks has told me that very thing, and said that not once but on three different occasions, representatives of the Federal Government called upon him, seeking to induce him to change his stand on the free-lunch proposition and to provide free lunches for school children who are adequately cared for.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am sorry to hear that. I think we should have free discussion on this amendment. I think that the membership of the House should furnish all the information they are in possession of and we should have all the facts before we make a determination on this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has again expired.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, at the request of some other Members I make the inquiry if, under the ruling the Chairman gave yesterday as to what was germane under this bill in answer to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York, it would not be in order at the end of this bill to offer a repeal of the Agricultural Administration Act in this act, or a tem-

porary abandonment of it for the duration?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair cannot pass on any amendment until it is offered.

Mr. GWYNNE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, it seems to me we should not adopt this amendment even as amended, but rather should take whatever steps are necessary to now eliminate this program—not only this program but many others like it. Mr. Chairman, it has been the generally accepted view in this country since the beginning of the Nation that the matter of relief was not primarily for the Federal Government. It is true that during a great emergency the Federal Government did get into it, and there was some justification, and, in fact, some necessity for taking that step. However, we should remember that the order of responsibility for any individual should be this: First, the individual himself; second, his relatives; third, his community; fourth, his State; and last, the National Government. Now, we have reversed the order. There is hardly a thing that happens in the country that the Federal Government does not get right in and offer money. Of course, as long as you offer money someone will take it. The attitude and the psychology is, "We must get our share of it, because we have to pay it back anyway." This program, Mr. Chairman, putting the Federal Government in charge, has resulted in making relief cost a lot more money to the people, although some of them think they are getting it for nothing. If you have any doubt of it, ask your community to figure up what they are getting and what they are paying back in taxes. Mr. Chairman, a program like this is rather appealing, but it seems to me the greatest legacy we can bequeath to these school children is to leave to them the thing we inherited from our fathers, and that is a sound Federal Government. With a national debt that will at least be \$300,000,000,000, it seems to me our duty is plain. I do not know how much further we can go into debt, but I do know there must be a limit. I know this: I know any individual, any corporation, and any government that consistently spends more than it takes in and keeps it up long enough is going to come to disaster. I trust the whole thing will be voted down, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GWYNNE. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Apparently the gentleman has not read Stuart Chase's book, *Where the Money Is Coming From*. I recommend to the gentleman that he read that book, because there he will find that they have discovered a "potato money." Lord John Maynard Keynes has given us "green cheese money," now Stuart Chase has found a potato money, which will solve all this debt situation.

Mr. GWYNNE. I have not read the book, let me say to the gentleman, although I am familiar with the views of this alleged economist, Mr. Chase. But I submit I know where the money is coming from. It will come from the sweat

and toil of our children. That is where it will come from.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Of course.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 5 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Of course, the school-lunch program is a fine thing, but there is a question in my mind as to the responsibility for carrying out the program, whether it belongs to the Federal Government or to the State government or to the local subdivisions of our Government which is directly in charge of the school system. I feel that the committee is entitled to certain information in regard to the present program because once a policy is begun to establish a school-lunch program by the Nation, you surely should know the implications of it in order to form a correct opinion.

The Federal Government has not adopted the school-lunch program up to the present time. The Surplus Commodity Corporation of the Department of Agriculture has used section 32 funds to distribute burdensome surpluses in the United States. A part of that money to dispose of surplus commodities has gone to schools and the surplus foods have been used in lunch programs in some of the schools of the country. At the present time there are no agricultural surpluses of food. We have a temporary surplus in potatoes and eggs, but if we are to believe in what the administration tells us, most of these surpluses can be used in both the domestic and foreign markets to provide relief for people in other countries. Now I do not want to be charged with being either an isolationist or interventionist, but there are some of us who feel that we should take care of American people just as well as we have adopted a policy here to take care of foreign relief; at least we should take care of those Americans who are in need. But the proposal before the committee contemplates eventually the adoption of a permanent proposition rather than one of relief. So I am going to point out some of the essential factors with reference to the operation of the present school-lunch program as administered by the Department of Agriculture. There are approximately 30,000,000 school children in the United States between the ages of 5 and 17. At the present time between 4,500,000 and 6,000,000 school children out of the 30,000,000 are the beneficiaries of the school lunch program. The present costs for the Federal Government are estimated at around \$50,000,000 a year to feed these 4,500,000 to 6,000,000 school children.

If 6,000,000 school children are entitled to the school-lunch program certainly the other 24,000,000 are also entitled to the benefits of the program.

Basing the cost upon what is now being paid, it will run around \$300,000,000 from the Federal Government if we are to take care of and feed all of the school children and treat them all the same.

So we should bear that in mind when we vote on this amendment.

There are approximately 238,000 schools in this country. Thirty thousand of the 238,000 are now under contract to handle the school-lunch proposition. It is said that 40 percent of those 30,000 schools are in communities of less than 2,500 people. The cost of the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1944, which ends June 30, is estimated will be \$86,595,000. Of this amount the Federal Government will spend approximately \$43,300,000. Of the \$43,300,000 it is said that around \$5,000,000 is used for food purchased directly by the Federal Government and turned over to the schools. The other amount, or around \$40,000,000, which the Federal Government pays, is used to indemnify the school authorities for the food that they purchase under the school-lunch program. I hope I have made myself clear on that.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman explain to the House what he means by "indemnifying the local school authorities"?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The local school authorities go out and buy the food and the Federal Government reimburses the local school authorities for what they have spent for such food.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. ROWE. The gentleman on the other side said that the local subdivisions would not match the money to request this help. That does not quite stand, in face of what the gentleman has just said.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. According to the information I have received from the Department of Agriculture the total cost of the school lunch program for this year will be around \$86,000,000. Of that amount the Federal Government will pay \$43,300,000, which is approximately half of the cost. The other half of the cost is paid by the local school authorities. So that it is approximately on a 50-50 basis.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. CRAWFORD. In other words, some communities have not solicited this program and therefore have not agreed to go along, and therefore they have not offered to match the amount that the Federal Government would put up. Is that the situation?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. As I understand, that is the situation, although we have had no specific evidence before our committee. In fact, we have not held full hearings upon this matter. We had hearings for 1 day, and representatives of the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Education appeared before our committee.

Mr. CRAWFORD. But the record does show that insofar as the program goes, generally speaking, the local authorities have matched on a 50-50 basis, the Federal funds?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. That is my understanding of it, that where they put the lunch program into operation in most instances the local community stood 50 percent of the cost.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. WHITTINGTON. There is nothing in the Rizley amendment or in existing law that requires that the fund be matched 50-50.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The gentleman is correct.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. We leave that to the bureaucracies to determine who will match and who will not match.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The Rizley amendment provides that school authorities must make application and in making that application they must advise the Federal Government how much they will contribute to the school-lunch program.

Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield. Mr. DONDERO. Will the gentleman advise the House what percentage of this school-lunch program is in the rural areas of the country where the communities are less than 2,500 population?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. The information given to us is that better than 40 percent of the school-lunch money goes into communities of less than 2,500 population.

Mr. DONDERO. If it goes into rural communities where the food is raised, it is rather difficult to understand why it is necessary to have a school-lunch program there.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I will say to the gentleman that my district is noted as being one of the finest dairy districts of the country. Some of the authorities of the country schools there write me and wonder why milk should be delivered to their schools. It is hard for them to figure out why milk is being sent there by the Federal Government.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. TABER. Is the matching by local authorities actual matching by the expenditure of funds, or is it the use of teakettles and other things that are used in preparing the lunches?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Well, we have not had a break-down of it.

Mr. TABER. We ought to have that.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I know we should have it, but we have not been able to get all of the information, although they have proposed that we should provide funds so that they can buy cups and saucers and plates and so forth.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN], has expired.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 additional minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. RIZLEY. I might observe that it is true my amendment does not require the school district to match on a 50-50 basis, or any other basis, the amount of Federal funds. I patterned it somewhat after U. N. R. R. A. I noticed there were many gentlemen who were eager and willing to vote \$1,350,000,000 for U. N. R. R. A., although I did not, and, as I recall, no one was matching those funds from any other places. As a matter of fact, we were putting up most of it ourselves. So I thought perhaps there might be some little school district that was unable to put up the 50 percent, and if we had this program they should not be denied the benefit of the program simply because they were unable to raise the money.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Let me say to the gentleman I am in accord with what he has to say, because I think it is our first duty to take care of American children and American people before we go out to solve the problems and feed the entire world.

Mr. MASON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I yield.

Mr. MASON. As a school man of 35 years' experience and one who handled school lunches during the last 15 years he served as school superintendent, I see absolutely no need for a Federal school-lunch program. The gentleman from Iowa stated my position clearly when he said that the first responsibility is with the parents for these lunches; second, with the local communities; third, with the State; and last with Uncle Sam.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I thank the gentleman for his contribution.

I think we ought to take into consideration the financial status of our country in passing upon all of these items. Many of them are good. They are fine things to have, but when we look to the future of our country and realize the tremendous debt that is being piled up it should give us occasion to stop, look, and listen to see whether or not we can continue all of these things which in the end may cause a complete break-down in the economic and financial structure of the country, which would mean ruin for all the people. Sixty-five million of our people have insurance policies. Many more have savings accounts. Unless we do something to straighten out the fiscal policy of our country we are facing bankruptcy, not only for the country, but for all of them.

Let me say in closing, that I believe there is a place for the school-lunch program. However, before beginning a permanent program for its establishment, we should carefully consider the responsibility of the Federal Government and local communities in paying for it. I believe that further study should be given to the proposal.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman, to proceed for an additional 5 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, the financial problem of the United States is a very tremendous problem. I have had occasion to discuss it on this floor myself on more than one occasion. I am not going to do so now, except to say it is only when a program of help to the poorer people of our country comes up that we hear much about our financial problem, and except to point out, as already suggested by the gentleman from Oklahoma, that we have already authorized \$1,300,000,000 for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration.

Here is a chance to do a little bit for the health of the children of our own country.

The item involved in this amendment is not even \$50,000,000 actually but a sum considerably less than \$50,000,000 for the reason that a portion of these funds, that portion spent directly for the purchase of farm surpluses, is already available under section 32.

Mr. Chairman, it was true and it remains true that of those men rejected by the armed forces for physical defects, according to the testimony of Selective Service, more than one-third have physical defects that are directly traceable to undernourishment. Nor is that undernourishment exclusively confined to city communities. I did not bring with me today, but I could have brought with me a very substantial file of letters which I have gotten from school teachers throughout the length and breadth of this Nation and very largely from country school teachers telling about how after the introduction of this school-lunch program the attendance of their children increased 20 percent, 30 percent, sometimes 50 percent, and the scholarship records showed a definite improvement.

One of the Members a while ago asked what was the necessity for this program. This amendment is a move to put our country on a basis of fair rationing, it is a matter of simple justice. Great Britain has already put her children next after her armed forces. In any rationing program we say that no one shall get more than his share of scarce commodities. We should also say that at the bottom we are going to see that if there is milk and if there is food that the children who are the ones who need it most are going to get what they need first of all. And now from the point of view of agriculture in which I am sure this House is deeply interested.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Not at this point; I will yield a little later.

The truth is that last summer in my section there were serious surpluses of certain commodities, notably certain vegetables. It seemed to me that in view of the fact that the farmers who produced those vegetables did so at the request of the Government to produce them as war crops that it was no more than fair for the Government to sustain the income of those farmers and to see to it that the price did not fall to ruinously

low levels which, however, they did, as a matter of fact. When I presented the desirability—indeed the simple justice—of making purchases of some of those commodities I was confronted with the statement that there were not sufficient outlets in which to dispose of them if they were purchased. It is utterly impossible, Mr. Chairman, with as great an agricultural-production program as we have in this country now, it is utterly impossible for that program to be carried on without local surpluses arising all the time. Farming is dependent upon weather conditions, upon the will of God, if you please, and as to agricultural production as a whole we simply cannot tell exactly how much is going to be produced of this, that, or the other commodity. If we are to make good on any kind of price-support program it is going to be necessary for the Government agencies and the Department of Agriculture to purchase farm surpluses from time to time. All right. What are you going to do with them after you have purchased them? Are you going to dump them into the sea? Are you going to give them away as relief directly to every Tom, Dick, and Harry? I hope not. I hope we are going to authorize a sensible, reasonable program whereby local school authorities who want to do it can apply for participation in a school-lunch program and receive from the Federal Government either direct food commodities themselves or else permission to buy those food commodities to use in those school-lunch programs on the understanding that the Federal Government will reimburse them for the cost of those commodities.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield briefly?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is it not a fact that industry has found a very practical connection between luncheons in industry and the production turn-out?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Indeed, they have; and I am very grateful to the gentleman for bringing that to our attention. I have a letter on my desk right now, this minute, about that very subject, which I hope every Member may have received.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for another brief question?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I yield.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Is it not also a fact that this is the only way Congress has of attaching such a program to agricultural surpluses rather than to make it a widespread program not connected with surpluses?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I think it is; and may I add that if in the future or today, Members believe in the idea of an orderly disposal of agricultural surpluses; if Members believe in the philosophy of section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act, if they believe we ought not to permit the price of farm commodities to fall to ruinously low levels because of abundant farm production, then we have got to support some sensible, worth while means of disposal of the surpluses. This is the best way I know of.

The gentleman from Minnesota said that only \$5,000,000 was spent for the purchase of surpluses. What he meant to say was that \$5,000,000 was spent directly for the purchase of surpluses by the Federal Government, but that in recognition of the insistence of a number of gentlemen in this House, notably to my left, that local communities have control over this program and every other program wherever it is possible, they have put into effect within the last couple of years a system whereby, instead of the Federal Government making all the purchases, the local school districts purchase the commodities, on the understanding that they will purchase commodities which are in local surplus to the greatest possible extent. Somebody else was worried because some milk was delivered. Well, milk is not in surplus, it is perfectly true, but to the extent that milk is not in surplus, Mr. Chairman, I hope the milk that we do have is going to reach children rather than be drunk by adults; that is the only comment I have to make on that point.

The point has been made about matching these funds. The gentleman from Oklahoma has already answered that quite adequately, I believe. The reason you cannot ask every single school to match funds is precisely this: If you do require that, the school-lunch program will be in effect in all the wealthy schools of the country, and will not be in effect in the poor districts.

What we want to do most is to have this program in the schools where there is likely to be undernourishment; and, therefore, although I think it will be entirely proper to require funds from the States if you want to, or something of that kind, I certainly do not believe you can say to every single school that participates: "You have got to put up dollar for dollar." However, this amendment provides specifically that no Federal money shall be spent for anything except food purchases themselves, that all costs of every other kind involved shall be borne locally.

I now yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON].

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman to a large extent on the value of the program, especially from 1933 to 1941. The gentleman mentioned undernourished children. Does not the gentleman believe that the draftees who are being examined now were 8, 10, or 12 years old during the period when food was not plentiful? How does the gentleman justify it now?

Mr. VOORHIS of California. So we will not have another period of a similar sort; that is all. The gentleman, of course, may not have been one of those; I do not know whether he was or not, he may not have been one of those but there were Members of the House who felt that we could not stand increased taxes because the burden on a number of groups was so heavy they could not stand to pay any more taxes. I am one of those myself who believes that there is a certain group of fixed-income people in this Nation who are having to pay more than they should be called upon to pay under present conditions due to in-

creasing costs of living; and let me say to the gentleman that there are a good many children in this country who are in need of this program if they are to have the nourishment they need to grow into robust citizens.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from California has expired.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in favor of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, I am not going to say anything against the school-lunch program as such—against a school-lunch program, perhaps I should say. I will agree with practically all the gentleman from California has said as to school-lunch programs. That is not the issue before us today; the issue is whether the Federal Government or local governments shall furnish the funds to carry on school-lunch programs in local schools.

The school-lunch program, as all of you know who have been here for any considerable length of time, began as a part of a program of surplus removal. We had surpluses of various agricultural commodities and under section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 authority was provided whereby those surpluses should be removed in various ways, both in the foreign and in the domestic market. One of the ways which was used in disposing of those surpluses was through the school-lunch program.

Section 32 is still in effect. Whenever we have agricultural surpluses, this year or any other year, those surpluses can be distributed to the schools which are carrying on a school-lunch program and I think it is a very good way to dispose of them when we do have those surpluses. But everybody knows we do not have any surpluses of agricultural products at the present time.

Representatives of the War Food Administration who appeared before the committee stated that for the program that is going on during the current year not more than 10 percent of the amount spent by the Federal Government would be spent in purchasing surplus food supplies. Those supplies are mostly items like cabbage, potatoes, or something like that where we have a temporary or local surplus. There is no reason why those commodities cannot be delivered to the local schools that are carrying on a school-lunch program, whether we pass this bill or not. Surplus removal will go on just the same.

The question is whether the Federal Government is going to finance this program or whether the local school districts will do it. I submit that at the present time, with the Federal Government in the financial condition in which it finds itself, 95 out of every 100 local school districts in this country are in a better position to finance a school-lunch program than is the Federal Government. That is the situation that confronts us, and that is the important thing we should keep in mind in voting on this amendment.

The gentleman from Minnesota told you a little while ago that under the present program, which is costing this year \$86,000,000, half of which are Fed-

eral funds, we are feeding about one-fifth of the school children of the country. If you are going to set up a great Nation-wide Federal system whereby we will feed all the school children, you can see how much more it is finally going to cost. The aim and objective, of course, of those who are sponsoring this program is to set up a Nation-wide program whereby at least half of the cost will be borne by the Federal Government.

Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to that kind of a program, I am opposed to spending Federal money today in local school districts when those school districts are better able than the Federal Government to carry on such a program.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WICKERSHAM. Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, it is rather easy in listening to testimony to get some of the figures turned around and mixed up. I prefer to depend on the actual data which has been furnished.

I have before me a letter dated March 3, 1944, addressed to me by the War Food Administration and signed by S. R. Smith, Deputy Director of the Office of Distribution, in which the following is stated:

Attached is a copy of a little table that we discussed. You will note that, among other things, this table indicates that about 67 percent of the schools and 54 percent of the participants in the school-lunch program were in rural areas.

I want to give you that information to counteract any information that has been given that might have been in error when the question asked by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] was answered. The letter goes on to state:

This survey was made in October, when many of the rural schools had not yet opened. We believe that for the year as a whole the proportion of the total in rural areas will be substantially higher, including probably two-thirds of the children.

The letter further states:

This is as of October 1, 1943, when all city schools had been in session for some time; however, many rural schools had recessed for harvesting; the actual participation in 1942-43 school year was 80 percent rural and 20 percent city schools, or 66½ percent of children taking part in school-lunch programs were from rural schools and 33½ percent of children taking part were in city schools (rural means schools in communities of 2,500 or less).

That is what we are talking about today, and it seems to me it is a small amount when compared with the sums that we are actually giving away through other methods. We have just voted one and a half billion dollars for U. N. R. A. This bill means 3½ cents for each child for each day 9 months of the year. There are 28 days in a month, 9 months in a school year, and there are approximately 6,000,000 children to participate in this \$50,000,000.

Now, here is what happens: Those who are able to pay for their school lunches pay their nickel and those who are not able in any area to pay for their school lunches are given them. The folks who live in the various communities

are the ones who determine that. You are worrying about 3½ cents a day going into the stomachs of those who need it most. A large part of these funds are funds which are surplus. May I say that 60 percent of the Federal expenditures for the program this year will be for food, of which 20 percent of the funds will be for dairy products, 22 percent for vegetables, 17 percent for fruits, 13 percent for meat, 8 percent for eggs, 8 percent for cereals, and 4 percent for fats and oils. This letter says:

We are currently supporting the following commodities: Eggs, fresh vegetables, cabbage, potatoes, beets, carrots, and possibly snapbeans, sweetpotatoes, tomatoes, onions, and pork, of which there is a surplus.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close at 2 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The motion was rejected.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close at 2:15 o'clock.

Mr. DONDERO. I object, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. BELL. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, I think we have before us this afternoon a very much larger question than whether or not we shall spend \$50,000,000 for lunches in the coming year.

As you look back over the history of nations you see again and again empires, autocratic dictatorships, and kingdoms lasting generation after generation, century after century, but, with the possible exception of the Republic of Switzerland, republics have been short lived. If you read history, and you have, you will agree with me that republics have died not because they have been invaded and conquered from without but because they have not properly managed their financial affairs from within.

It has always been true of republics that they have started out as strong nations, every family feeding its own children, every part of the nation looking not to the government for support and maintenance, but supporting the government.

Thomas Jefferson said:

The duty of government is not to support the people. It is the duty of the people to support their government, in order that government may remain strong and maintain order and justice.

Here we are in the midst of the greatest war in all history. We are faced by the greatest debt that this or any other nation has ever faced. We are spending more money than any other nation has ever spent in all time. Today we are spending approximately nine times as much money as the great British Empire is spending.

This Congress has never hesitated a moment to appropriate any funds necessary for the carrying on and prosecution of this war, because we know that our whole national life depends upon the win-

ning of this war; yet, with 130,000,000 people, every taxpayer among them digging down in their pockets and wondering where they are going to get the money to pay their taxes, and every little loan agency in America being flooded with applications today from people wanting to borrow money to pay that income tax that has to be met, here we are this afternoon frittering away our time talking about opening up the floodgates of expenses here and spending \$50,000,000 for free lunches in America, at a time when the people of this country have thirty to fifty billion dollars more for spending than they have ever had before in all of our history, at a time when the economists are all agreed that the great problem that faces us today is what to do with this dangerous money—where they can spend it. Yet we are talking about feeding the children of the people of the United States, when God has placed upon every parent the duty of feeding his own children.

I recall that last year when this bill came up I had just been down in my district. They were having a sort of a reunion in the old district school where I had gone to school as a boy. Two or three hundred people gathered there one Sunday afternoon, and we had a very pleasant celebration and renewing of old acquaintanceships and friendships. Then the teacher took me down into the basement of the school. When I went to that school we did not have any basement. We had an old stove up in the one-room schoolhouse. He took me down in the basement and explained how the lady came out every day from the W. P. A. and furnished free lunches. That was in a neighborhood where, if there was anything on God's green earth that was plentiful, it was food. Every farmer had a cow, every farmer had his smokehouse filled with meat, every farmer had his vegetables put away for the winter. That is true generally in the farming sections all over the United States.

After I came up from the basement of the schoolhouse I walked over to a group of farmers standing out there talking. I said, "I understand we are having free lunches here now. Pretty nice, isn't it?" Without hesitation, half a dozen of them spoke up and said, "I don't know what you Congressmen are thinking of down here, spending money to have free lunches out in this sort of a country. We let our children eat the lunches because they are here and we want to go along, but we think you are mighty silly to be spending our money, that we have to pay back in taxes, furnishing free food, when we have our cellars full."

Mr. Chairman, I feel that this is a really serious question, because we are facing the time when the Treasury of the United States is not going to stand very much more borrowing. That time is coming. The old barrel some day will get empty, and when it does we are going to see this Republic go just as every other republic has gone before it that has followed the course we are following. So I say, let us spend our money to win this war and cut out this foolishness.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Chairman, I oppose the committee amendment to perpetuate the Federal school-lunch program, by using section 32 funds. A Federal bureau once established never dies and never retires. There were local school-lunch programs before the depression and there will be local school-lunch programs after this bill is disposed of. It is not a question of authorizing the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities. This amendment is not necessary for that purpose. That authority is written into the law. It is not a question of aiding crops of which we produce an exportable surplus. Congress has looked after that matter and made provision as the occasion required.

I think it is fair to say that the Congress is committed to a reduction in the cost of government where it is possible and practicable. What is the concrete case that is before us? Under existing law these funds can be appropriated for the purchase of surplus commodities, and surplus commodities can be used for school-lunch programs, but the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] condemns this amendment with faint praise when he said that there were no surplus commodities. The Congress of the United States now, when we have an opportunity to reduce appropriations, is being asked to authorize an appropriation because the Congress is unable to spend the funds as previously authorized. The proposal is absurd. Do we mean what we have said to the American people, that we propose to reduce the cost of government where practicable? There is not a man or woman in this Chamber but believes in America first, and believes in feeding the hungry in America before feeding them elsewhere, including the conquered and occupied countries, and we propose to look after Americans first. Under the relief program, when there was widespread unemployment, when there was need, we provided a Federal school-lunch program, but now, when the national income is the greatest in the history of our country, when there are surpluses in State, county, and city treasuries, and when the people in the cities and the country have their highest income, higher than at any other time in the history of the Republic, we are asked to perpetuate a bureaucracy, under the guise of feeding hungry and needy children, when their parents are more able than ever before, and when States and counties are better able than ever before, to feed their own children. We either mean or do not mean what we say when we say that we will reduce public expenditures whenever possible and practical. We have a chance here and now. There has been enough talk. It is time for action. I am ready to stand up and be counted.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Yes.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. I might add to what the gentleman has said, that when this war is over and surpluses occur again, then section 32 funds may be used for that purpose.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. And will be needed, probably as never before. I repeat that at a time when the local school Parent-Teacher associations and others who have provided heretofore for school-lunch programs, come to Congress and say that they are no longer able to provide them, that would be another question. Without a scintilla of such evidence before the Agricultural Committee we are asked to vote to perpetuate a program at the time of the greatest income and the widest employment in the history of the Nation. There is no justification for making the program permanent, because there is no present use for section 32 funds. If the program is sound it should stand on its own merits.

I extend to say that I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] when he stated that section 32 funds have been used for purposes not intended at the time the section was first passed. As originally passed, the section was to provide for a tariff in reverse for the benefit of cotton and other agricultural commodities of which the United States produced an exportable surplus. On such crops tariffs are not effective. They are effective on manufactures. Section 32 funds were to give cotton, wheat, and corn the equivalent of the benefits accorded manufactures by the tariff. Cotton price adjustments were made in 1935 and 1937. Export subsidies were provided.

Subsequently, as the chairman has well stated, there was a wide departure from the original intent. The purchase of surplus agricultural commodities was provided during widespread unemployment. There were no markets for the agricultural commodities. There was unemployment. There was need for relief. Then followed the food-stamp plan and other similar programs. When the reason for the departures ceases, the departures should no longer obtain.

The Federal school-lunch program was the result of the depression, of widespread unemployment, of the inability of parents, municipalities, and counties, or voluntary associations to continue the school-lunch program. Surplus commodities as stated were utilized.

The issue must not be confused. There is a place for school lunches. The issue here is whether the Federal Government shall now in the period of greatest national income, of least unemployment, of highest wages and salaries, continue as a Federal program a project that was urged during the depression. Formerly private contributions and local benevolent organizations provided for the programs. This policy obtains in normal times. The reason for the Federal program no longer obtains, and when there is no justifiable Federal reason, the Federal program itself should be discontinued.

The sponsors of the pending amendment do the school lunch program a disservice. Liberal and philanthropic citizens and associations that can provide for local children will not be encouraged to make such provisions. The wells of human sympathy are dried up. Citizens are encouraged more and more to look

to the Government to do for them what they should do for themselves. It is said by the sponsors that the funds in section 32 will revert to the Treasury unless expended. What of it? No treasury ever needed funds more than the Treasury of the United States. The public debt at the end of the next fiscal year will be two-thirds of the estimated national wealth.

The school-lunch program, the surplus commodities program, the stamp plan are the product of the depression. Congress was urged to adopt these plans in the depression. Congress is now asked to make a depression or temporary policy a permanent program. There is a difference between the depression bureaus and the established agencies of the Government. The contrast is remarkable. The Army and the Navy have voluntarily reported to the Congress of the United States, at a time when the United States is waging war in all continents and in all seas, that they will return to the Treasury from twenty-eight to thirty billions of dollars. Not so with a bureaucracy organized in a depression and undertaking to extend in one direction and then in another, always in an effort to perpetuate itself. We have the sorry spectacle of an agency now asking for perpetuation and asking Congress to provide appropriations because they cannot be spent as originally intended, when the fine and patriotic course to pursue would be to urge that said funds be returned to the Treasury of the United States.

As I have stated, no change in existing law is required to provide for the purchase of surplus agricultural commodities. The amendment goes far afield. If only \$5,000,000 worth of agricultural surplus commodities are available, it is urged that inasmuch as \$50,000,000 has been spent for the Federal school-lunch program annually, then the remaining \$45,000,000 may be spent not only for agricultural commodities but for the products thereof and to quote from the amendment, "or by such other means as the Secretary may determine."

Those who advocate authorizations and appropriations that cannot stand on their own merits while voting therefor, criticize the program for feeding the war-stricken and starving children and populations. The United Nations Relief Administration is criticized. The critics overlook the fact that the War Department is now feeding the destitute populations in conquered lands. The purpose of the United Nations Relief Administration, among other things, is to relieve the Army in occupied countries. The Administration was authorized. Appropriations have not been made. It remains for Congress to make the appropriation. I am among those who believe that Congress will not make appropriations for the starving populations in occupied countries until a careful investigation has been made and until there is conclusive evidence that the interests of America as well as the relief of human distress will be promoted by making appropriations, after having first provided for America's own.

The Work Projects Administration has been abolished. It took an act of Congress. The Civilian Conservation

Corps and the National Youth Administration have been abolished. It took an act of Congress. It is time for other depression agencies that have served their purpose to be abolished. The taxpayers are entitled to a break.

There will be need for section 32 funds for tobacco, wheat, cotton, and other commodities of which we produce an exportable surplus after the war. Warring nations will be unable to buy. The domestic market for the manufacturer will remain. There will be need for aid to agriculture when foreign markets are not available. America must put her house in order. We must prepare now for conditions following the war. Section 32 funds will be needed then for the purpose for which they were originally intended. It might well be provided that section 32 funds not now required should be available then to American growers of crops of which the United States produces surpluses.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Chairman, I congratulate the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BELL] who made one of the best speeches today against this program, and who made it last year, and I congratulate him upon the high ground that he takes. I was touched by the statement of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] in admitting there were no surpluses now, but there would be a time coming when there would be, and it made me think of several things. There may be a time when we will need W. P. A., but we have abolished W. P. A., and there may be a time when we may need again C. C. C. and N. Y. A. and crop insurance. We have abolished them, at least we hope we have, and we hope that we will abolish Farm Security this year, when they bring in the other bill. What I want to emphasize is this, that we are asked to carry through some program with the idea that we will need it in the future. That brings me back to the parliamentary inquiry I made awhile ago, whether it would not be in order to offer an amendment to abolish A. A. A. at this time. The A. A. A. is a program of scarcity, something that some have shed crocodile tears about, when you killed the little pigs. That was the thing also that gave us wheat penalties, and that gave us an army of employees—all that idea of scarcity. This is the committee that is before you today, and you have the first chance in 10 years to offer an amendment of the kind I suggest. I think the Chairman cannot deny that it is in order, after the ruling last night, that the A. A. A. is not alone concerned, but that it is the whole Department of Agriculture, practically. I do not see any reason why an amendment would not be in order to set aside the A. A. A. for the duration at least.

Think of Marvin Jones tearing his shirt today—the father of scarcity, trying to made two blades of grass grow where one grew before—think of the father of scarcity who today has thrown the thing wide open, yet clinging to the

old set-up. Just as consistent to have given the Manpower Commission to the W. P. A.

Mr. CALVIN D. JOHNSON. How could Congress justify its action of approving this, which would be a 50 percent subsidy for children, when a short time ago we rejected a subsidy to the parents on the matter of food?

Mr. LAMBERTSON. They could not, and I would say that it makes me think of the point that all of these children in their food programs are already being subsidized throughout the country, together with their parents, on milk to the tune of \$20,000,000 a month. A lot of it is in the school-lunch program. If we are going to dispense with W. P. A., C. C. C., N. Y. A., farm crop insurance, then what is the sense of our continuing the A. A. A. in wartime, built on scarcity, when we are trying to produce all of the food possible. O. P. A. and Food Distribution are running agriculture today and not the Department. One theory is that maybe there will be another time when we will want this program. At least it ought to be set aside for the duration. I voted for A. A. A. as an emergency, but against it for a permanent farm program.

We are going to meet at 2:30 p. m. to begin marking up the agricultural appropriation bill. I do not know what we are going to do, but we know that there is a great big army in the A. A. A. more than they need, and more than they will need to carry on a substitute function for distributing, soil conservation, a little lime and fertilizer, and a few things that they are doing to help out the food program. There is no sense in our maintaining that over-all set-up of thousands of people, when, goodness knows, we need the manpower in other places.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

It is indeed amazing. Nearly every gentleman who addressed the House was in favor of legislation to take care of our surplus commodities; that is, to help the farmers put into the market at the best possible price their surplus products. Moreover, let it not be forgotten that some of you gentlemen opposing this amendment did not oppose the A. A. A. and soil-conservation payments of millions and millions of dollars to farmers. But when it comes to a question of feeding the undernourished children, we find they are all opposed to it. The amount authorized to be appropriated by this bill amounts to several hundred million dollars and is divided among 95 different matters. We are appropriating about \$1,100,000,000 annually to aid agriculture, but, because there is an amendment offered to authorize the appropriation of the small amount of \$50,000,000 to provide luncheons for school children, what a hue and cry is raised.

Mr. Chairman, I think it is manifestly unfair. I concede we are prosperous, but do you realize that more than 11,000,000 of our people are each earning less than \$1,000 a year; that we have hundreds of thousands of wives of men

in the armed forces, and thousands and thousands of widows of men who have given their lives in the fight for the preservation of our country, also underpaid, white-collar workers, whose children are undernourished? Do you not know we have hundreds of thousands of people who are existing on a small fixed income and who are unable to provide these lunches that we would by this bill authorize on a matching basis with States and subdivisions?

Why, surely, the Government is to be asked to appropriate, but it will cost the school districts two or three times the amount being asked of the Government to contribute toward taking proper care of these deserving children, the future men and women of our country. And, mind you, the majority of the children that have been taken care of, where we increased the attendance in all the schools, are not in the urban sections, but the majority of them are in the rural sections, the small towns, and the villages. Some forget that. Some here think this is applicable and beneficial to those people of the large centers alone, and that is the reason I think they are opposed to it. I really am sorry.

I regret that so much opposition is being raised against such a worthy cause. I cannot quite grasp the viewpoint of many of you otherwise well-meaning gentlemen. You are willing to vote for practically all of this great bill. You have voted, as I said, in the last 11 years \$14,000,000,000 to aid agriculture, but you refuse to vote for this amendment because some of the children in large cities will benefit somewhat from it. I think this action is obviously unfair, unjust, and regrettable.

I observe that nearly all of you Republicans, and even a few on our side, are opposed to this amendment.

If this amendment should be defeated, it will be unfortunate; but you Republicans can claim credit for what you will call an accomplishment of economy, even at the expense of the undernourished children of the most needy people of our country.

(Mr. SABATH asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Illinois has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this amendment and all amendments thereto close in 25 minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Virginia.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. My philosopher friend from Illinois was greatly disturbed a moment ago. He said there were many things about this procedure and the attitude of Members which he could not stand. I must confess I, too, am discouraged. I am reminded of an ancient philosopher whom I regard as a very wise man. He was the man who went around the streets of Athens, in broad daylight, with a lighted lantern, looking for an honest man. However, he often made pointed remarks which appeal to me,

On one occasion he went into a neighboring part of Greece, in Corinth, and he found there that they had some prize sheep. The weather was a little chilly and he noticed that these sheep were wrapped up in blankets. He also noticed that the children were running around virtually naked. Old Diogenes then said, as he saw that spectacle, "In this place it is better to be a man's ram than his son." I have often thought of that saying when I find we are so solicitous about many things of a material, commercial value and less solicitous about our children.

We are engaged in a terrible war, the second in this generation. In the other World War, as well as in this World War, we find that about 25 percent of the men who ought to have carried guns and fought were disqualified, some of them for illiteracy, and yet, what have we, as a Federal Government, done toward remedying that situation? An astonishingly large percentage of these men in the First World War and even more in the Second World War, were ineligible because of illiteracy and more because of physical difficulties, mainly undernourishment. This Government needs the finest type of men, but how much do we do to help produce them?

We need capable men today to carry the flag and fight the battle, men who have been properly trained and who have been adequately nourished. Why do we not send out to fight our battles today, instead of our best boys, these "iron men" we talk about so tenderly and which we are trying to save. Why not put our dollars alone up against the Hitlerites and Japs and let the precious dollars do the fighting and let the more precious boys come home?

I have been a schoolman, and I know the problem from that angle. I was puzzled as a little fellow when I learned that the shoemaker's children usually are without shoes; and I could not at first understand why. I grew up on a farm, even in the great State of Missouri I know that undernourishment can exist in a farming community; and it undoubtedly does exist, as the figures show. Why should we be so solicitous about saving dollars here when it involves the nourishment and proper care of our children?

I know schools that give lunches. If they can do it at community expense, so much the better. I praise the schools for that element of care. The good women who thus minister to children are benefiting bodies, minds, and spirits. But I think we are picayunish when we hesitate to vote Federal funds to aid in that program. These are the boys and girls who will become the men and women, the pillars of our society, upon which the safety of our Republic depends in war and in peace.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Chairman, one tries to approach a problem of this sort viewing the many things that are put before you by statements made here in the well of the House, and at the same time listen to the mandate you feel you came to this Congress to follow. I am a little puzzled in this respect: we come here as repre-

sentatives of political subdivisions, representing the people back home, thinking of those that we represent, and then, as was so graphically portrayed in the words of the gentleman from Mississippi, when a program to subsidize schools by purchase of farm surpluses is proposed, in some form or other, the people in political subdivisions from which we come pass out of the picture by natural circumstance in that there are no surpluses to buy. We then twist things around in some form that we may continue to appropriate money from the Treasury of the United States to support a new agency, that is, borrowed money, and, in turning the thing around, foist upon them, without their choice, the expenditure of this money to increase their debt. That is exactly what we are doing here.

I think we go to extremes in making statements to justify a reason in this proposed action, by holding up a starving and undernourished child. It appears much more unfair that many who voted to have U. N. R. R. A. passed now hold that up as a reason why we should go on spending for this school-lunch program. We ought to be honest about it at least. There is a difference in the appeal that was made for U. N. R. R. A., in that we are going into captured territories where children are actually starving, starving by the thousands and even by the millions, whereas here we treat with another group of children who are the beneficiaries of the greatest wealth the country has ever known, probably better fed than they have been at any time; and yet we hold up the spectre of those starving children under U. N. R. R. A. as a reason to appropriate money to feed our school children.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ROWE. I yield.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. There is one great difference in the amount in the two cases. In the next case, the gentleman will agree, I think, that the income of the country is not evenly distributed; and in the third place we do have a problem of disposition of our agricultural commodities.

Mr. ROWE. I think I can agree with the gentleman, but I would call your attention to this one thing, that as the graph line indicates the obligation or the debt of the Federal Government has risen continuously with tremendous rapidity, inversely the graph line for debt has gone down in the political subdivisions in the other direction. Now, admitting all the things you say are true, why should we, as a legislative body for the Nation, impose this whole program and deny a local subdivision the right to initiate those things if they are as badly needed as you say they are? If they do not initiate them, and we find the circumstances that you state are true, it is time then that we do as we did in 1934, to help the subdivisions. But, without their petitioning and with their being in better financial shape than they have been for a long time, we come here with appeals that are a little farfetched for the purpose we are trying to accomplish, and we foist upon them a condition and a debt that perhaps they do not want.

Mr. CARRIER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to support this amendment.

I am from a rural district. I represent 19 counties in the heart of Kentucky; over 280,000 people. I believe in the youth of our land. I believe we should take an interest in our school children. I have been pleased with the interest that this Congress has taken in livestock; how it has agreed to appropriate money; to rid cattle of ticks and other parasites; how it has spent Government money to print yearbooks to teach the people of our country how to keep livestock healthy. I am somewhat surprised when we talk of the youth today, and to find there is opposition to furnishing school children with hot lunches. At a time when there is great juvenile delinquency—a child crime wave; children violating the law because mothers are working in war plants and not able to properly care for the children—such a program is more essential than ever.

Some have said that the school-lunch program was good when we had a surplus. I say, Mr. Chairman, feeding the school children is just as essential when we have a scarcity. It is more important that the children get their share of the milk and bread that is to be divided if there is a scarcity.

I am opposed to subsidies in general, but if we are going to subsidize the beef-steak and fancy cheese that the rich man buys to the tune of 5 cents a pound, then I think we should be in favor of subsidizing the children who are to be the men and women of tomorrow, to the extent of 2 or 3 cents a day. These are American children. We are growing Americans in this country today. It is true this country is going deeply into debt, but I say to you, Mr. Chairman, that in the years to come these little undernourished children down in Kentucky, and in some other great States, must be properly fed now so that in the years to come they may be healthy and strong and take our places here, and be able to bring America back to what it ought to be. I say it is important that we feed the youth of today in order to have strong men and women tomorrow.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN] is recognized.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Chairman, the argument of the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS] leads, as so many of his arguments do, just to one end and that is regimentation. The gentleman bases his argument in support of the amendment upon two things. First, he says that children are hungry. Never was our population so well fed. Then he says there is a surplus of food in the country. Neither of those conclusions is true. As has been pointed out so many times during the course of this argument, people today are receiving

higher wages than ever before. Our total income is greater than ever before. People have more money with which to buy food. If there is a surplus of food why is the Government urging the farmers to produce more and more all the time? Why are we paying subsidies for production of food? Because there is a surplus?

Mr. COLE of Missouri. And why are we rationed? The theory of rationing is so that each man can get his fair share.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Yes, and because there is not enough, it is said, for all. Notwithstanding rationing everyone has enough to eat. The thing which the gentleman from California advocates is similar to the method we used in feeding poultry—capons, ducks, and geese. You take the head in one hand and you run a spout here, in the mouth; you put your hand on the crop, and you press the foot down on a lever and the feed is forced into the mouth and neck until the crop is full, and what do you get? You get a well-conditioned, fat capon, goose, or duck, but what is it good for? Nothing but for marketing. Certainly not for the perpetuation of the species. My contention is that the greatest possible harm you can do to the youth of America is to make it so easy for them that they will become dependent upon others and will not rely upon themselves at all.

The greatest favor my father and mother ever did for me was to let me go out, away from home, see that I did go out, learn to work, to earn, to save my money, and become independent. The greatest disfavor the parents of my boyhood chum with whom I went through high school ever did to him was to give him everything he wanted so that in the end when he became a young man he was still dependent and when he got married his wife had to support him. Why should we feed the children of those who are getting more per hour, more per week, more per month, than was ever earned by such people in the history of the country and pass the cost along to those who are doing the fighting? Give our children an opportunity to become men and women able to work, knowing how to work, familiar with the lessons of economy, with a knowledge of what thrift means, so that when their time comes if they are not called once more to be cannon fodder they can reestablish here in America the government which this generation and the next, if they do not take care, will lose or have taken from them. Give to the children of today an opportunity, an opportunity to earn their own living, to become independent as you and I were in our boyhood days. Why coddle and pamper? Why raise a nation of sissies and pantywaists? Give the boys and girls an opportunity to fight their way to independence by making them self-reliant, even as were our forefathers. The easy road, whether followed by the individual or nation, is always the road to softness, to idleness, to indolence, to waste, and, in the end, to decay and extinction.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DONDERO] is recognized for 4 minutes.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make my position clear at the very beginning by saying that I am not opposed to school lunches if local authorities desire such a program. Mr. Chairman, I believe a complete answer to many of the arguments made on the floor this afternoon in favor of this amendment for \$50,000,000 for school lunches rests in the fact that the Ways and Means Committee of this House voted to impose an additional tax burden upon the American people of no more than \$2,300,000,000 and refused to accept a \$10,000,000,000 program. They did it because they believed the people are paying about as much tax as they can possibly pay at the present time. They desired to protect free enterprise in this country and not tax it out of existence.

There is one law that we will never repeal in this Chamber, and that is the law of diminishing returns. That will always work 24 hours a day. Business can be taxed to death. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] would add another \$50,000,000 to the ever-mounting national debt, and increase bureaucracy in Washington.

The total debt of the 48 States of this Union is a little more than \$19,000,000,000. The total debt of the Federal Government is about \$290,000,000,000. I doubt if there is a local political subdivision or unit in this country that is not better able to furnish school lunches for children than the Federal Government. We are fighting the most gigantic war in the history of mankind. Demands upon the Federal Treasury are colossal and without precedent. How long can the Nation continue public spending for every conceivable function before the precipice is reached and economic collapse overtakes us? It seems to me it is your duty and mine to see to it that the American Government remains solvent. One of the ways to do it is to stop unnecessary Federal spending. Federal spending and proposals to spend have reached the insanity stage. Unless we stop authorizing appropriations under this kind of an amendment, we will go on and on until a collapse comes, and when it does we stand a fair chance of losing the form of government handed down to us by our forefathers. I shall vote against the amendment and hope it will be defeated.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma to the Flannagan amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Before the Clerk proceeds the Chair wishes to state that the gentleman from Ohio has reserved his time for this period, and 4 minutes is reserved for the Committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. SMITH of Ohio: After the Ritzley amendment insert:

"No employee of the Department of Agriculture or the War Food Administration or the Commodity Credit Corporation or any other Federal body or agency shall by any means whatsoever directly or indirectly circularize or solicit any school authority to permit the use of so-called school-lunch program. The violation of this provision shall be punished by dismissal of such employee."

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, this is a very simple amendment and, I believe, a mighty good one. If there had been placed in every Federal law at the time it was enacted a provision containing the same principle the Federal bureaucracy today would be no more than one-tenth of its present size.

One of the greatest fallacies that has ever gripped the minds of men is that bureaucracy is something that comes about through the demands of the civilian population. The growth of bureaucracy did not result from public demand but, instead, resulted from political salesmanship and coercion. It is the political group that is primarily responsible for the inauguration and development of practically all Federal Government programs.

I hope the amendment will be adopted. The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH] to the Flannagan amendment.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RABAUT) there were—ayes 98, noes 63.

So the amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] as amended.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. FLANNAGAN) there were—ayes 54, noes 136.

So the amendment as amended was rejected.

(Messrs. WHITTINGTON, DONDERO, ROWE, and SMITH of Ohio asked and were given permission to revise and extend their own remarks.)

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD: Page 23, line 25, after section 706, strike out all language down to and including the word "annum", line 5, page 24.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I am offering this amendment for the purpose of striking from the bill the language which increases the salaries of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture.

If you will refer to the committee report on page 20 you will find where these increases in salaries are outlined. As I said yesterday afternoon in discussing this bill, I do not feel this is a time to raise the salary of these administrators. We should bear in mind that under a bill which the House passed some weeks ago

these officials have received a substantial increase in salary to cover their increased cost of living, which, I believe, ranges around \$628 each. I see no justification for these increases, in spite of what has been said in the report.

Mr. Chairman, following this amendment I have another amendment at the desk which would deny the increase in salary of \$2,500 per year to the War Food Administrator, which is found in lines 5 and 6 on page 24.

So much has been said here about the cost of government, the status of the Federal debt, the burden of taxes, the difficulty of our people meeting all of these financial responsibilities, and so forth, that I hesitate to say any more; but in view of the debate yesterday afternoon I do want to call your attention to this fact: If you will take the March 1, 1944, analysis of the Federal debt by the Treasury Department you will find that out of a total debt of \$187,000,000,000, \$107,000,000,000 of that total sum is represented by short-term paper. Yet statements were made on the floor yesterday afternoon indicating that we had much of this debt financed on a long-term basis. We face such staggering refunding operations in the months to come that the Treasury of the United States has my sympathy. That is one job I would not want under the present administration or the administration which is to follow. Why we should continue to carelessly spend money and at the same time finance a debt on a short-term basis and to such a great extent on a call-loan basis I cannot understand.

I shall take no more time, asking simply for the approval of the amendment I have offered which refuses to further increase these administrative salaries.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. Chairman, I believe the Members will want to know before voting on this amendment what prompted the writing of this provision in the bill. There has been carried in the agricultural appropriation bill for the last several years an increase in the salary of Dr. Tolley, who is head of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. That was subject to a point of order and was one of the things we were directed to correct. Also written in the bill was an increase in the salary of Dr. Auchter, who, I understand, is one of the most valuable men in the Department. He is in charge of the entire research work. So when these questions came to the subcommittee, we called upon the Department to give us a survey of the entire salary schedule in the Department.

It developed that there were instances where the heads of departments were receiving less salary than subordinates working under them. That is due to the peculiar operation of the Classification Act. We decided that if Dr. Tolley, as this Congress has approved several times, is entitled to a salary of \$10,000, then those holding comparable positions should be put on the same basis. Personally, I have no desire to raise salaries, but I think the gentleman from Michi-

gan is approaching the problem from the wrong angle. What he should do is to go back, which our committee could not do, and rework the entire salary schedule. You have now numerous men in the War Food Administration drawing \$10,000 a year, many of them with far less responsible positions than those covered in this bill.

We definitely felt that if Dr. Tolley was going to be fixed at a salary of \$10,000, which this Congress has fixed on several occasions through the appropriation bill, then the head of the Forest Service should have a comparable salary, and the others, five in all, covered in this amendment.

For instance, in this amendment is the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture. He is chief counsel for the entire Department of Agriculture and for the entire War Food Administration. The present Solicitor gets \$9,000, but if he should resign and another Solicitor should be appointed, under the Classification Act he would receive only \$8,000, with subordinates under him drawing \$9,000.

I can see where this probably will be a popular amendment, but I think it is a very unfortunate approach to say that all of these other officials of the Department should draw \$10,000, and yet Dr. Auchter, Mr. Watts, and Mr. Shields, men who bear as great or greater responsibility than any of the others, should not draw comparable salaries. It is a problem that you must determine. Certainly the committee has the responsibility of adjusting the salaries covered in the agricultural appropriation bill, and we have undertaken to do that.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia has given you the viewpoint of the committee in presenting this section of the bill which provides for some slight increases in the salaries of a few of the most responsible officials in the Department of Agriculture. As was stated to you by the gentleman from Georgia, some of these items have been carried in previous appropriation bills for the Department of Agriculture and have been approved by this House on those occasions.

I do not think there is any question but that the offices which are mentioned in this amendment are offices which demand \$10,000-a-year men if they are to be properly filled. If you will compare the salaries that are being paid in other departments of the Government, I am sure you will agree with me on that point.

There is another matter I want to bring to your attention. In the Department of Agriculture there are already a considerable number of men who are drawing salaries of \$10,000 a year. These men, in some cases, are not occupying positions of as great importance or carrying as great responsibility as those which the committee has selected for inclusion in this section of the bill.

Those who are getting these \$10,000 salaries now are in many cases political appointees. The men who are included in this section are career men in the Department of Agriculture. They have

made this their life work. Many of them have been in the Department for many years. Many of them are great scientists, like Dr. Auchter, or Dr. Watts, the head of the Forest Service. Others are men who could draw a much larger salary out in private life if they cared to leave the Government service.

The committee has exercised great care in making its comparison of these salaries with other salaries and determining what particular positions in the Department should have the salary range increased in order to bring them up to the level of others in the Department and in other departments of the Government. I do not believe that this is a time for increasing salaries generally, but I do believe in the particular positions covered by this bill, the increases are justified.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the pro forma amendment.

Mr. Chairman, may I ask the distinguished gentleman from Kansas who has just addressed us whether or not these people, who are included in the proposed revision of salary, are now included within the classified service, which determines the salaries they are now receiving?

Mr. HOPE. I think all of them are in the classified service. There may be one or two who are not, but I think all of them are.

Mr. KEEFE. Then if they are in the classified service, as I understand the law, the salaries are fixed for positions within that classification. What we are doing is to pick out five men from the service of the Department of Agriculture who are under the classified service, and increase their specific salaries.

I wonder if the Members of Congress are aware of what may happen as a result of the action we propose doing here as suggested by the committee. What will happen in all the other departments of Government where you have exactly comparable situations to contend with?

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. I yield to the gentleman from Kansas.

Mr. HOPE. May I say to the gentleman that in most departments that has already been done. That is the reason the committee felt it was important to bring these offices up to the same level as those in the other departments.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not at all certain as to the full application of that last statement of the distinguished gentleman from Kansas. I do know that pursuant to Public Law 49 you passed a salary increase last year which you will have forcibly brought to your attention when the first deficiency appropriation bill comes before you tomorrow or the next day. You will then see what salary increases mean when spread over the broad field of public service. The total of it amounts, as I recall the figures now, to between eight hundred and nine hundred million dollars.

I think the burden of fighting inflation should be borne by all the people, and it should be borne equally. I cannot vote to establish a precedent of increasing the pay of Federal employees and Fed-

eral officials, when Mr. Vinson is busy every day denying the right of corporations to increase the salaries of their executives and denying the right of labor in many cases to receive much-needed pay increases. I think we shall be establishing a precedent here by the adoption of this provision, which actually takes these people out of the classification law and specifically increases their salaries. It will come back to haunt us sometime.

You wait until this deficiency bill comes before you tomorrow, and then you will see the truth of what I am trying to make apparent. I shall not vote to increase the salaries of any persons who are in the nine-to-ten-thousand-dollar salary ranges today, and who have already been given cost-of-living bonuses under the provisions of Public Law No. 49.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. KEEFE. Yes.

Mr. CRAWFORD. I think the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] has proven the argument of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KEEFE] in that the gentleman from Kansas has said that we now propose the increases because somebody else got an increase. Likewise, if we make this increase all these other people can come in and say, "We want our cut of the pie, also," and the gentleman's argument is sound. We have no right to disturb the civil-service classification.

Mr. KEEFE. I wonder whether the gentleman from Kansas can answer me as to whether or not inquiry has been made of Mr. Vinson as to whether these proposed salary increases are compatible with the fight that he and the administration are making to prevent the occurrence of inflation? Has it been taken up with Mr. Vinson's office?

Mr. HOPE. It has not; but the great Committee on Appropriations of this House, of which the gentleman himself is a member, has in previous years increased the salaries of about half of those included in this section.

Mr. KEEFE. Is the gentleman accurate in that statement? He is now stating that the Committee on Appropriations has increased the salary of one-half of these people. The distinguished gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] referred to only one man. Is the gentleman accurate, or is the gentleman trying to bolster his argument by an extravagant statement?

Mr. HOPE. In the Department of Agriculture appropriation bill for last year, the Solicitor, the Director of Research, and the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics were given an increase of salary, and those are three who are included in this item.

Mr. KEEFE. And the gentleman approves of that action of the Committee on Appropriations?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 3 minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. HOPE. I say to the gentleman that last year those items were stricken from the appropriation bill on a point of order as not being properly in the bill, because they were matters for the legislative committee to consider, but the Committee on Appropriations evidently felt the increases were deserved, and for that reason included them in the bill. As far as Mr. Vinson's office is concerned, his office is daily increasing the wage rates of thousands and thousands of people in this country. If the gentleman will look at the indices showing the increase in wages and salaries throughout the country, he will find they are going up all the time. Why discriminate against Government employees?

Mr. KEEFE. There is certainly no discrimination against Government employees. I ask unanimous consent that I may speak in the remaining time out of order, and revise and extend the same.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, in a letter just received from a marine in the South Pacific, there was enclosed a portion of a mimeographed sheet made up of A. P. press reports which are sent to all Navy stations for the purpose of disseminating the news. Among other items on this sheet is one carrying a date line Minneapolis, Minn. It reads as follows:

Chairman Robert E. Hannegan, of the Democratic National Committee, said Tuesday night: "The election of a Republican President in November would turn the Government over to unpracticed hands and bring inescapable confusion and indecision in winding up the war and planning the peace."

In his second major address since his election to the Democratic chairmanship, Hannegan told a Washington Day dinner: "What could hearten Hitler or the Japanese war lords more than tidings that the American people repudiated the administration of Franklin Roosevelt?"

My marine correspondent had this to say with respect to this item:

This item strikes at the roots of what America is fighting for—a free choice by election of whom we want for whatever elective office we want to elect him without anyone offering the cry of traitor, treason, mutiny, or sabotage. I want the chance to make a choice between Roosevelt and the other candidates, because that's a choice denied the people of Germany, Japan, Italy, France, and the conquered countries. While we're free, I want a free ballot, and I want Hannegan to have a free ballot, but I don't want either of us to tell the other that his candidate is a "Hitler-Tojo" candidate.

It isn't an issue and won't make any votes for them out here, but it is just plain ridiculous that a party after 12 years of the President want to run the show and steer the campaign on anything but those 12 years and the prospects of the next 4. Hitler and Japanese war lords will have more to hearten them if the American people don't have a free election, free of all international intimidation.

This letter clearly indicates the reaction of at least one marine to the sordid efforts of the new chairman of the Democratic National Committee to tie the candidacy of the fourth-term candidate to the ridiculous slogan that a vote

against the fourth-term candidate is a vote for Hitler and Tojo.

[Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana addressed the Committee. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. CRAWFORD) there were—ayes 80, noes 45.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON: On page 19, line 13, after the word "corporations", insert "which are making use of United States Government funds either as capital or as paid-in surplus."

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. Mr. Chairman, the amendment which I have offered, and which has just been read, makes a slight change in subdivision (b) of section 601. Subdivision (a) of section 601 provides:

The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations and production credit associations; shall apportion the amount so determined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine.

The subdivision (a) further provides that it shall assess against these various institutions in such manner as they think equitable the cost or expenses for examination. There is no complaint about that. That has been done, as I understand, for many years, and I am not seeking to make any change whatever in the cost of the examination incurred by the Farm Credit Administration in examining into these various institutions named.

Subsection (b), which I do seek to amend, provides that the Farm Credit Administration, after June 30, 1944, shall each fiscal year estimate the cost to the Farm Credit Administration for the ensuing fiscal year of the administrative supervision of all these various institutions that I have named. In other words, subsection (a) relates to the cost of examination, which has always been done, but subsection (b) relates to cost of administrative supervision, which is an innovation, and was only done last year by special act, but this would make that policy permanent. In other words, hereafter the Farm Credit Administration shall determine what the cost of administrative supervision shall be and then shall assess against these various institutions the part which it thinks each should pay.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I yield.

Mr. POAGE. Is it not a fact that those institutions which have no Government capital invested in them have proven they have pretty good supervision and probably it will be not only a waste but a loss if we invested Government money in putting supervision over these people who have done a better job than the average?

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. I thank my friend for his support of my amendment and his convincing reason therefor. Here is what my amendment does: I am not seeking to eliminate the entire subdivision (b), which authorizes the Farm Credit Administration to assess the cost of supervisory administration against these institutions. My amendment simply exempts from that supervisory administration cost those corporations and those administrations which are making no use of Government funds either as capital or paid-in surplus. In other words, as the gentleman from Texas has so well said, these institutions that I am seeking to exempt from this cost are those institutions—land banks, production credit corporations, banks for cooperatives, and so forth—that have been so well supervised themselves that they do not have to operate with Government money, but they are operating with the money of the farmers and the ranchmen. It strikes me it is unfair that the Farm Credit Administration in Kansas City shall say how much those agencies shall pay for supervision when they are not using Government money, but operating with their own. I think it is unfair because they cannot pass the cost on. They cannot tell how much to pass on to these farmers and ranchmen. I think those institutions that are operating now and which are not using any Government money or Government funds either as capital or as paid-in surplus, should not have to pay this large sum that will be assessed against them for supervision. That has not been done in the past until the last year, as I understand, and then we passed a temporary act by which it could be done. But this seeks to make that permanent legislation and before you make it permanent it strikes me that you should eliminate that discrimination which is imposed against these institutions.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON asked and received permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MAHON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, the different Farm Credit districts of the Nation have operated with varying success. The Federal Land Bank of Houston, Tex., and the Farm Credit district, which is made up of the State of Texas, have operated with singular success. I think the Federal Land Bank of Houston, rather than utilizing Federal money for its operation, now has in reserve something around \$16,000,000 and a surplus of around \$15,000,000. That bank is not utilizing Federal money. In this amendment which the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] has offered it is provided that banks or agencies of the

Farm Credit Administration which do not utilize Federal money should not be called upon to pay for this supervision. This would seem to be somewhat of a reward for merit to those Federal land banks and those Farm Credit districts which operate in such an efficient way that they do not require Federal money. Yet under the law certain supervision must be maintained, but this cost should be kept to the very lowest minimum.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Mr. Chairman, I do not quite understand. Are these institutions going to get supervision?

Mr. MAHON. Supervision of an extensive nature would not appear to be necessary.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Are you taking the position they ought not to be supervised?

Mr. MAHON. No; I am not taking the position they ought not to be supervised, within reasonable limits. But certainly a very limited supervision of these well-handled farm credit agencies is all that should be required.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. Does the gentleman not think that one reason why banks are well handled is because they are subject to supervision?

Mr. MAHON. Of course, there is no doubt about the necessity for some supervision of Federal land banks.

Miss SUMNER of Illinois. That is the experience of all other banks, is it not? That has been our historical experience with other banks.

Mr. MAHON. I am not speaking of the examination which has been traditionally made of the land banks. That is still required. Certainly I am not advocating any slipshod administration of the land banks, rather the contrary; but I do advocate the elimination of unnecessary red tape, duplication, waste, and extravagance wherever it may be found.

I have not had full opportunity to study all of the implications of the proposed amendment. In fact, I should like to have a statement from the committee on Agriculture in regard to the proposal, as the members of that committee have had a better opportunity to study the matter than those of us who serve on other committees. My only interest is to assist in passing legislation which will be fair to all concerned—which will strengthen and improve the Farm Credit Administration.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MAHON. I yield.

Mr. DONDERO. I was impressed with the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas, but what I rose to ask is this: Would any supervision remain over these Federal land banks if the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON] is adopted?

Mr. MAHON. Of course, supervision would remain. Under the law our Farm Credit Administration is set up in such a way that various regulations must be complied with.

Mr. DONDERO. A simple examination, like State banks are examined?

Mr. MAHON. The examination would still be required under paragraph A of section 601.

Mr. DONDERO. And this would eliminate most duplication then?

Mr. MAHON. And there is no attempt made to eliminate examination.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

(By unanimous consent, Mr. MAHON was granted permission to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment.

I hope I may have the close attention of the Members because I think you would seriously regret the adoption of this amendment. If you adopt this amendment, this will mean one of two things: Either you must appropriate an additional \$500,000 out of the Treasury, of the taxpayers' money, or else you must increase the assessment against the small production credit associations and the little, struggling institutions that are now having a hard time getting along. The law requires that the Federal land banks must be administered and supervised. That is the law. They were set up by the Farm Credit Administration, and they must be administered by it. But they now want to be exempt from all administrative cost and ask that the little production credit associations out yonder and the little co-ops out yonder pay the expense. They say they are too big and powerful, that you should not make them pay any of the expense of administering the Farm Credit System.

That is this amendment. There are 7 of them who now do not have any Government capital. In the past these 7 of the 12 Federal land banks have taken Government money, \$125,000,000, and they have collected interest on bonds, and they have used Government money, and they have built up reserves under the administration and supervision of the Farm Credit Administration. Yet they come here and ask you to take it from the 500 little production credit associations out in the field; take it from the little farmer cooperatives that have to be supervised and make them pay all the expense, not only of supervising them but of administering the Federal land banks.

I do not believe that this Congress wants to say to the Federal land banks that in order to save them a little money we are going out and take \$500,000 out of the taxpayers' money, or we are going to increase the assessments against the little credit production associations which are having such a job getting along.

If you take seven-twelfths of \$891,000 you will get about \$500,000. This amendment will exempt seven Federal land banks.

Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON. My amendment, I will say to the gentleman from Georgia, does not relate to Federal land banks alone, but applies equally to production credit associations large or small and all other similar agencies which are not operating on Government money, but their own.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has expired.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. LUTHER A. JOHNSON].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which is at the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. RIZLEY: At the end of the bill add a new section to be known as section 713 to read as follows:

"That all penalties collected by the United States under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, or under the joint resolution entitled 'Joint resolution relating to wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended', approved May 26, 1941, as amended, with respect to the marketing of any wheat from the 1941 or 1942 crops of wheat shall be refunded to the persons who bore the burden of the payment of such penalties in the same manner and subject to the same conditions as provided in the case of the refund of penalties under section 372 (c) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, except that claims for refund under this act may be filed within 2 years after the date of enactment of this act."

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reserve a point of order against the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. RIZLEY] is recognized.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close at 3:30 o'clock.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, and I shall not object, I have an amendment to the bill. If I may have the privilege of speaking for 2 or 3 minutes on that amendment I shall not object.

Mr. LEMKE. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I suggest to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] that he withhold that unanimous consent request until the ruling of the Chair is made on the point of order.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the request.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing at all complicated about the amendment I have offered. You will recall that about harvest time in 1941 this Congress, by amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, changed the penalties on wheat from 15 cents a bushel to 49 cents a bushel.

The law as passed was retroactive, because at the time the wheat was planted, at the time the farmers put out the crop, every farmer in the country had the right to believe that if he exceeded his allotted acreage he would be required to pay only 15 cents per bushel penalty, but just about harvest time, when it was too late to do anything about it, the penalty was increased from 15 cents to 49 cents. That applied to the harvest of 1941. The law was still in effect in 1942. What happened? Under the act as passed the farmer could make disposition of the penalty in one of the following ways, either pay in cash or if he did not have the cash he could put up a bond with

appropriate security which required that he would meet the conditions of the penalty. If he put up the bond he was permitted to proceed with the sale of his wheat. That provision prevailed until a few months ago, when the Agricultural Adjustment Act was in effect amended by the Department of Agriculture itself, at which time they removed all restrictions so far as wheat is concerned. The effect of that was to release these men from their bonds and penalties, but the poor fellow who had paid his penalty in cash was stuck. In other words, this amendment simply affords the same protection to the fellows who paid their penalties in cash, puts them on the same basis as those who put up a bond to cover their penalty.

In my opinion, my amendment will not require any new appropriation if it is accepted as a part of this bill. All we need is an authorization, and this is an authorization bill, so that the Appropriations Committee can authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to reappropriate this identical fund. It will not require any new money. Why do I say that? Because down in the Department of Agriculture they had a suspicion that sometime before these penalties were put into the general fund someone was going to raise the question, and I am informed that they have earmarked all these funds and kept them separate.

If my amendment is agreed to, I take the position that all that will then be necessary will be an authorization. It will be an authorization to the Appropriations Committee to reappropriate funds that are already on hand. It will not require any new money to meet the appropriation.

Certainly we ought to treat these wheat farmers all alike. If there is any justification for sticking the farmer who paid in cash, then the fellow who put up a bond ought to be required to pay the same amount. The man who put up the bond lost nothing; the man who paid in cash is stuck.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RIZLEY. I yield.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. This will give back to the farmer the entire 49 cents, not 49 minus 15, but the entire 49 cents.

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes; that is true under the amendment as proposed.

Mr. LEMKE. If the gentleman will yield, does the gentleman know that they are now hounding the farmer all over the Nation on his penalty?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Oklahoma has expired.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I make a point of order against the amendment on the ground that it is not germane to the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman on the point of order.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of the pending legislation is to set up legislative authority for numerous items heretofore carried in the agriculture appropriations bill which have not heretofore been authorized by law.

In the first place, there is no provision in the agriculture appropriations bill having to do or treating with the

subject of refunding penalties that might have been invoked on any particular crop. This amendment seeks solely to authorize the refund of penalties on the wheat crop for 2 years.

Secondly, Mr. Chairman, as was pointed out on yesterday, this bill is for the purpose of setting up organic law for the Department of Agriculture. Certainly there is no provision in this amendment and nothing organic in this amendment, as it relates to only one crop and for a period of only 2 years. It does not seek—if it did seek, I think the situation would be different—it does not seek to establish as permanent law that all penalties on all crops under certain conditions shall be refunded, but the amendment simply seeks to refund the penalties on a particular crop for a particular year. We insist, Mr. Chairman, that it is not germane to this bill and is not within the purview, purposes, and objects of this bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Oklahoma desire to be heard on the point of order?

Mr. RIZLEY. Yes, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. RIZLEY. Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment is germane to this bill. It is true that this is a bill which within its strictest construction is an authorization bill authorizing appropriations that have heretofore not been authorized by law, as I understand, for various and sundry matters pertaining to the Department of Agriculture. In addition to that we have so construed the bill as to take in new and extraneous matter when the Chair held on yesterday that the amendment relating to school lunches was germane. School lunches had never been authorized by law. By stretching the terms of the bill to include all items which might be subject to appropriation or reappropriation certainly under the terms of this bill my amendment would be germane.

As stated, this bill refers to the Domestic Allotment Act of 1938, part of which is included under the terms of my amendment. What this will do will be to authorize the Appropriations Committee not to make a new appropriation but to reappropriate this fund which has been collected as a penalty under the provisions of the Wheat Penalty Act. For that reason I believe the amendment is germane and that the House should have an opportunity to pass upon the merits of the amendment.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, may I be heard briefly on the point of order?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from South Dakota briefly.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, I should like to invite the attention of the Chair to the fact that the title of the bill includes these words:

To facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs.

The bill does that in that it attempts to create a position of equity in the application of the Domestic Allotment Act, which is a related program.

I further would invite the attention of the Chair to the fact that title 3 of the bill includes a section of page 12 which has nothing whatsoever to do with authorization of appropriations but reads:

Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on crop land owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the conservation program * * * shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments—

And so forth. In other words, there is a title in the bill which relates to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act.

I wish to call the Chair's attention to the further fact that all of the provisions in title 7 of the bill are more or less miscellaneous in character and are not limited to any particular phase of agricultural activities but relate very broadly to all the functions carried on by the Department of Agriculture. Consequently, in view of those things and particularly because of the particular clause in the title of the bill the broad interpretations that have heretofore been given by the Chair, I submit that the amendment should be considered germane and held to be in order.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be heard very briefly on the point of order in reply to the statement just made by the gentleman from South Dakota.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will be pleased to hear the gentleman.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from South Dakota contends that there is a reference in this bill to the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and that certain sections of the bill refer to that act. Because he has mentioned that fact I desire to call the attention of the Chair to the fact that the penalties which were collected and which the amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma permits to be refunded are not a part of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act which was passed in 1936. That provision is a part of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 and I do not believe there is any provision in this bill which relates to the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938.

I submit, therefore, that that part of the argument of the gentleman from South Dakota would not be apropos to the pending changes under consideration.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. BULWINKLE). The Chair is ready to rule.

This is another close question. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma seeks to refund certain payments under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. The pending bill merely authorizes certain activities that have heretofore been carried in annual appropriation bills without specific authority or authorization at all.

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Oklahoma does not come within that category and, therefore, the Chair holds that it is not germane to the bill.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. The inquiry I should like to propound, Mr. Chairman, is whether or not if the amendment were offered as a new title to the bill, title VIII and section 801 thereof, would it then not be in order? And in connection with that I would like to call the attention of the Chair again to the title of the bill. The title is not limited to authorizations or appropriations, and is a very broad title, one of the broadest titles that has ever appeared on a bill pending before the House. It specifically states that it is to facilitate and to carry out various agricultural programs.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair calls the attention of the gentleman to the fact that merely making it another title in the bill would not make it in order because it still would not be germane to the pending bill.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, a further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CASE. Mr. Chairman, if a bill has only one title and only one section, it cannot be expanded under the general precedents of the House, but where a bill carries more than one section or more than one title it has generally been held that additional titles may be offered. This is a multiple-title bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Merely offering it as a new title would not affect its germaneness. Are there any further amendments?

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. CRAWFORD: Page 24, line 5, after the word "Administrator", strike out all language down to and including the word "and" in line 6.

Mr. PACE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that all debate on this bill and all amendments thereto close at 3:45.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to insert my remarks in the RECORD just prior to the remarks to be made by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the Rizley amendment. The Federal Government has done one of the greatest injustices imaginable in penalizing farmers for growing wheat, making them pay 49 cents a bushel for growing an amount of wheat which Washington bureaucrats

claimed was illegal. It is unfair and unjust for the Federal Government to in any event penalize farmers for growing anything. But here we see this injustice compounded. The 49-cents-per-bushel penalty was placed on all wheat grown in excess of a certain amount. Many farmers paid the penalty. Then before they could collect a penalty from other farmers who had also grown wheat in excess of the amount allowed by the politicians in Washington, the penalty program was abandoned. But the Federal Government refuses to refund the penalties which had already been collected. This is Government injustice with a vengeance.

If an amendment were in order to abolish the whole system of crop penalties as provided in the several agricultural acts, I should offer the same to this measure. I would like to see once and forever wiped off of our statute books all of the provisions which make such penalties as we are here considering possible.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Chairman, the language which I seek to strike out is found in lines 5 and 6, and reads as follows:

Shall be compensated at the rate of \$12,500 per annum and—

This has reference to the salary of the War Food Administrator. As I understand from the committee, this item of \$12,500 gives an increase in salary of \$2,500 per annum to the War Food Administrator as, when, and if he begins to draw a salary as such. I think I am correctly informed that the present occupant of that position, Judge Jones, draws his salary as a Federal judge at the rate of \$12,500 per year; therefore, he is not drawing a salary as War Food Administrator.

Mr. Chairman, I ask that my amendment be adopted on two grounds: First, in my opinion, Judge Jones is likely to remain the War Food Administrator and at the same time retain his right to the judgeship perhaps as long as we need a War Food Administrator. Secondly, this is an increase in salary of \$2,500 per year for a job which was created by Executive order, and I also assume it is a temporary job.

In line with my previous remarks this afternoon and yesterday afternoon, I personally have no disposition to support an increase in salary of \$2,500 per year for an Executive order created job.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Minnesota.

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Does not the gentleman feel that there may be a need for a new War Food Administrator after January 3 next year?

Mr. CRAWFORD. If by that question the gentleman means that the House will probably go Republican, may I say that if I am in the House at that time you will find me supporting the proposition that the War Administrator's work is such that he should not receive in excess of \$10,000 a year, and I do not care whether he is a Democrat or Republican, because the War Food Administrator serves under the Secretary of Agriculture; he is

also very largely dominated, if not controlled, by reason of the extraordinary power of the Economic Stabilizer, Mr. Vinson, and also Mr. Byrnes, and I think the War Production Board also has a great deal to do with what the War Food Administrator can do from the standpoint of furnishing mechanical equipment that the farmers use on their farms. So if men have such great desires to serve the public let them work for a reasonable salary. I think \$10,000 a year is enough.

Mr. MAY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRAWFORD. I yield to the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. MAY. I have not seen a bill come out of the Appropriations Committee of this House for years that has fixed the salary of the regular directors of the agencies of the Government at more than \$10,000 a year.

Mr. CRAWFORD. My job is just as important as that of the War Food Administrator and the work he does, and if you fellows who have lots of crust want to vote for an increase in your own salary try to justify it. I am not going to justify it because I do not want it. We are not supposed to make ourselves wealthy or raise our living standard out of this war, and we might just as well keep some of these salaries down.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Chairman, I rise in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

Mr. Chairman, I would like to give the House the thinking of the subcommittee on this proposition. Of course, if the pending amendment is adopted there will be no authorization in any law for any salary for the War Food Administrator, and we will have made a step backward from what we are trying to do in authorizing certain things that have never been authorized by law. There will be no authority for his salary and none can be provided in the event Mr. Jones resigns. There would be no salary fixed for the War Food Administrator and if a new man were appointed he would have to come in under the Classification Act. If a new War Food Administrator were appointed, he would draw, as I understand it, \$8,000 under the Classification Act.

There are some 8 or 10 departments under the War Food Administrator, the heads of which departments are drawing \$10,000; \$10,628, to be exact.

If the House thinks that the man upon whom rests the responsibility of feeding this Nation, of feeding our armed forces, of feeding our allies, and of feeding the people in the liberated sections of the world, does not have a big job and that it is not a \$12,500 job, I am not going to complain. I think it is. I think clearly the War Food Administrator, whoever he may be, should be paid a little more than those working under him.

The gentleman from Michigan said that the War Food Administrator worked under the Secretary of Agriculture. That is in a sense an accurate and an inaccurate statement. The truth of the matter, as you all know, is that the President has transferred to the War Food Administrator almost all the responsibilities and duties of the Secretary of Agriculture. I think Secretary Wickard

today is in charge of research, probably, or something of that kind, and the War Food Administrator is running the Department of Agriculture.

The War Food Administration buys millions and millions of dollars worth of lend-lease material. It spends untold millions in the prosecution of the war.

Mr. Jones now gets his judgeship salary of \$12,500. He could not resign from that and take this job without a financial loss. But if you think it is not a \$12,500 job, I am quite sure the subcommittee will be glad to yield to the views of this House.

Mr. KEEFE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. KEEFE. Was the office of War Food Administrator created as the result of any action of Congress?

Mr. PACE. No; my understanding is that it was created by Executive order.

Mr. KEEFE. It is my understanding that it was created by Executive order. If it was created by Executive order, then the President has the authority to fix the salary of the Administrator, does he not?

Mr. PACE. I would say offhand that he has, but that it is not bad business for the Congress to do that instead of the President.

Mr. KEEFE. The fact of the matter is that this is a temporary office?

Mr. PACE. Yes.

Mr. KEEFE. It is one that has been created, as have many others, by the President. In creating these offices by Executive order, the President himself has fixed the salaries. Perhaps the only reason he did not fix it here is that he took Judge Jones from the bench. He was already getting \$12,500, and he continues to draw it.

Mr. PACE. I had thought that the gentleman was in favor of bringing some of those acts back under the control of the Congress. This committee thought so.

Mr. KEEFE. I am not in favor of legislatively fixing a salary for a position that has been created by Executive order.

Mr. PACE. To be frank, I do not follow the gentleman's reasoning on that point.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD].

The question was taken; and, the Chair being in doubt, the Committee divided, and there were—ayes 74, noes 46.

So the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rule, the Committee will rise.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BULWINKLE, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the

operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, pursuant to House Resolution 459, reported the same back to the House with sundry amendments adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. CLEVINGER. Mr. Speaker, I offer a motion to recommit.

The SPEAKER. Is the gentleman opposed to the bill?

Mr. CLEVINGER. In its present form, I am, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the motion to recommit.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. CLEVINGER moves to recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture with instructions to report the same back forthwith with the following amendment: Page 24, line 19, strike out "\$10" and insert in lieu thereof "\$5."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion to recommit.

The motion was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members who spoke on the bill just passed be permitted to revise and extend their remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1944

Mr. CANNON of Missouri, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 4346) making appropriations to supply deficiencies in certain appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for prior fiscal years, to provide supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, and for other purposes (Rept. No. 1239), which was read a first and second time, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. TABER reserved all points of order on the bill.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. FORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a speech made by Senator TRUMAN.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUGUST H. ANDRESEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made today and include therein certain tables and information.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. GRANT of Alabama asked and was given permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Florida?

There was no objection.

THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McCORMACK. I do this to announce to the House that there will be no further legislative business today, that the Mundt resolution will come up on Friday next, if the deficiency appropriation bill is disposed of by that time.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. Will this resolution be made the first order of business after the disposition of the deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. As I said, if the deficiency bill is disposed of.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. And it will immediately follow?

Mr. McCORMACK. It will come up Friday.

Mr. BROWN of Ohio. It will immediately follow the deficiency appropriation bill?

Mr. McCORMACK. But not before Friday.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McCORMACK. Yes.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will yield, the conferees on the soldiers' vote bill have reached an agreement. The conference report has been signed, and it will be taken up in the Senate, I understand, on Thursday of this week, which probably will prevent its coming up in the House before the first of next week, or it might come up Friday, if we are then in session.

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, if it is disposed of in the Senate, this week, it will not come up in the House until next Tuesday.

Mr. RANKIN. As I understand it, if it is disposed of this week in the Senate it will not come up before Tuesday of next week in the House?

Mr. McCORMACK. That is correct.

Mr. RANKIN. I am very glad to have that information because many Members of the House are absent.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am glad to give that information to the Members of the House.

HOMER C. CHAPMAN

Mr. BROOKS. Mr. Speaker, on the call of the Private Calendar this morning, the last bill on the calendar, S. 617, for the relief of Homer C. Chapman, was objected to, and the bill recommitted to the Committee on Military Affairs. As I understand it, the objections have now been removed, and no opposition exists to its passage. I ask unanimous consent that the bill may be reinstated on the calendar and that it may be considered in the House at this time.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk reported the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana?

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object. Do I understand that this is agreeable to the objectors?

Mr. BROOKS. Yes; the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. PRIEST] was the one who objected to it.

Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts. Do I understand that the Republican objectors are satisfied with this arrangement?

Mr. BROOKS. I spoke to them, and there is no objection on their part.

Mr. PRIEST. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, to say that when the bill was called, the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. MADDEN] and myself objected, but since that time on further consideration of the bill, all of our objections have been removed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Louisiana that the bill be reinstated on the calendar and considered at this time?

There was no objection.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 9, 1944; for actions of Wednesday, March 8, 1944)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Began debate on this bill, H. R. 4346 (pp. 2385-425). (For bill's provisions see Digest 43.) Chairman Cannon of the Appropriations Committee discussed various items in the bill, explaining that the \$39,436,884 item for restoration of CCC's capital stock was omitted because "it was thought that the corporation was provided with sufficient funds for the time being" (p. 2387). Reps. May, Ky., and Taber, N. Y., discussed the borrowing power of Government corporations, mentioning CCC, TVA, and RFC (p. 2390). Rep. Patman, Tex., criticized the new tax law and commended the President's veto in the light of the existing national debt (pp. 2400-1). Reps. Keefe, Wis., and Patman discussed inflation and price control problems (pp. 2306-8). Rep. Rabaut, Mich., spoke favoring consumer subsidies and CCC, quoted figures on the amounts of CCC's farm subsidies, and inserted excerpts from CCC's testimony before the Banking and Currency Committee (pp. 2414-6).

Rep. Gross, Pa., questioned the advisability of the proposed national service bill, asking, among other questions, "Might it result in coercion similar to that exercised under the Agricultural Adjustment Act?" (p. 2416).

Rep. Mansfield, Mont., urged that funds be appropriated for the maintenance of the irrigation project on the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont. (pp. 2416-8).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Thurs., March 9, 1944.

BILLS INTRODUCED

2. GRAIN IMPORTS. By Rep. Reed, N. Y., H. R. 4358, to extend for an additional 90 days the period during which certain grains and other products to be used for livestock and poultry feed may be imported from foreign countries free of duty. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2427.)
3. VETERANS. By Rep. Burchill, N. Y., H. R. 4355, to provide adjusted-service pay for veterans of World War II. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 2427.)
By Rep. Rankin, Miss., H. R. 4357, to provide Federal aid for the readjustment in civilian life of returning World War II veterans. To World War Veterans' Legislation Committee. (p. 2427.)
4. FOREIGN RELATIONS. By Rep. Kee, W. Va., H. J. Res. 249, authorizing an investigation of the opportunities for the means of foreign economic collaborations. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (p. 2427.)

ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER March 8, 1944

5. TRANSPORTATION. ICC's requirements concerning bill of lading for certain meat shipments (p. 2613).
ICC's order on the routing of carload freight from Monroe or West Monroe, La. (p. 2615).
6. PRICE CONTROL. OPA's orders on eggs and egg products, community ceiling prices, and sweet potatoes.
7. RURAL ELECTRIFICATION's allocation of loan funds (p. 2614).
8. FARM SECURITY's cancelation of designation of localities for loans (p. 2614).
9. FOOD DISTRIBUTION. FDO 17, Am. 4, restrictions on raisin variety grapes (pp. 2594-5).
10. MILK MARKETING. Asst. War Food Administrator's notice of hearing on milk handling in the Chicago marketing area (pp. 2621-6).
11. FERTILIZERS. FPO 5, Rev. 2, Am. 2, on the delivery and use of fertilizer (p. 2593).
12. FEED. FPO 9, Rev. 3, Order 2, on deliveries of protein meal by county agricultural conservation committees (p. 2594).
13. PRIORITIES. WPB's orders on anti-freeze, automotive vehicles, construction, construction machinery and equipment, heating equipment, inventories of consumers' goods, laboratories, priorities action by FEA, and plumbing, heating, and cooking equipment.

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ITEMS IN APPENDIX

14. FOOD PRODUCTION. Speech in the House by Rep. Crawford, Mich., including an industrial concern's report on food production which states, "There seems to be a very indifferent attitude among the farmers as to whether or not they will put forth their maximum effort" as "they are opposed to the...farm programs" (p. A1238).
15. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticizing the House's rejection of the school lunch amendment to the Organic Act (p. A1239).
16. FARM RELIEF. Extension of remarks of Rep. Drewry, Va., commending Rep. Green's (Fla.) Congressional achievements including remarks on his support of various farm programs, unlimited sugarcane production in Fla., fruit-fly eradication damage claims, etc. (pp. A1240-2).
17. POST-WAR PLANNING; BANKING AND CURRENCY. Rep. White, Idaho, inserted Prof. Mitchell's article, "The Place of Silver in Monetary Reconstruction" (pp. A1244-8).
18. FORESTRY. Speech in the House by Rep. Mansfield, Mont., in which he discussed the responsibilities of the Chief of the Forest Service with respect to forest fire control, forest conservation, guayule rubber project, etc., in connection with the Organic Act of 1944 (p. A1248).

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Another factor which is endangering the farm program for this year is the situation of labor supply. There are many individual farmers whose labor situation is being cut through their boys or hired labor being drafted to such an extent that they cannot operate on the present scale. One reason for this is that the unit bases for draft deferment do not seem to be working out in all cases. I would like to cite one example which I obtained at Frankenmuth. One farmer was milking 20 cows; these cows were all ordinary type and were giving only a fair production. The boy on this farm had the necessary units for deferment. Another farmer was milking 10 to 12 cows; they were all of good type and higher production, and were producing a larger volume of milk than the 20 cows mentioned on the previous farm. The father of this boy was working in a defense plant trying to give some help to the war production, leaving the boy to operate the farm, which was more than he could do individually. Because the boy had only 10 to 12 cows, he did not have enough units to obtain his deferment and has been placed in I-A, subject to call at any time. As a result this boy who has been drafted has held an auction sale of his livestock and tools and will have the farm lying idle during the time he is gone. He mentioned that he was going to plow down 3 acres of strawberries which were planted last year, to save his parents the trouble of trying to secure labor to harvest his crop.

This is typical of a lot of situations that are developing throughout the country. There are perhaps a number of boys that can go to the Army without severely endangering the farm production; but, nevertheless, under the present set-up there are a lot of boys such as the one mentioned who will be taken and cause a serious loss in production.

The farmers in general are not opposed, but in contrast want to do everything they can to help the farm production program. However, they are opposed to the methods by which the farm programs are regulated. The farmers read widely of Government contracts, of costs-plus bases and of industrial labor contracts which attempt to provide a net margin over living costs. They feel that they are not being treated in a similar secured manner as industry and labor are. I might go as far as to say that there is a possibility that after planting has been completed through this part of the State, we should not be surprised to see quite a different picture of production possibilities in contrast with the goals that were set. In other words, there is a good possibility that the average production of crops and livestock might drop considerably below present anticipations.

On the support price of beans there has been little comment, but probably because the support price program has not been announced. The prices in connection with the program were published in the newspapers a few weeks ago. The farmers are inclined to discount these reports when released until they are released by the A. A. A. The A. A. A. has not as yet mentioned the prices in the meetings they have held thus far. I am inclined to believe that when the price is finally announced that the farmers in the light of advances made in other directions, particularly to labor, will not be satisfied, and one of two things is likely to happen, either there will be a demand for a \$1 advance, and if there is no advance made it will automatically indicate that the other factors mentioned above will be the guiding influence, in which event the hope for an acreage increase will be out of the question.

True the situation presents some serious aspects. The quiet undertone is indicative of something happening in the farmer's mind and whatever it is I have a strong belief it isn't for the good. I would not go so far as to say that a strike on the part of

the farmers is in the making because I have detected no organized effort, but the attitude of the farmers in their present frame of mind might easily have that effect with the resultant serious consequences.

Millions To Destroy Pests and Animal Diseases, But Not One Cent for the Preservation of the Health of Children

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. JOHN J. COCHRAN

OF MISSOURI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1944

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, this is a very unusual bill, but the purpose in bringing in this kind of legislation is the result of an unusual situation that exists. It is what might be termed an omnibus authorization bill. Millions can be appropriated if this bill becomes law for the control and eradication of animal and plant pests and diseases. It also authorizes millions more for the protection and management of national forests to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs and also the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration.

Yes; I say millions for pests, but not a dime for the preservation of the health of children. The bill is one for the relief of agriculture. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] offered an amendment, as a committee amendment, to authorize an appropriation for school-lunch programs.

That was the only feature of the bill that was of some direct benefit to the cities. Indirectly, of course, the cities benefit when agriculture prospers. But it was amazing, Mr. Speaker, to see the vote on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. A division was demanded, 54 Members voting in favor of the amendment and 136 Members voting against the amendment. Every one but about 6 on the Republican side opposed an authorization for school lunches. Of course, that would have been beneficial to agriculture because what would have been purchased under the program would be produced on the farms. This vote is a striking example of how we legislate. Any suggestions offered for the benefit of agriculture are approved, but the same feeling does not exist among the Members when the legislation is beneficial to the cities.

The bill, of course, carried authorizations for many projects, some of them being in existence for 20 years, but there were also many projects authorized in the bill which have been inaugurated during the Roosevelt administration. Those projects were a part of what was termed the New Deal and many critical statements have been made by our Republican friends concerning the New Deal. It was, therefore, interesting to see how strongly our Republican friends supported these New Deal projects in

this bill which have proven so beneficial to agriculture. As I said the other day, our Republican friends should remember this bill and their endorsements of many New Deal projects when they attack the New Deal in their political speeches, be honest and tell their audiences that in many instances they indorsed and voted for so-called New Deal legislation.

American Legion Tribute to Colonel Msgr. Aristeo V. Simoni

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. WILLIAM A. ROWAN

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

Mr. ROWAN. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the following statement and resolutions:

American Legion Posts of Chicago and Cook County, Ill., through the Cook County Council of the American Legion which comprises 45,000 members and which has within it active delegates and officers of the 268 individual posts at a meeting held Wednesday night, March 1, 1944, in the council chambers of the City Hall in Chicago, Ill., which was crowded with hundreds of ex-servicemen honored the services both during the First World War and ever since then, including in the present World War of Col. Msgr. Aristeo V. Simoni, who did outstanding service as chaplain in the United States Army from the time he entered it during the First World War until his recent retirement on account of age notwithstanding the earnest plea for his continuation in active service by his last commanding officer, Gen. John M. Willis.

After appropriate addresses by W. K. Kleuskens, commander of the Cook County Council of the American Legion, and others Col. Msgr. Aristeo V. Simoni was presented with the following resolutions which were beautifully engrossed and framed and which had been unanimously voted by the entire council following their presentation by the Americanization Committee of the American Legion Posts of Cook County, Ill. Colonel Simoni replying pointed out that every Legionnaire and every ex-service man had much work to do though not in active war service until victory which is certain to be ours is achieved.

Following are the engrossed resolutions which were read, presented, and enthusiastically applauded by the vast assembly:

"COOK COUNTY COUNCIL OF THE AMERICAN LEGION, DEPARTMENT OF ILLINOIS—RESOLUTION OF APPRECIATION TO COL. MSGR. ARISTEO V. SIMONI

"Whereas Col. Msgr. Aristeo V. Simoni, now recently retired, went overseas in 1918, as chaplain in the Thirty-third Division, and later served with the Twenty-eighth Division in the Meuse-Argonne offensive; and

"Whereas the gallantry in action of Col. Aristeo V. Simoni earned for him the Distinguished Service Cross and the following citation from Gen. John J. Pershing: 'Aristeo V. Simoni, first lieutenant, chaplain, One Hundred and Eleventh Infantry: For extraordinary heroism in action near LeChene Tordu, France, October 3, 1918. Upon learning that there were six wounded men in front of our lines, Chaplain Simoni asked for two volunteers, and, with the aid of these men, successfully brought the wounded men to our

lines through a terrific machine-gun and grenade fire. General Order No. 44, War Department, April 2, 1919; and

"Whereas the official record of Col. Aristeo V. Simoni states: 'At a time when the shortage of ammunition was great, he not only carried large quantities of it to the line but distributed it among the men on the line.' He also rescued six wounded men, bringing them 'through a terrific machine-gun and grenade fire'; and

"Whereas Colonel Monsignor Simoni served with honor, credit, and efficiency for 15 months at Camp Grant in World War No. 2, up to his retirement on March 31, 1943, on account of age regulations; and

"Whereas religious activities under the leadership of Chaplain Simoni were marked by outstanding examples of patience, attention to duty, sympathetic attitude, kindness, and saintlike attitude, as described by his commanding officer, Gen. John M. Willis, in urging his continuation in active service in spite of the statutory age provisions: Be it
"Resolved by the delegates of 268 posts of Cook County Council of the American Legion, comprising 45,000 members, That we do hereby bespeak the sentiments of appreciation and gratitude of the citizenry of Illinois and of all loyal Americans and convey our esteem and high regard to Col. Aristeo V. Simoni upon his splendid record of extraordinary heroism and bravery on the field of battle, and for his patriotism and fine example in serving the defense of our country, its ideals, and its homes, and for the services rendered our men in our armed forces."

Adopted by executive committee January 5, 1944, and adopted by entire council March 1, 1944, in the city council chambers in the city hall in Chicago, Ill.

W. P. KLEUSKENS,
Commander.
 HERBERT W. PORTER,
Adjutant.

Congressman Green's Achievements

EXTENSION OF REMARKS OF

HON. PATRICK H. DREWRY

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

Mr. DREWRY. Mr. Speaker, our colleague from Florida, the Honorable LEX GREEN, has a record of achievement which is worthy of our commendation. The value of a Member of Congress rests largely in his understanding of the needs of his people and of the Nation; his vision to foresee the needs of the future and to meet these needs by appropriate action. His value is tested not by the number of bills introduced but by the importance, directly and indirectly, of such bills, and their bearing upon legislation finally enacted.

His more than 19 years of service here have given him power and influence. He has most efficiently served as assistant Democratic whip for more than 15 years. I, as a member of the Naval Affairs Committee, know the value of his seniority here and his worth to the country as a whole. I feel that our administration here in Washington owes him a debt of gratitude for his splendid work and outstanding achievements. Congressman GREEN's record shows integrity, ability, diligence, and great achievements.

During his services in Congress the gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] has sponsored many bills. Of great importance among these measures are the following:

NAVAL AIR BASE FOR JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

On March 25, 1938, Congressman LEX GREEN introduced H. R. 10031, which provided for the construction of an air base at Jacksonville, Fla. In 1938, pursuant to special legislation, Secretary of the Navy Swanson appointed a sites inspection board, composed of Rear Admiral A. J. Hepburn, Rear Admiral E. J. Marquart, Capt. J. S. Woods, Capt. A. L. Bristol, Jr., Capt. Ralph Whitman, and Commander W. E. Hilbert. Upon the urgent request of Congressman GREEN, close inspection was made of the Jacksonville, Fla., area.

On January 3, 1939, this board reported to the Congress its recommendations, among which was that we would have a southeastern air base and that it would be located at Camp Foster, Jacksonville, Fla., together with carrier piers at the mouth of the St. Johns River and auxiliary base at Banana River. On January 4, 1939, Congressman GREEN introduced H. R. 1654, to carry out the Hepburn board's recommendations insofar as a southeastern air base was concerned.

The House Naval Affairs Committee made two official inspection trips of the proposals offered in the Southeast, including places in South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. Hearings were held by the committee and due consideration given to the various sites available in the Southeast. On March 28, 1939, the committee by a vote of 15 to 7 designated Jacksonville as the place for the air base. This bill was promptly passed by the House and Senate and signed by the President.

In this connection let me say that in my opinion the citizens of Jacksonville, Duval County, and as a matter of fact the entire State of Florida, are under lasting obligation to their able and distinguished Congressman, Hon. LEX GREEN, for the valuable aid and assistance he rendered, not only to the committee, but the Hepburn Board in the selection of the site.

I measure my words when I say that during my years of service in the House I have never seen efforts more diligent or successful as Congressman GREEN's efforts in behalf of this establishment. The then Acting Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Lewis Compton, strongly praised him for his diligence in the location and establishment of this station when he said in part, as follows:

You knew as well as we did that it was the proper strategic location and you were determined that Jacksonville would not lose this large Federal establishment. You represented Jacksonville with great credit and you assisted the Navy in carrying out its recommendations.

We are confident that this base will be a great pride to Jacksonville and the surrounding counties as well as Florida and the Nation. I want to thank you for your valuable assistance in helping the Navy locate another line in its defense of the Panama Canal and the southeastern United States.

Mr. Speaker and my colleagues, this, the southeastern naval air station at

Jacksonville, Fla., is one of the finest war establishments in the country, and it stands out as a lasting tribute to Mr. GREEN's outstanding accomplishments to our war effort.

OTHER NAVAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN FLORIDA

The Navy Department has made great expansion in its establishments and its development in Florida. Among these large establishments are those at Jacksonville, Melbourne, De Land, Daytona Beach, Banana River, Boca Chica, Cecil Field, Lake City, Boca Raton, Sanford, Vero Beach, Lee Field, Opa Locka, Whiting Field, Fort Lauderdale, and many others. The older establishments at Pensacola and Key West have been greatly enlarged and augmented.

The War Department has greatly augmented its defense facilities in the State of Florida through several establishments. Camp Blanding, MacDill Field, Tyndall Field, Camp Gordon Johnston, Orlando Army Air Base, Sarasota Army Airfield, Homestead Army Airfield, and many others are among those of greater magnitude. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. GREEN] has been most active and aggressive in his efforts for national defense and in support of the war effort. It is noteworthy that the largest of these military establishments is situated in his old district, at Camp Blanding. He conferred with War Department officials; they inspected possibilities at Camp Blanding and found it to be a most suitable location. It was constructed with speed, and within a few months after decision by the War Department to establish Camp Blanding some 50,000 men were in training there. In this connection and in connection with our defense program, the following letter from the distinguished gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. May] is significant:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
 COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS,
 Washington, D. C., October 20, 1943.
 Hon. LEX GREEN,
 Member of Congress,
 House of Representatives,
 Washington, D. C.

MY DEAR LEX: Reference is made to H. R. 2538, a bill introduced by you.

You are assured that my committee will give consideration to this bill in connection with our deliberations for mustering-out pay and the discharge of service men and women. In the provisions of this bill you have indeed made constructive proposals.

It is indeed significant that Florida is literally filled with military, naval, and ship-building establishments. Such major Army establishments in your State as Camp Blanding, MacDill Field, Tyndall Field, Camp Gordon Johnston, Cross City Army Airfield, Dunnellon Army Airfield, Marianna Army Airfield, Orlando Army Air Base, Perry Army Airfield, Sarasota Army Airfield, Drew Field, Morrison Field, Montbrook Army Airfield, Key West Base, Lakeland Army Airfield, Homestead Army Airfield, Buckingham Army Airfield, and many other establishments can justly be credited to your diligent efforts and leadership. These establishments and the Army training program in general in Florida will go down in history as a lasting tribute to your outstanding achievements in this global war effort.

These establishments which you have carried to Florida reflect the constant loyalty, trust, and confidence which your own people in Florida have in you. They have thus been permitted to achieve a major part in the war

less strange and untried than any scheme that involves the creation of "bancors" or "unitas." The people of continental Europe, those of India, China, or Japan, know nothing of them now and will have to be persuaded, or coerced, into accepting them as media for their foreign trade. But they all know silver and gold, they perfectly understand that they are precious metals, and the feel of hard coin in their hands will be a tonic to the most despairing. After all, the world has used silver as money for countless centuries and gold exclusively for a very few years. In the words of Lord Keynes, gold is a parvenu among the monetary metals, a latecomer whose performances have been very disconcerting and upsetting.

But why, after all, should we bother so much about getting on a hard-money basis? A whole generation has grown up that has never seen a gold coin outside a collection and would be almost embarrassed by the possession of an English sovereign or a \$5 gold piece. That would be true were we dealing with any but a desperate emergency in an exhausted world. The confusion in liberated Europe after the war will almost beggar belief, and drastic measures will be necessary to relieve the situation. It is likely that, for a long time after the war, the suspicious peasantry will prefer their gold or silver coins and avoid or reject paper money. For that they need hardly be blamed. But, with the slow but sure recovery of confidence, no doubt bank and currency notes will be more and more used; provided, of course, that the people are convinced by actual experience that they are instantly convertible into coin on demand.

9. THE UNIVERSALITY OF THE SCHEME

It might be asked whether the remonetization of silver on the Continent of Europe is the business of any but the nations involved? If France or Germany or Italy care to use silver coins again as unlimited legal tender, let them do so and good luck to them. This view is erroneous, since the crux of the whole proposal is that the bimetallic standard must be accepted universally, thereby allowing the foreign exchanges to work automatically on a bullion basis.

It will be an immense boon no doubt to the peasant, and he is the backbone of the economy of all lands, that his confidence in his money should be restored. But that is far from being the only benefit derived. An equally beneficent result will arise from the fact that the nations of the whole world will be able to buy what they need outside their own borders. The hard wheat of Canada will flow to feed the starving multitudes, and it will be paid for not in depreciated paper but in good bullion. The plague of debts, with their bitterness and endless recriminations, will be avoided. The restocking of the stricken lands will be an immense task. Not everything that is necessary can be paid for at once, some of it will probably never be paid for. But substantial payments can be made very soon, which will ease the strain and facilitate the restoration of world trade.

The lesson the victorious nations learned after the first war has not been forgotten. A fantastic amount in reparations was demanded from the vanquished; but how the Germans could pay was beyond the wit of man to solve. Germany had no gold, or very little, and, lacking that, the only method by which she could raise money to meet her obligations was by exporting her manufactured goods, thereby obtaining credit balances, which could be transferred to her creditors. This Germany proceeded to do, and cheap articles from her factories began to flood the markets of the world to undersell the wares of other nations. To prevent dumping and to protect domestic producers, tariffs were raised everywhere and international trade was well-nigh strangled. The gold of the world took refuge in America and has remained there ever since.

In 1925 the Bank of England resumed gold payments, a courageous but, as was seen later, an ill-judged act. The pound sterling simply was not worth its pre-war par with the American dollar. British exporters were penalized and importers subsidized, and the result was the continuation and intensification of the great burden of unemployment, the dole and all the economic troubles that culminated in the great depression. The real tragedy of the post-war era all over the world was that the nations were trying to pay for the war and had not enough money to do it. Or rather they had not enough of the right kind—the hard, good money that alone gives confidence and allows the exchanges to function easily and automatically.

10. THE RETURN OF BIMETALLISM

To those who are not aware of the history of the use of the precious metals as money the idea of a bimetallic standard may appear extraordinary and unprecedented. Nothing is further from the truth. The exclusive use of gold has been no more than an episode in the age-long use of money by mankind. In 1795 Great Britain was forced to abandon the double standard, beaten by arbitrage operators across the channel. The nineteenth century saw the final downfall of silver because the mines of America, Australia, and South Africa poured a great deluge of gold upon the world. And the nations, some of them willingly but most of them reluctantly, were forced to adopt a monometallic gold standard. The great agitation in the United States to restore silver connected with the name of William Jennings Bryan was defeated by South African gold which was then just beginning to pour into the world. But should a bimetallic standard be set up universally none of these disasters could afflict the nations. National bimetalism has always failed; international cannot fail. But even now Americans are still using silver certificates and the stock pile in the Treasury is enormous. France has never forgotten her silver 5-franc pieces and would be glad enough to see them again. The Indian still uses his silver rupees and the Chinese his silver dollars—if he can get them, and will be only too anxious to get rid of his depreciated paper and the dishonest currency of the Japanese invaders. The Arab still uses his quaint silver pieces struck on purpose for him with the image of Queen Maria Theresa of Austria. They are good money, he can feel their weight in his hand and trusts their purity. The world wants good money again, not tawdry bits of paper. It is not without significance that when the emissaries of the Allies landed in north Africa they took with them gold coins. Fine, big, handsome French 5-franc pieces would have been equally acceptable, if they had had a stock of them.

A return to international bimetalism would see the end of the gold era of the world, and it would depart unmourned. It had brought endless trouble with it and at last broke down ingloriously. There is no magic, no sacredness in the gold standard, and even less in a gold coin. The English sovereign was only fixed in 1816 at its present weight. People are still living who were born before the American dollar was fixed at 23.22 grains of fine gold and millions have never realized that within the past decade it has been reduced to 13.71 grains. The successive devaluations of the franc, the lira and the yen brought confusion to the international exchanges, dishonest profits to arbitrage operators, and disturbance to both national and international price levels. Such perils must never be allowed to assail the world again.

11. THE INSUFFICIENCY OF GOLD

We have already stated that there is not enough gold in the world. To add to that, it is apparent that the bulk of what the world does possess is so unevenly distributed that its use is hampered and the free movement of gold bullion across the international ex-

changes made excessively difficult. How shall the world redistribute the immense stock pile that lies buried in America? Shall the United States simply fling it broadcast over the world, and on what plea shall so extraordinary an action be justified? It is hard to imagine any reason, other than loving kindness, why the United States should rid itself of its gold stock. While such altruism would be beyond all praise it can hardly be thought of as a practical measure.

Another thing that must be taken into serious consideration is the future supply of gold. The great South African mines have almost exhausted their high-grade ores. They are very deep and the practical difficulties of mining are becoming acute. It was the rise in price of gold to \$35 per fine ounce that has allowed them to work their lower grade ores profitably. The same is true of the Canadian gold deposits. There is no knowing but that some great gold strike may occur in a place never hitherto suspected; but the world cannot rely on any such piece of luck. In addition therefore, to the fact that the world's stock of gold is inadequate, we must realize that the future offers no assurance of supply of gold sufficient to support a monometallic standard.

So far as can be seen, the supply of silver will be enough to supplement this shortage of gold. Silver is obtained not only from its existing deposits but also as a byproduct of other metals, for instance lead. So far from diminishing, the supply of silver is increasing, and may well increase still more substantially in the future. The reserves of silver in the East, in India, and China are enormous and may be drawn upon. It is hard to think that the use of so precious a metal will be ignored when it lies to our hand, ready for our use.

12. SUMMARY

It will be well now briefly to summarize the conclusions to which we have arrived.

1. An international bimetallic standard will allow the foreign exchanges to function on a bullion basis with automatic settlement of balances by the precious metals.

2. The fact that adverse balances may thus be liquidated by bullion payments will, of itself, steady the exchanges and prevent violent departures from par. The upper and lower limits of the specie points stand as the terminals beyond which, save in exceptional circumstances, the fluctuations of the exchanges will be confined.

3. The confusion into which monetary systems of the occupied countries of Europe and Asia have been thrown by the downfall of their governments, the occupation marks of the German invaders and the inflation in China have been so extreme that their restoration will offer great difficulties. By remonetizing silver the liberated peoples will be given hard money, the soundest basis for confidence and renewed hopes.

4. It has never been questioned that an international bimetallic system will work. Nothing whatever stands in its way and its success is assured.

5. There is not enough gold in the world to support a monometallic standard now, and its future supply is more than doubtful. Added to which the distribution of the gold which the world does possess is so uneven that its redistribution will be, if not impossible, excessively difficult. But there is a vast quantity of silver which lies ready to be utilized.

13. CONCLUSION

One hundred and sixty-seven years ago Adam Smith, the first great Scottish economist, wrote a memorable passage in his *Wealth of Nations*. He was speaking of the use of paper money which could be printed at will by a government and, in a quaint and arresting phrase, likened it to "a wagon-way through the air." There were many advantages, he said, in so wonderful a means of locomotion. It was very cheap and easy

and encountered none of the obstructions and difficulties that beset a more labored progress along the ground. But, he pointed out, it had its dangers, and proceeded to name them, dangers of which the world in recent years has been all too painfully aware. And so, in his forthright, sensible way he came to a conclusion.

"The commerce and industry of the country, it must be acknowledged, though they may be somewhat augmented, cannot altogether be so secure when they are thus, as it were, suspended upon the Daedalian wings of paper money, as when they travel about on the solid ground of gold and silver."

Control and Eradication of Certain Animal and Plant Pests and Diseases

SPEECH
OF

HON. MIKE MANSFIELD

OF MONTANA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, March 7, 1944

The House in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union had under consideration the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Mr. MANSFIELD of Montana. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Because of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD] I should like to call to the attention of the Committee the duties performed by the Chief of the Forest Service. You have all heard of what the other administrators being considered in this measure have to do in the line of responsibility. Insofar as this particular amendment is concerned, it will be up to the Committee to decide whether to accept or reject it.

However, I do think that the members of the committee should know something about the duties of the Chief of the Forest Service so that they can understand the multitude of problems which confront him daily. These duties include the management and protection of the national-forest properties, which total 175,000,000 acres, with a timber stand of 520,000,000,000 board feet. Out of this total 3,250,000,000 board feet were cut this year. The Forest Service has also provided range for 10,000,000 head of livestock and has gathered in receipts amounting to \$11,000,000 a year.

He is responsible for protection against forest fires of millions of acres of other forest lands, through cooperation with the States, and for the use of demonstration and other educational methods to prevent devastation of forest lands and of aid in placing them in productive condition.

He is the Director of the Forest Products Laboratory and 12 regional forest

and range experiment stations, at which are carried on practically all the Federal research activities on which are based action programs to obtain the best use of some 50 percent of the land area of this country.

In addition to all this, he is the guiding head in, first, the guayule-rubber production program in California; second, the New England and Texas salvage program; third, the Alaska aircraft spruce production program; and, fourth, the access road-construction program, which has opened up so many vitally needed timber and mineral supplies needed in the war effort.

Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time.

The Mockingbird Made the Official State Bird of Mississippi

SPEECH

OF

HON. JOHN E. RANKIN

OF MISSISSIPPI

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, for more than 20 years I have urged that the mockingbird be made the official bird of the State of Mississippi. The school children of the State joined with the clubwomen of the State in such a request.

A few days ago the legislature of Mississippi passed a law making the mockingbird the official bird of that State.

In all the turmoil that surrounds us, one of the notes of gladness that greets me every morning is a mockingbird on the Supreme Court grounds that enlivens the drab surroundings with his cheering, endless melodies, as he inspiringly repeats the songs of other birds.

I congratulate the school children and the clubwomen of Mississippi on the success of their efforts, and congratulate the legislature on complying with their request.

Many years ago I delivered a short address on the mockingbird which was published throughout the country. Under permission to extend my remarks, I am inserting that address at this point.

It reads as follows:

[Extract from a speech of Hon. JOHN E. RANKIN, Member of Congress from Mississippi, delivered before the Mississippi Society, in Washington, D. C., on December 11, 1924]

THE SOUTHERN MOCKINGBIRD

Mr. RANKIN. It has indeed been a pleasure to me to listen to your excellent musical program, and especially to the imitations of bird songs as illustrated by that celebrated writer and naturalist, Schuyler Mathews, in his delightful book on Wild Birds and Their Music.

The only suggestion I have to offer is that before he puts out another edition of his wonderful work that distinguished gentleman should take a postgraduate course in his chosen field of study by going down into Mississippi and reveling in the songs of the southern mockingbird—the greatest singer of them all.

I can understand how one who has never heard him can extol in superlative terms the songs of other birds, for as Shakespeare has wisely stated, "The crow doth sing as sweetly as the lark when neither is attended."

And if, as the poet Burton has said, "A nightingale dies for shame if another bird sings better," then one melodious trill of Dixie's matchless songster would put a world of nightingales to instant and shameful death.

He is the master of them all!

The Caruso of field and forest, the Mozart of wild music, the grand opera of nature, he seems to embrace within his boundless repertoire the songs of all the birds that have ever lived and those that are yet to come.

As courageous as the eagle, he guards with valor and with vigilance his nestlings and his mate, repelling the invasion of the dreaded hawk, and scattering a flock of intruding crows in ignominious flight. As gentle as the dove, he manifests the highest attributes of civilization as prescribed by the golden rule by reflecting in his daily life the sentiments of his song.

It has been said that musical expression is confined to the highest natures, and that therefore birds of prey never sing.

The friendless vulture that wafts his way in geometric figures over the sunny landscape, measuring with his fleeting shadow those double circles which meet only at the bedside of death, or on the field of carnage, never sings a song. The weird owl, the nightly terror of all the feathered tribe, the most ghastly and striking emblem of desolation and despair, never warbles a note. The loathsome vampire, that detestable plague of the tropics, that reputed pest to human life, never breathes a tune.

I would rather be the mocking bird which Longfellow has described as "swinging aloft on a willow spray" and shaking from his little throat "such floods of delirious music" that all the world would seem to pause and listen, to live for one short hour, than to be the venomous toad and exist throughout a century, or to be the loathsome reptile and live a thousand years.

We dignify as a national emblem the American eagle that soars and shrieks his screams of defiance from the seclusion of the crags; we perpetuate in verse and story the imaginary song of the mythical dying swan; we praise the inferior songs of other birds—but, in my humble judgment, there is none that deserves more praise, credit, or commendation at the hands of enlightened humanity than the peerless mockingbird, America's sweetest singer, who enlivens the spirit of springtime with his tireless serenade, and thrills every heart with his inspiring note of gladness as he touches the golden harp of nature's sweetest song and "stirs with joy and hope the languid souls of listening men."

Jewish Palestine

EXTENSION OF REMARKS
OF

HON. EARLE D. WILEY

OF DELAWARE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 8, 1944

Mr. WILEY. Mr. Speaker, at a mass meeting called by the Wilmington branch of the Zionist Organization of America at the Y. M. and Y. W. H. A. in Wilmington, Del., on the evening of February 29, 1944, and attended by some 750 persons, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling upon the Delaware delegation in Congress to support Senate and

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued March 10, 1944, for actions of Thursday, March 9, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. FIRST DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL. Continued debate on this bill, H. R. 4346 (pp. 2471-88). Agreed to Rep. Cannon's (Mo.) amendment providing \$127,500,000 for war public works (community facilities), which is the same as the provision in the bill as reported, except for deletion of the last proviso; this action being taken after that item had been ruled out on a point of order by Rep. Taber, N. Y., and after rejecting, 59-64, Rep. Taber's amendment to decrease the amount of the item to \$68,690,000 (pp. 2478-88). Rep. Keefe, Wis., discussed the overtime-pay provisions, criticized "over estimates" by the departments in their annual supply bills, and urged more extensive use of Appropriations Committee investigators; and Rep. Latham, Tex., claimed that adoption of his H. Res. 358 (to establish an Office of Fiscal Investigations as an agency of the House) would aid in meeting the problem raised by Rep. Keefe; also several other members discussed this question (pp. 2472-75).
2. FARM MACHINERY. Reps. O'Connor, Mont., and Hoffman, Mich., criticized the UNRRA foreign farm-machinery distribution program (pp. 2464, 2465).
3. APPROPRIATIONS; INSECT CONTROL. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$40,000 for spruce budworm control (\$30,000 for E&PQ and \$10,000 for FS) (H. Doc. 478). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 2489.)
4. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Bulwinkle, N. C., commended and cited the food-production record of a constituent (p. 2466).
5. SMALL BUSINESS Committee submitted the 5th interim report of its activities (H. Rept. 1245) (p. 2489).

SENATE

6. SOLDIER VOTE. Received the conference report on S. 1285, the soldier-vote bill (pp. 2435-48). It is expected that the report will be taken up Mon. (p. 2441).
7. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944, H. R. 4278, was referred to the Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 2433).

8. WAR DEPARTMENT CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H. R. 4183 which appropriates no additional funds for flood control by this Department, prohibits the Department from using its examination and survey funds except in accordance with priorities approved by the Secretaries of War and Agriculture, and repeals the \$4,000,000 appropriation "Flood control, general" (p. 2462).
This bill had been reported with amendments by the Appropriation Committee, March 8, 1944 (during the Senate recess) (S. Rept. 728) (p. 2431).
Agreed to Sen. Thomas' (Okla.) amendment to provide for WFA investigations of flood-control and irrigation projects which would increase food production (pp. 2457-9, 2462).
Sens. Thomas, Okla., Hayden, Ariz., Overton, Fla., Russell, Ga., Bailey, N. C., Reynolds, N. C., Bridges, N.H., Gurney, S. Dak., and Brooks, Ill. were appointed conferees (p. 2462).
9. TREASURY-POST OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported (Mar. 8) this bill, H. R. 4133, with amendments (S. Rept. 727) (p. 2431). For provisions of this bill, see supplement to Digest 24.
10. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported this bill, H. R. 4070, with amendments (S. Rept. 730) (p. 2431).
11. PROPERTY REQUISITION. Military Affairs Committee reported without amendment S. 1748, to continue the Property Requisition Act (S. Rept. 732) (p. 2431).
12. FISHERIES. Commerce Committee reported with amendments S. 930, to assure conservation of and to permit the fullest utilization of the fisheries of Alaska (S. Rept. 733) (p. 2431).
13. FLOOD RELIEF. Sen. Taft, Ohio, submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to S. 1536, to authorize emergency relief and rehabilitation of farm lands in Lucas Co., Ohio, from flood damage (p. 2433).
14. PERSONNEL. Received from this Department estimates of personnel requirements for the quarter ending March 31, 1944. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2430).
15. LEGISLATIVE-EXECUTIVE RELATIONS. Sen. Bridges, N. H., urged closer cooperation between the legislative and executive branches of the Government (pp. 2459-62).
16. ADJOURNED until Mon., Mar. 13, 1944 (p. 2462).

BILLS INTRODUCED

17. PERSONNEL. By Sen. Scrugham, Nev., S. 1762, to give honorably discharged veterans, their widows, and the wives of disabled veterans, who themselves are not qualified, preference in employment where Federal funds are disbursed. To Civil Service Committee. (p. 2432.)
18. PRICE CONTROL. By Sen. Wagner, N.Y., and Rep. Spence, Ky., S. 1764 and H.R. 4376 to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (Public Law 421, 77th Cong.), as amended by the act of October 2, 1942 (Public Law 729, 77th Cong.). To Banking and Currency Committees. (pp. 2432, 2489.)
19. SELECTIVE SERVICE; DEPENDENTS' ALLOWANCE. By Rep. Kearney, N. Y., H.R. 4370, to further amend the Servicemen's Dependents Allowance Act of 1942. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 2489.)

House bills referred
H. R. 3737. An act for the relief of M. H. Harris; to the Committee on Claims.

H. R. 634. An act to provide for the advancement of Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Construction Corps, United States Navy, retired, to the rank of vice admiral;

H. R. 2337. An act for the relief of John Joseph Defeo; and

H. R. 3247. An act for the relief of Joseph Langhorne Walker; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. R. 1046. An act for the relief of David B. Turpel; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. R. 1643. An act for the relief of Mary Loyis Elliott; to the Committee on Immigration.

H. R. 4278. An act to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Agricultural and Forestry.

EMERGENCY RELIEF AND REHABILITATION OF FARM LANDS IN LUCAS COUNTY, OHIO—AMENDMENT

Mr. TAFT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 1536) to authorize emergency relief and rehabilitation of farm lands in Lucas County, Ohio, from damage resulting from the extraordinary floods of July and October 1943, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PRODUCTION—LETTERS OF SENATOR MALONEY AND DONALD M. NELSON

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, on January 22, 1944, I addressed a letter to Mr. Donald M. Nelson, chairman of the War Production Board. This letter presented several questions which I thought were of great importance in connection with the Government's policy on cut-backs in war orders, the expansion of civilian production, and the procedure which will be followed as war contracts are ended and we undertake to meet the needs of the civilian population. My letter dealt with other questions of great importance—questions of importance to industry and labor and the entire population.

Yesterday I received a reply from Mr. Nelson. He advised me that my communication had been most carefully considered by himself and his associates on the War Production Board—and he has undertaken to give me frank answers to those questions which I submitted to him. I think that Mr. Nelson's letter will be of very great interest to industry, and to Members of Congress, and to a great many other people, and I ask unanimous consent that my letter, and Mr. Nelson's reply, be printed in the RECORD at this point.

It will help manufacturers and others to look ahead, and to give thought to future planning, and afford them a better opportunity to deal with the War Production Board and other governmental agencies as the war comes to an end.

In his letter Mr. Nelson undertakes to answer questions which have been giving great concern to many industrialists of the country. He does not profess to have all of the answers, but he does express a willingness to have the further advice and suggestions of those who are interested in the matter, and I think that his communication will prove to be of considerable help in the days just ahead.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD as follows:

JANUARY 22, 1944.

Mr. DONALD M. NELSON,
*Chairman, War Production Board,
Washington, D. C.*

MY DEAR MR. NELSON: I write to you on a matter that is giving manufacturers, and many others, great concern—and I feel sure that it is a problem with which you are quite familiar and about which you, too, are greatly concerned. It is the question of the reconversion program applying to consumer durable goods.

Members of the Senate are very much interested both in the plans that are being made to handle reconversion matters and in the procedures and principles adopted for particular programs. Perhaps my interest goes a little deeper than that of some others because I live in a State which participates to a very great extent in the production of the materials of war.

I will be very grateful if you will be good enough to supply me with some information on this subject, with particular reference to the following questions:

Does the War Production Board participate with the armed services in decisions on cut-backs of war orders?

What policies are in effect governing the extent of cut-backs and their distribution between different firms or regions?

What procedures and policies are in effect or being developed to relate the expansion of civilian production permitted to a firm or industry to the extent of cut-backs on war orders which it has received?

Is it contemplated that all producers of a particular product will be permitted to resume production at the same time and in amounts approximately equal to their relative peacetime production, or will some particular companies or regions be permitted to resume civilian production before others?

In the latter event, will it be practicable to employ schemes which require that those companies which first resume production must manufacture some part of their output for sale by the other companies who are kept on war work entirely or mainly, so that the latter do not suffer a fortuitous competitive disadvantage?

Is there a policy with respect to the treatment of firms which now express a desire to enter production of particular civilian items, even though such firms did not produce such items before the war?

It is not my intention to convey the thought that the manufacture of necessary war materials should under any circumstances be set aside for the production of civilian goods. I think that that is a question to be determined by the armed services and the War Production Board. But I am greatly concerned that no program which is undertaken react to the everlasting disadvantage of long-established concerns engaged in the manufacture of civilian goods. It is my feeling that as orders for consumer durable goods are being placed that all firms in such a field be treated equally and fairly. I know that in the State of Connecticut, for example, firms in that category are engaged on war orders. Connecticut is a critical labor area. Electric irons, for example, have been made in the State of Connecticut. I further un-

derstand that you are to permit the early production of electric irons for civilian use. Is it your intention to afford the manufacturers of Connecticut the opportunity to make such irons and other civilian goods, even though you would not permit them to be manufactured in Connecticut under existing conditions? Would you offer them the orders with the understanding, if you felt it necessary, that such items be made outside of the State of Connecticut?

Because this matter is one of so much importance, I will appreciate an early reply.

Sincerely yours,

FRANCIS MALONEY.

WAR PRODUCTION BOARD,
Washington, D. C., March 7, 1944.
Hon. FRANCIS MALONEY,
United States Senate.

MY DEAR MR. SENATOR: I am sorry that this reply to your letter of January 22 has been so long delayed. Since my acknowledgment on January 28, the far-reaching questions raised in your letter have received the most careful consideration here, both by myself and by my associates. Our answers to those questions follow:

1. Does the War Production Board participate with the armed services in decisions on cut-backs of war orders?

Up to the present the services have consulted the War Production Board on cut-backs only to a limited extent. From now on the answer to your question will be yes. The following procedure is being put into effect: The military services determine their requirements, and when our rate of production is in excess of requirements, they consult with the War Production Board to determine the advisability of cut-backs in the program. The final decision that a cut-back is necessary rests with the military, and they collaborate with the War Production Board in determining where the cut-back is to be made.

2. What policies are in effect governing the extent of cut-backs and their distribution between different firms or regions?

As you know, manpower is the most critical determining factor in war production today. So far as possible, we attempt to guide the cut-backs in the critical labor areas, in order to ease the manpower situation in these areas. For instance, in the Connecticut Valley, we need manpower badly in the ball-bearing plants. As is well known, ball bearings are one of our most critical components. It is not exaggerating to term them our No. 1 production problem. They play an indispensable part in practically every major military program, notably airplanes and trucks, and they are urgently needed for essential civilian programs, such as farm equipment. Consequently, we must try by every means at our disposal, including such cut-backs as may be practicable in other local industries, to solve the problem of more manpower for the ball-bearing industry in the Connecticut Valley.

3. What procedures and policies are in effect or being developed to relate the expansion of civilian production permitted to a firm or industry to the extent of cut-backs on war orders which it has received?

The availability of manpower, materials, and component parts determines the extent to which civilian production can be expanded in concerns whose military production has been cut back. The military services also are concerned over possible adverse effects of an expansion of civilian production at this time on morale both at home and among the fighting men abroad. With these factors in mind, our policy is to expand civilian production as it becomes possible to do so without interference with the over-all war program, and particularly in concerns whose war orders have been cut back. The Office of Civilian Requirements has prepared a number of programs for expanded production of civilian

items and has listed their relative order of importance to the economy. It is our purpose to put these programs into effect whenever the military outlook, and the situation with respect to manpower, materials, and parts indicates the advisability of such action.

In considering the desirability of civilian programs, it must be borne in mind that the Chiefs of Staff are looking to us to carry through a supply program which will enable the military services to finish their job in the shortest possible time. This is clearly our first responsibility. At the same time we have worked consistently to produce essential civilian goods for the economy, and I think you will agree that so far the requirements of civilians have been provided for much better than most people expected.

4. Is it contemplated that all producers of a particular product will be permitted to resume production at the same time and in amounts approximately equal to their relative peacetime production, or will some particular companies or regions be permitted to resume civilian production before others?

It would certainly be convenient, as well as fair, to allow all manufacturers in each industry to resume production at the same time, but this is, of course, a physical impossibility, owing to the varying degrees to which companies are engaged in essential war work. It goes without saying that the tremendous impact of war on the economy is bound to produce hardship for some business concerns, as well as for other elements in the society. Obviously, the Government cannot entirely prevent such hardships, and the controlling factor in laying down policy must be the interest of the public as a whole rather than the protection of any one group. If, without interference with the war effort, we can give a manufacturer in a noncritical manpower area materials and parts to resume production of things the civilian economy needs, I think it is to the public interest that we do so without waiting until another concern in a critical area is permitted to resume production. This policy may seem hard on the manufacturer in the critical area, but it would be at least an equal hardship on the manufacturer in the noncritical area if he were prevented from resuming production just because a manufacturer in a critical area could not do so.

Until that happy period when we can resume civilian production on a much broader scale than will be possible so long as direct military production must be maintained in large volume, there will be many shortages of civilian products whose importance to the supporting economy demands their production and scheduling with the same certainty as must be applied to war items. Repair and maintenance parts, supplies for the service industries, and some consumer items whose depletion has left critical shortages in the life of the American household must be assured production. The only way that I can see to do this is to fit them into production schedules wherever it is possible to do so, even though the effects on competitive situations may be painful. This is the same method that we apply to war production for military items, where we do not consult the convenience or the competitive interests of the firms involved. I can see no escape from applying the same method to the most essential civilian production so long as we are forced to meet the military requirements for a quick victory.

5. In the latter event, will it be practicable to employ schemes which require that those companies which first resume production must manufacture some part of their output for sale by the other companies who are kept on war work entirely or mainly, so that the latter do not suffer a fortuitous competitive disadvantage?

There may be certain instances in which this can soundly be done, and if so, I am in favor of doing it. In some industries, how-

ever, serious practical obstacles would have to be overcome before such an arrangement could be put into effect. This is a problem requiring individual consideration of and by each industry involved.

6. Is there a policy with respect to the treatment of firms which now express a desire to enter production of particular civilian items even though such firms did not produce such items before the war?

This question touches the roots of national policy. If the Government were to attempt to prevent new competition, there would clearly be grave danger of shacking the country with a regimented economy for a long while to come. Such action would require detailed planning of all production by a Government group—a development which I would strenuously oppose. In my judgment, it is all-important to maintain a competitive economy. I do not believe you can have a democracy and at the same time forbid new competition. It has been my objective from the very start to confine detailed economic planning to wartime production of military and civilian essentials. If, with the return of peace, we were to start out with the policy of planning our peacetime economy in detail, as we would have to do in order to prevent new competition, we would do irreparable injury to the free enterprise system in the United States.

It is my view that controls should be relaxed whenever they cease to be necessary to war production. However, the need for controls is obviously going to continue for some time. Even in the case of material which is in good supply today, if suddenly the controls were relaxed another shortage would be likely to occur, injuring production for war. As for component parts, I would estimate that in the consumers durable goods field there are 20 to 30 industries which require components which are now very critical, such as ball bearings, fractional horsepower motors, heavy castings, and engines. Restrictions on "new" companies which want to enter an industry for the first time will undoubtedly be needed until the now critical components and materials are in easy supply. Certainly, so long as wartime controls are retained, materials and components should not be allocated to these "new" firms until firms already established in the affected industries, and which are in a position to resume production of their former products, have received their just allocations.

There are certainly many fine old-established firms in Connecticut which have done a remarkably good job of producing and selling things that the public has wanted, and they certainly deserve every consideration. However, as I have said, the public interest is paramount. Maximum employment of workers, which lies at the heart of the public interest in peacetime must be an essential test of any Government policy affecting industrial readjustments, and the most farsighted elements in industry accept that plain fact as a basis for their planning and expectations.

As public servants, and as part of the overall management of war production, we of the War Production Board have had not only to supply our fighting forces and to fulfill the President's pledge that this Nation would become the arsenal of democracy, but also to take care of the essential needs of the civilian economy. In carrying out our work within the framework of a democratic free-enterprise system we have necessarily been confronted by hundreds of thousands of separate problems involving conflicting interests. In small problems as in large, we have consistently tried to strike a fair balance among the groups involved, while moving as rapidly as possible toward the goal of conclusive military victory; and as we approach victory we shall have to aim simul-

taneously at the main public interest in peacetime—maximum employment. There will be no deviation from this policy so long as I have responsibility for the Board's activities.

As to the Board's decisions with reference to the manufacture of civilian items in Connecticut, the questions which you ask can only be answered in terms of specific situations, and after detailed analysis. In dealing with problems of program readjustment, as in setting up the original war programs, we seek the advice of our industry committees, which are representative of all classes of manufacturers, big, medium, and small, and we accept that advice so long as it accords with the public interest and makes for the fulfillment of our obligation to our fighting men. Many of the problems brought out in your letter are now being discussed by our industry committees, and I shall be glad to discuss these important questions with you or your constituents in person at any time convenient to you.

Sincerely yours,

DONALD M. NELSON.

SOUND FINANCE OR SPENDING IN THE POST-WAR ERA—ADDRESS BY SENATOR TAFT

[Mr. TAFT asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Sound Finance or Spending in the Post-War Era," delivered by him to the American Retail Federation at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, February 29, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THE VERSATILITY AND PRESTIGE OF SILVER—ARTICLE BY SENATOR McCARRAN

[Mr. THOMAS of Utah asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Appendix of the Record an article entitled "The Versatility and Prestige of Silver," written by Senator McCARRAN, and published in the Mining Congress Journal of February 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY ASSOCIATE JUSTICE JACKSON BEFORE THE CANADIAN BAR ASSOCIATION

[Mr. TRUMAN, for Mr. MEAD, asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the address delivered by Hon. Robert H. Jackson, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, at the annual meeting of the Canadian Bar Association, Toronto, Canada, February 19, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY LT. GEN. BREHON SOMERVELL BEFORE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN PERSONNEL, FORT BELVOIR, VA.

[Mr. McCLELLAN asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address delivered by Lt. Gen. Brehon Somervell, commanding general, Army Service Forces, before military and civilian personnel at Fort Belvoir, Va., on March 9, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

STARVING CHILDREN OF EUROPE

[Mr. CAPPER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Suffer Little Children," published in the Washington News Digest, which appears in the Appendix.]

SAVE SMALL STEEL—STATEMENT BY PHILIP MURRAY

[Mr. WAGNER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a statement entitled "Save Small Steel," written by Philip Murray, president, United Steel Workers of America, and submitted to the War Production Board in March 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4278

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

AN ACT

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That,

TITLE I

1

2 SEC. 101. (a) The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat.
3 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new
4 section thereto, to be designated section 11:

5 "SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either inde-
6 pendently or in cooperation with States or political sub-
7 divisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organiza-
8 tions, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate
9 tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuber-
10 culosis, Bang's disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog
11 cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and
12 cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases
13 of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and
14 contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the
15 Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the live-
16 stock industry of the country, including the purchase and
17 destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including
18 poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the
19 payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such
20 regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this
21 section, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia
22 and the Territories and possessions of the United States."

23 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
24 cooperate with State authorities in the administration of

1 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
2 and hatcheries.

3 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of
4 any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent
5 thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other
6 animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made
7 inspections and examinations at places other than the head-
8 quarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants,
9 who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence
10 incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds
11 derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury
12 of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from
13 which the expenses are paid.

14 (d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in
15 the open market from applicable appropriations samples of
16 all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of
17 foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the
18 United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or
19 cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and dis-
20 seminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may
21 deem best.

22 (e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in con-
23 nection with rabies, except those performed for agencies
24 of the United States Government, in such amounts as the

1 Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered
2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend
4 appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed
5 tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to ex-
6 isting laws applicable to public printing.

7 (g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
8 the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may
9 from time to time determine to be necessary.

10 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either
11 independently or in cooperation with States or political
12 subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organ-
13 izations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations
14 or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or
15 retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
16 Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth,
17 Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal
18 rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia
19 weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is
20 further authorized to cooperate with the Government of
21 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary
22 surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with
23 the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or re-
24 tardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink boll-
25 worn and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations

1 or measures herein authorized, the cooperating foreign coun-
2 try, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the au-
3 thority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on
4 all lands and properties within the foreign country or State
5 other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Gov-
6 ernment and for such other facilities and means as in the
7 discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As
8 used in this section, the term "State" includes the District
9 of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United
10 States.

11 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and
12 directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use
13 such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the
14 inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for
15 export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to
16 the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and
17 plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the
18 foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

19 (c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine
21 to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to
22 carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise
23 specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no
24 part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of
25 property injured or destroyed.

1 SEC. 103. The Secretary of Agriculture may propagate
2 bee-breeding stock and distribute by sale stock surplus to
3 research needs: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales
4 are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and
5 the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury
6 as miscellaneous receipts.

7 SEC. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase
8 from applicable appropriations cultures in the open market
9 for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

10 SEC. 105. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S.
11 C. 427-427g) is hereby amended by adding a new subsec-
12 tion to section 5 to read as follows:

“(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territories which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.”

20 TITLE II

21 SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay re-
22 wards from appropriations available for the protection and
23 management of the national forests, under such regulations
24 as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest
25 and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations

1 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful
2 taking of, or injury to, Government property.

3 SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be
4 available for medical supplies and services and other assist-
5 ance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers,
6 and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under
7 the Forest Service.

8 SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute
9 supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government ac-
10 tivities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with
11 the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written
12 cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
13 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
14 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appro-
15 priations current at the time additional supplies, equipment,
16 and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest
18 Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and
19 replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
20 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
21 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Fed-
22 eral agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimburse-
23 ment to be made from appropriations applicable to the work
24 on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester
25 based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair,

1 maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management con-
2 trol, and credited to appropriations currently available at
3 the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may
4 also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county,
5 private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the
6 Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written co-
7 operative agreements, the amount collected for such rental
8 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time
9 payment is received.

10 SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the
11 maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract
12 or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such
13 purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional
14 advertising.

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall
16 be available within such limitations as may be prescribed
17 therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
18 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires
19 while employed by the Forest Service.

20 SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June
21 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding
22 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That for each
23 fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of
24 Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed
25 \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act

1 for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas
2 of national importance without requiring an equal expendi-
3 ture by the State and private owners.”

4 SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is avail-
5 able for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act
6 (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-
7 McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in
8 any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local
9 subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute
10 a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Govern-
11 ment or make contributions other than money deemed by
12 the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

13 SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Coopera-
14 tive Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections
15 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568)
16 and Acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production
17 or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency,
18 or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation
19 to cooperating States for the production or procurement of
20 nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not
21 more than three fiscal years.

22 SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from
23 timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust
24 account, “Forest Service cooperative fund”, which moneys

1 are hereby made available for scaling services requested
2 by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest
3 Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of
4 the cost of such work.

5 SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds avail-
6 able for national forest protection and management for the
7 administration of lands under contract for purchase or for
8 the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been
9 instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
10 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
11 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for
12 administration.

13 SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading
14 "Forest Service" of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended
15 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the
16 heading "Forest Service" of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
17 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end
18 thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts,
19 cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts
20 made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be
21 based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

22 SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
23 priated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as
24 may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of
25 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or

1 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
2 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
3 administration and public use of the national forests.

4 TITLE III

5 SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the
6 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
7 (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end
8 thereof the following new paragraph:

9 “Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase
10 in advance of the program year for which the appropriation
11 is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
12 materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
13 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
14 out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs
15 under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any
16 Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers,
17 seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-
18 terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the
19 payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants,
20 including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery
21 thereof.”

22 (b) Subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conserva-
23 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C.
24 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the
25 following new paragraph:

1 “Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants
2 or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States
3 Government and who comply with the terms and condi-
4 tions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to
5 sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall
6 be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain
7 payments heretofore made, for their participation in said
8 program to the same extent as other producers.”

9 SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and
10 Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f),
11 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph,
12 to read as follows:

13 “Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for
14 the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Fed-
15 eral agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency
16 for allocation to cooperating States for the production or
17 procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for
18 expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.”

19 (b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and dis-
20 tribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Gov-
21 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
22 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
23 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
24 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-

1 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
2 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

3 TITLE IV

4 SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
5 ized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the
6 grades recommended or promulgated by him for farm or
7 food products, under such rules and regulations as he may
8 prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in
9 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

10 (b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7
11 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6
12 to section 6 (a) and by inserting thereafter a new subsection
13 to read as follows:

14 “(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
15 effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
16 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
17 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
18 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
19 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the
20 preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the
21 practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.”

22 (c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized
23 agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in

1 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the
2 truth of the statements therein contained.

3 (d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agri-
4 culture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned
5 motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within
6 the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose
7 of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the
8 supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate
9 limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to
10 exceed 3 cents per mile.

11 SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the
12 War Food Administration current at the time services are
13 rendered or payment therefor is received may be reim-
14 bursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments
15 (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or
16 estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Adminis-
17 tration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for
18 such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

19 TITLE V

20 SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural
21 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
22 914), is amended by striking out the words: "The Recon-
23 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
24 directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request

1 approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate
2 amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
3 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
4 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum” and by
5 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The Reconstruction
6 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
7 make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and
8 approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts
9 in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the
10 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may
11 from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest
12 at a rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum”, and by changing the
13 colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and
14 inserting thereafter the following: “Interest rates on the
15 unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction
16 Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effec-
17 tive date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of
18 $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum:”.

19 (b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
20 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
21 further amended by the addition of the following language:
22 “The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such
23 obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
24 is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstand-

1 ing at any one time under existing law is hereby increased
2 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.”

3 (c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
4 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
5 amended by striking out the words “*And provided further,*
6 That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance
7 Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939.” and
8 by changing the colon following the word “Territories” to a
9 period.

10 SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act
11 of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by
12 striking out the following words in the second proviso: “at
13 a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the
14 United States of America on its obligations, having a ma-
15 turity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued
16 during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such
17 obligations were issued:” and inserting in lieu thereof the
18 following: “at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest
19 rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans
20 made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of
21 this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum,
22 and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted
23 to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date
24 of such loan:”.

1 (b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,
2 as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking
3 out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the
4 average rate of interest payable by the United States of
5 America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more
6 years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding
7 fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.", and
8 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of interest
9 of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured
10 and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this sec-
11 tion prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be ad-
12 justed to 2 per centum per annum."

13 SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification
14 Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended
15 by striking out the words "twenty-five years" in each section
16 and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty-five years".

17 SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural
18 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
19 914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection.
20 which reads as follows: "There is hereby authorized to be
21 appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-
22 wise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938,
23 and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of
24 \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
25 vided.", and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:

1 "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums
2 as the Congress may from time to time determine to be
3 necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
4 vided."

5 SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is
6 authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as
7 may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*,
8 That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless
9 provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation
10 and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed
11 therein.

12 TITLE VI

13 SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall,
14 prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after
15 June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the
16 cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal
17 land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for coop-
18 eratives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate
19 credit banks, production credit corporations, and produc-
20 tion credit associations; shall apportion the amount so de-
21 termined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land
22 banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives,
23 Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit cor-
24 porations, and production credit associations on such equitable
25 basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall

1 assess against and collect in advance the amount so appor-
2 tioned from the banks, corporations, and other organiza-
3 tions among which the apportionment is made.

4 (b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the
5 first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944,
6 estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the ad-
7 ministrative supervision of the Federal land bank system,
8 the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Coopera-
9 tives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the produc-
10 tion credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined
11 among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives,
12 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
13 credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such
14 equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and
15 shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks
16 and corporations the amount so apportioned.

17 (c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a)
18 and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and
19 credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby authorized to
20 be appropriated to said Administration for expenditure dur-
21 ing each fiscal year for salaries and expenses applicable to
22 examination and administrative supervision as set forth in the
23 annual appropriation made for the same fiscal year for salaries
24 and expenses of said Administration. As soon as practicable
25 after the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration

1 shall determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of
2 the examination services rendered during the fiscal year to
3 each said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2)
4 the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to
5 each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year
6 of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these
7 two items in any case is greater than the total amount col-
8 lected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the
9 difference shall be collected from such bank, corporation, or
10 other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said
11 special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization
12 entitled thereto.

13 (d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal
14 Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the
15 Act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby
16 repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

17 SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is author-
18 ized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by
19 personal service without regard to the provisions of any
20 other Act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the
21 performance of special services, including legal services;
22 *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not
23 be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable
24 appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limita-
25 tions prescribed therein.

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1 International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans
2 for correlating the work of the various adhering govern-
3 ments on problems relating to seed analyses or other sub-
4 jects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in
5 the interest of international seed trade."

6 SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or inde-
7 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-
8 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
9 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
10 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
11 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
12 Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expendi-
13 ture such sums as may be necessary for the performance
14 of such work.

15 (b) Not to exceed 7 per centum of the amounts ap-
16 propriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses
17 of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Depart-
18 ment of Agriculture shall be available interchangeably for
19 expenditures on the objects included within the general ex-
20 penses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7
21 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation
22 except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

23 SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
24 to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public
25 improvements as may be necessary to carry out its author-

1 ized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall
2 be erected or altered under this authority unless provision
3 is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
4 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

5 SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
6 to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry
7 out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this
8 authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor
9 in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
10 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

11 SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
12 ized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the
13 authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appro-
14 priated to the Department.

15 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to
16 contract for stenographic reporting services.

17 (c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture sta-
18 tioned abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of
19 Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods
20 not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, sub-
21 scriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the
22 conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in
23 advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice
24 requires payment in advance.

25 SEC. 706. (a) The War Food Administrator is author-

1 ized to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions
2 of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of
3 persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
4 The Department of Agriculture may employ persons or
5 organizations, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise,
6 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:
7 *Provided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employ-
8 ment shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the
9 applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess
10 of limitations prescribed therein.

11 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay
12 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not
13 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serv-
14 ing, while away from their homes, without other compen-
15 sation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
16 Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expendi-
17 tures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in
18 the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
19 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

20 SEC. 707. The Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C.
21 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000"
22 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000", and by adding
23 immediately before the period at the end thereof the follow-
24 ing: ": *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to
25 this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in

1 accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the
2 fiscal year 1944”.

3 SEC. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
4 to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Depart-
5 ment library, microfilm and other photographic reproduc-
6 tions of books and other library materials in the Department
7 and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices
8 (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he
9 may determine, the money received from such sales to be
10 deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable
11 appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished
12 or payment therefor is received.

13 SEC. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to
14 such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ per-
15 sonnel in the departmental service wherever located.

16 SEC. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate
17 to such officers as he shall designate the function of author-
18 izing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods
19 of employees on change of official stations.

20 SEC. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other
21 statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized
22 herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the
23 part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by
24 the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable
25 appropriation.

- 1 SEC. 712. This Act may be cited as the "Department
2 of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1944.

Attest:

SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

78TH CONGRESS
2d Session

H. R. 4278

AN ACT

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 22, 1944, for actions of Friday, April 21, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. ORGANIC ACT of 1944. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments H.R. 4278, the Pace bill, which is largely for the purpose of providing substantive authority for provisions in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act which are now subject to points of order (S. Rept. 803) (p. 3674). The Committee agreed to amendments providing for adjustment of AAA flue-cured-tobacco allotments under certain conditions, authorizing FSA loans-grants-rural-rehabilitation programs under the same authorities and limitations as carried in the 1944 Appropriation Act, and authorizing a school-lunch program during the fiscal year 1945.
2. SEED PRODUCTION.. Passed as reported S. 1743, authorizing appropriation of \$25,000,000 for payments to farmers to encourage seed production (pp. 3681-3).
3. TRANSPORTATION; IRRIGATION. Sen. Overton, La., announced the schedule of hearings on H.R. 3961, the rivers and harbors bill (p. 3672). Sens. Byrd, Va., and Weeks, Mass., submitted amendments which they intend to propose to this bill (p. 3675).
4. PERSONNEL. Received Civil Service Commission's proposed legislation to "bring about uniformity and coordination in the allocation of field positions to the grades of the Classification Act of 1923." To Civil Service Committee. (p. 3672.)
5. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 4559 (S.Rept. 795) (pp. 3673-4).

6. PUERTO RICO; FARM LANDS. Received a P.R. Legislature resolution urging enactment of H.R. 2490, directing the P.R. Reconstruction Administrator to convey title in fee simple to colonists of the agricultural farms established by the Administration. To Territories and Insular Affairs Committee. (pp. 3672-3.)
7. MANPOWER. Sen. Austin, Vt., discussed the proposal to draft men from industry and agriculture for army induction and inserted editorials on this subject (pp. 3676-8).
8. PETROLEUM. Sen. Maloney, Conn., inserted a policy statement by the Special Committee to Investigate Petroleum Resources (pp. 3679-80).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., Apr. 24 (p. 3692).
- HOUSE
- NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Apr. 24.
- BILLS INTRODUCED
10. PERSONNEL; HEALTH. By Sen. Clark, Mo.; S. 1858 (by request); to give honorably discharged, disabled, or retired marine employees of the Panama Canal civil-service preference and to extend to them the facilities of the Public Health Service. To Inter-oceanic Canals Committee. (p. 3674.)
11. PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY. By Sen. Wagner, N.Y., S.J.Res. 123, authorizing the President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3674.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a McCall's magazine article favoring continuation of the school-lunch program (pp. A2050-1).
13. ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Butler, Nebr., commended REA, stating, "There is no partisanship in an organization of this kind" (pp. A2055-7).
14. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted his radio address describing his activities supporting TVA and defending his proposed amendments to the independent offices appropriation bill with respect to TVA financial operations (pp. A2051-4).
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ITEMS IN FEDERAL REGISTER April 21, 1944

15. TRANSPORTATION. ICC's reconsignment permits for certain vegetables and fruits and cheese (pp. 4306-8).
16. PRICE CONTROL. OPA's orders on machines and parts, animal feeding salt, community ceiling price orders, milk, solid fuels, and tires and tubes.
17. SUGAR; FARM LABOR. Asst. War Food Administrator's determinations with respect to 1943-44 wage rates for Fla. sugarcane (p. 4283).
18. MILK MARKETING. Asst. to the War Food Administrator's notice of hearing on the handling of milk in the Quad Cities marketing area (pp. 4317-8).
- 0 -

For supplemental information and copies of legislative material referred to, call Ext. 4654, or send to Room 112 Adm. Building. Arrangements may be made to be kept advised of developments on any particular bill.

legions of men with idle hands due to the devastating hurricanes that raced our cities, our towns, and our fields when we not yet recuperated from the serious financial crisis caused by the last World War;

"Whereas among the various rehabilitation programs wisely adopted by the said Federal agency there is the organization and award in usufruct of agricultural farm settlements in the rural districts to workmen who rendered their services on the farms needing rehabilitation, the said awards being made on the basis of the payment of a certain monthly rent which is not credited against the price of the farm until the said farmer has occupied the farm for 5 or more years, a policy which causes the said farmer to lose his love for both his farm and his work, and for such reason legions of farmers are seen leaving their farms because they believe that these will never become their property;

"Whereas it is a well known fact that the occupants of the said farms absolutely lack food or resources, and due to the abnormal conditions which Puerto Rico is now suffering on account of the war, which unfortunately will last for some time, the farmers have no income or work, and due to the lack of fertilizer cannot cultivate their farms as in peacetimes, and with the aggravating circumstance that the cost of living, both for food and household goods, has increased enormously for them;

"Whereas the circumstances outlined in the preceding paragraph determine, as an unquestionable fact, that the said farmers cannot hereafter pay the rent which they are obligated to pay, and it is considered that an altruistic expression on the part of Congress, in behalf of Puerto Rico, where the United States has only enthusiastic and decided cooperation in its democratic endeavors, would convey to the homes of those farmers, now worried, the ease of mind and the individual independence entailed by the possession of a piece of land of their own which may protect them from any possible attempt at exploitation and oppression in their work: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the House of Representatives of Puerto Rico:

"SECTION 1. To submit, as it is hereby submitted through this resolution, an earnest appeal to the Congress of the United States of America to pass the bill introduced in that honorable legislative body by the Honorable Bolivar Pagán, Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, resolving to direct and directing the proper body or authority to grant in favor of each and all of the farmers occupying the farms specified in the second whereas above, a title of ownership for the sum which they have paid as rent up to this date.

"SEC. 2. That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the honorable the President, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, to the two Houses that compose the Congress of the United States, to the chairmen of the Committee on Territories and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the Committee on Insular Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States; to the Honorable Harold L. Ickes, to the Honorable Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture; and to the Honorable Bolivar Pagán, Resident Commissioner for Puerto Rico in Washington, requesting the latter to ask that said bill be considered."

A resolution by Local No. 1391, Screen Office Employees Guild, Hollywood, Calif., favoring the extension of the Emergency Price Control Act; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

A resolution by Local No. 1391, Screen Office Employees Guild, Hollywood, Calif., favoring expansion of the O. P. A. subsidy program so as to hold the cost of living in line; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Resolutions adopted by the National Maritime Union of America, Cairo, Ill.; Local 1-9, International Longshoremen's and Ware-

housemen's Union; Local Union No. 106, International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers, and Helpers; and Local No. 104, International Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Iron Ship Builders, and Helpers of America, all of Seattle, Wash., favoring the adoption of measures to establish a Nation-wide broadcast of the proceedings of Congress; to the Committee on Rules.

PROHIBITION OF LIQUOR SALES AROUND MILITARY CAMPS—PETITIONS

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a petition which has come to me from Rev. Otho G. Brewer, of Clayton, Del., signed by numerous citizens, asking for favorable action on Senate bill 860, relating to the sale of alcoholic liquors to the members of the land and naval forces of the United States.

I also ask unanimous consent to present a petition which has come to me from Rev. W. B. Ruddock, of the Cheswold Methodist Church, signed by numerous citizens of Cheswold, Del., also asking for favorable action on Senate bill 860.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the petitions presented by the Senator from Delaware will be received and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

ELIMINATION OF POLL TAX IN ELECTION OF FEDERAL OFFICERS—PETITION

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to present a petition, signed by numerous seamen, relative to the abolishment of the payment of poll taxes, and requesting the enactment of pending legislation relating thereto, which I ask to have printed in the Record, without all the signatures attached, and appropriately referred.

There being no objection, the petition was ordered to lie on the table and to be printed in the RECORD without all the signatures attached, as follows:

Senator WALLACE WHITE,
Senate Minority Leader,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.:

As seamen who have been through battle we know how terribly our Nation suffers from disunity rooted and fostered in the poll-tax States. We know from life the falseness of color prejudice for there is no segregation or discrimination on N. M. U. ships. Our first national act in support of the Atlantic Charter, Moscow, and Tehran must be eradication of poll tax.

All N. M. U. men, their voting dependents, and relations are awaiting your support. We are urging you to use your influence to get your party members to support cloture and accept no amendments for the passage of H. R. 7.

WALTER E. HARRIS, JR.,
HADLEY A. COLLINS,
DANIEL F. WOODS
(And sundry other citizens).

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS—NAVAL APPROPRIATIONS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, from the Committee on Appropriations, I report back favorably, with amendments, the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944,

and for other purposes, and I submit a report (No. 795) thereon.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, the report will be received and the bill will be placed on the calendar.

NOTICE OF MOTION TO SUSPEND THE RULE—AMENDMENTS

Mr. OVERTON. Mr. President, in connection with the Navy Department appropriation bill, which I have just reported, I wish to give notice, in accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, that it is my intention to move to suspend the applicable rule of the Senate in order to take up certain legislative amendments to the Navy Department appropriation bill.

Mr. OVERTON submitted the following notice in writing:

In accordance with rule XL of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby give notice in writing that it is my intention to move to suspend paragraph 4 of rule XVI for the purpose of proposing to the bill (H. R. 4559) making appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and additional appropriations therefor for the fiscal year 1944, and for other purposes, the following amendments namely:

Amendment No. 1: On page 23, after line 15, insert the following:

"NAVAL PROCUREMENT FUND

"The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed, upon request of the Secretary of the Navy, to transfer \$1,000,000 from the naval emergency fund (17X0300) to the naval procurement fund (Public Law 653, approved July 3, 1942), and advances by check or warrant and reimbursements to the naval procurement fund from naval appropriations may be made on the basis of the estimated costs of a project without further accounting distribution of expenditures to the individual appropriations involved."

Amendment No. 2: On page 26, line 4, after the word "diem", insert the following: "Provided, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized and directed to sell the tract of land of approximately 532.4 acres, in Cleveland County, Okla., commonly known as Moore Field, and more particularly described in, and acquired through, a declaration of taking executed by the Under Secretary of the Navy and filed in the United States District Court for the Western District of Oklahoma, and judgment entered thereon. In the proceedings in such court entitled 'United States of America, petitioner, against 532.4 Acres of Land, More or Less, in Cleveland County, Okla., and Mrs. J. R. Holliday, and Others, defendants, No. 1120-Civil,' and to execute and deliver a deed, or deeds, to the person, or persons, or their heirs or assigns, from whom the original holdings were acquired: *Provided further*, That the sale price for such land shall be a sum sufficient to cover the original purchase price and any sums expended by the Navy Department upon such land or arising out of the use and occupancy thereof by the Navy Department: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to make rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this section."

Amendment No. 3: On page 26, line 13, after the word "equipment", insert the following: "*Provided further*, That no part of these funds shall be used for the construction of new naval facilities or the enlargement of existing naval facilities in the continental United States unless the Secretary of the Navy first determines that no existing facilities, publicly or privately owned, are, or can be made, available for the purposes to be served at a cost deemed reasonable by him."

Amendment No. 4: On page 55, add a new section as follows:

"DEFENSE AID

"Sec. 120. Subject to authorization by other law for the rendering of defense aid, information and services, the authority contained in section 103 of the Second Supplemental National Defense Appropriation Act, 1943, is hereby extended to and made applicable to the appropriations for the naval service made subsequent to such act and contained in this act without any increase in the amount limitation fixed in such section: *Provided*, That 'information and services,' authorized to be rendered by the act of March 11, 1941 (Public, 11), need not be connected with the procurement or disposition of any defense article."

Mr. OVERTON also submitted amendments intended to be proposed by him to House bill 4559, the naval appropriation bill, which were ordered to lie on the table and to be printed.

(For text of amendments referred to, see the foregoing notice.)

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ROBERTSON, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 1572. A bill for the relief of Frank Robertson; with amendments (Rept. No. 796); H. R. 1628. A bill for the relief of John Hirsch; without amendment (Rept. No. 797); H. R. 2438. A bill for the relief of Bernadine Salmons; without amendment (Rept. No. 798);

H. R. 2472. A bill for the relief of the estate of Gertrude Mullins; with an amendment (Rept. No. 800); and

H. R. 2757. A bill for the relief of Margaret Hamilton, Mrs. Catherine Higgins, Mrs. Rebecca Sallop, and Mrs. Dora Profansky; without amendment (Rept. No. 799).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 2332. A bill for the relief of Christian Wenz; without amendment (Rept. No. 801).

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

H. R. 1565. A bill relating to the appointment of postmasters; without amendment (Rept. No. 802).

By Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

H. R. 4278. A bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 803).

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred for examination and recommendation two lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States that appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED

Mrs. CARAWAY, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on April 17, 1944, that committee presented to the

President of the United States the enrolled bill (S. 1028) to amend the Fire and Casualty Act of the District of Columbia.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED

Bills and joint resolutions were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. TRUMAN:

S. 1852. A bill for the relief of John W. Giesecke; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. 1853. A bill for the relief of Dr. Frank K. Boland, Sr.; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKELLAR:

S. 1854. A bill for the relief of Walter S. Faulkner (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LUCAS:

S. 1855. A bill for the relief of Lewis Harkins; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 1856. A bill to increase the maximum amount of national service life insurance which may be carried by any person in the armed forces by an amount equal to \$5,000 for each child of such person; to the Committee on Finance.

By Mr. HOLMAN:

S. 1857. A bill granting an increase in pension to Esther Ann Hill Morgan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri:

S. 1858 (by request). A bill to give honorably discharged, disabled, or retired marine employees of the Panama Canal civil-service preference, to extend to them the facilities of the Public Health Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals.

(Mr. MALONEY introduced Senate Joint Resolution 122, which was passed and appears under a separate heading.)

By Mr. WAGNER:

S. J. Res. 123. Joint resolution authorizing the President of the United States of America to proclaim October 11, 1944, General Pulaski's Memorial Day for the observance and commemoration of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

EMPLOYMENT OF COUNSEL BY PETROLEUM RESOURCES COMMITTEE

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, I introduce a joint resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read.

The joint resolution (S. J. Res. 122) to limit the operation of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code, and sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes, and certain other provisions of law, was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

Resolved, etc., That nothing in section 109 or section 113 of the Criminal Code (U. S. C., 1940 edition, title 18, secs. 198 and 203), or in section 361, section 365, or section 366 of the Revised Statutes (U. S. C., 1940 ed., title 5, secs. 306, 314, and 315), or in any other provision of Federal law imposing restrictions, requirements, or penalties in relation to the employment of persons, the performance of services, or the payment or receipt of compensation in connection with any claim, proceeding, or matter involving the United States, shall apply with respect to counsel to the special committee of the Senate serving under the provisions of Senate Resolution 253, Seventy-eighth Congress, adopted March 13, 1944.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator from Connecticut give us a brief explanation of what is involved in the joint resolution?

Mr. MALONEY. I should like to do so, Mr. President, and, because it is a technical matter, I have prepared a statement.

This resolution has been authorized by the so-called Petroleum Resources Committee of the Senate to meet the situation which confronts the committee with respect to the proposed employment of Richard Joyce Smith as its chief counsel for a period of several months, and the employment of other counsel as may be required by the committee on a temporary basis.

Mr. Smith is a member of the New York City law firm of Whitman, Ransom, Coulson & Goetz. That law firm has numerous clients, many of whom have tax claims pending against the Federal Government, and are or may be involved in various administrative proceedings before Federal agencies which might be construed to be a "proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested"—section 113, Criminal Code.

Since it is proposed to retain Mr. Smith as chief counsel of the committee on a temporary basis, it is not feasible for Mr. Smith either to withdraw from his law firm or to waive his participation under the partnership agreement in the net fees of the law firm. Because of that situation, Mr. Smith has raised the question as to the possible application of sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code to him if he is to act as chief counsel for the committee. Further questions appear also possibly to be raised under sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes.

Sections 109 and 113 of the Criminal Code provide penalties against any person who being an officer of the United States or discharging any official function thereunder, or being a clerk of the United States, joins in the prosecution in the support of any claim against the United States, or receives, directly or indirectly, any compensation for any services rendered in relation to any proceeding or claim or controversy in which the United States is a party, or is directly or indirectly interested.

Sections 361, 365, and 366 of the Revised Statutes provide that no fee shall be allowed or paid to any attorney or counselor for any service which is required to be rendered by officers of the Department of Justice, and also provide in effect that the Department of Justice shall have control over the naming of Government counsel. It is probably doubtful that these latter sections of the Revised Statutes would be applicable in this matter. However, following the precedents established in other cases, it is advisable to have the exemption proposed in the joint resolution apply to these sections also.

While this question arises initially with respect to the committee's retaining Mr. Smith as its chief counsel, it is anticipated, in view of the shortage of qualified lawyers, that the committee may be

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4278]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, after having considered same, report thereon favorably with the recommendation that the bill do pass with the following amendments.

In title III after section 302, insert the following new sections:

SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section.

SEC. 304. Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is hereby amended by the addition of the following: "That farmers reports of the acreage of flue-cured tobacco planted or harvested in the marketing years 1944-45 shall be considered correct if within one-fifth of an acre or 7 percent whichever is greater, of the acreage finally determined, but the acreage in excess of that reported shall not be considered as past production in succeeding years."

In title IV after section 402, insert the following new section:

SEC. 403. Section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat.

774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

STATEMENT

✓ This bill contains in the form of permanent authority numerous provisions which have appeared for many years in appropriations for the Department of Agriculture and for which clear support does not appear to be provided in existing law. The organic act of the Department of Agriculture of May 15, 1862 (sec. 520, Revised Statutes, 5 U. S. C., sec. 511) provides that the general design and duties of the Department of Agriculture shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people useful information of subjects connected with agriculture "in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word." While many of the appropriations for the Department, particularly those for research, investigations, and the dissemination of the results of such work are supported by the organic act of 1862, and while other appropriation items are supported by basic legislation relating to specific programs, there have been included in the annual agricultural appropriation acts a number of provisions legislative in character. Some of these provisions are substantive, but the majority are of a facilitating or incidental nature.

In reporting on this bill, the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives has explained the need for legislative support of the appropriation items referred to and has discussed in detail the several provisions of the bill. The report (H. Rept. No. 1198, 78th Cong., 2d sess.) is attached hereto as exhibit A. The Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is in accord with the report of

the House Committee on Agriculture, and attention is directed to the report of the House committee for a detailed explanation of the items in the bill with the exception of a portion of the discussion relative to section 706 (a) of the bill. Item (1) of such discussion is no longer applicable since the language referred to therein was stricken on the floor before passage of the bill by the House.

It will be noted that the report of the House Committee on Agriculture (p. 2) states that certain major program legislation, i. e., those affecting the Farm Security Administration and the school-lunch program were not included in the bill. However, the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry deems it advisable at this time to make provisions both for the school-lunch program and the rural-rehabilitation program, and the amendments which are proposed will accomplish this purpose. An amendment is also included relating to acreage allotments on flue-cured tobacco.

The Secretary of Agriculture, with whom the War Food Administrator concurs, has reported favorably on this bill as it passed the House, and a copy of that report is attached hereto as exhibit B.

EXPLANATION OF AMENDMENTS

Section 303. *Rural-rehabilitation program.*—This amendment will provide authority for appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out the rural-rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in accordance with the pattern spelled out in the 1944 Appropriation Act. This program provides for assistance through rural-rehabilitation loans and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories and possessions, including (1) farm debt adjustment service, making and servicing of loans and grants under such appropriations and prior laws, (2) loans to needy individual farmers, (3) grants, and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural-rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration.

This section authorizes appropriations for administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including usual expenditures for personal services, supplies and equipment except that no part of such appropriations could be used to pay the compensation of any persons appointed under the civil-service laws.

The War Food Administrator will be required to submit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to liquidation of the projects until the projects are liquidated.

In making grant payments, the Secretary could require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful Federal or non-Federal projects and the provisions of the act of February 5, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), relating to disability or death compensation and benefits, could be made to apply to the persons performing such work, except that these conditions could not be made applicable to any employment covered by the workmen's compensation laws of any State, Territory, or possession.

Under this authority, also, funds may be borrowed from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in such sums as Congress may authorize in appropriation acts. These funds will be available for making rural-rehabilitation loans to needy farmers who cannot obtain credit

elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where the loan was made. The loans would be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation at interest rates not exceeding 3 percent per annum, payable semi-annually, upon any security acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law which was acceptable to the Corporation. Loans by the Corporation would be limited to 75 percent of the principal amount of the notes pledged as security. The loans would be upon such other terms and conditions as the Corporation might determine. Payments on the collateral would be remitted to the Corporation as received by the Secretary. The obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation could issue and have outstanding would be increased by the amount which the Secretary was authorized to borrow from it under the law.

None of the money appropriated or authorized could be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or carrying on of any land-leasing or land-purchasing program; (2) the carrying on of any collective or cooperative farming operations, or other sponsorship or management of homestead, land-leasing, land-purchasing, or cooperative land-purchasing associations, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects previously initiated; (3) loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; (4) loans to any cooperative association; (5) loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any stock or membership interest in any cooperative association, except medical, dental, or hospital associations; and (6) for any expenditure not deemed necessary by the Administrator for the production of agricultural commodities.

The restrictions enumerated above would apply to the expenditure of funds administered by the Secretary of Agriculture as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural-rehabilitation corporations.

The sums appropriated or authorized by each appropriation act would constitute the total amount available for obligation under that heading for the fiscal year in question and, in the absence of other law, could not be supplemented by funds from any source.

Section 304. *Tobacco-marketing quotas.*—The purpose of this amendment is not to change existing flue-cured tobacco acreage allotments but rather to provide that farmers shall not be required to pay a penalty on tobacco sold from an acreage allowed to be reported in excess of the farm-acreage allotment. The amendment also provides that the acreage in excess of that reported would not be considered as past production for purposes of establishing farm allotments in future years.

Section 403. *School-lunch program.*—This amendment authorizes the continuation for another fiscal year of the school-lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture through the War Food Administration in the same manner as it is at present being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, funds pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935 (7 U. S. C., sec. 612c), and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds for that year as the Congress may deem necessary.

The amendment authorizes expenditures to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers, provided that not more than 2

percent of the funds made available are to be used for children in child-care centers. The food may be provided by (a) purchase, processing, and exchange and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof, or (b) making payments to schools and centers, or agencies having control thereof, in connection with the purchase, distribution, and where desirable, processing and exchange of such commodities, or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine.

It is further provided that the funds shall be apportioned in accordance with school enrollment, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary is authorized to reapportion excess funds to such other States as he may determine in consideration of need.

Benefits to schools or child-care centers are limited to the cost of agricultural commodities or products delivered and the sponsoring agency is required to maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished, and such accounts and records are to be made available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture.

EXHIBIT A

78TH CONGRESS } 2d Session }	HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES }	REPORT No. 1198
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DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

FEBRUARY 29, 1944.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. PACE, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4278]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it do pass, with the following amendments:

Page 2, line 15, change the word "constitutes" to "constitute". Same line change the word "threatens" to "threaten".

Page 2, line 16, following the word "country," and preceding the word "including" insert a comma.

Page 13, strike out all of lines 4 and 5.

Page 15, line 12, following the word "annum" strike the period, add a quotation mark and a comma and the following new wording "and by changing the colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and inserting thereafter the following:" And by inserting a quotation mark immediately preceding the word "Interest". Same page, line 16, change the period to a colon.

Page 25, line 4, strike out the italicized colon preceding the word "Provided" and insert in lieu thereof a roman colon.

Page 25, line 7, following the figures "1944" and preceding the quotation mark strike out the period.

STATEMENT

The Organic Act of the Department of Agriculture, enacted May 15, 1862 (sec. 520, Rev. Stat., 5 U. S. C. 511), provides that the general design and duties of the Department of Agriculture shall be to acquire and to diffuse among the people useful information on subjects connected with agriculture "in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word." Many of the appropriations for the Department of Agriculture are supported directly or indirectly by this organic law. Appropriation items concerned with research, investigations, and the dissemination of the results of such work, are directly supported; numerous other appropriation items are directly in furtherance of basic legislation relating to specific programs, and, therefore, while indirectly supported by the organic act of 1862, derive their principal support from such other basic legislation.

However, from time to time there have been included in the appropriation acts a number of provisions, legislative in character, some of which have been substantive, and others of which, perhaps the majority, have been of a facilitating or incidental nature. It is advisable that such provisions be reconsidered, and enacted into permanent law if their continuance is desirable.

The committee has scrutinized the appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture with a view to providing such permanent legislative authorities as are needed, and to this end has consulted with the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. It was considered advisable to eliminate from this bill certain major program legislation which the Committee on Agriculture has otherwise under consideration and which it proposes to present for the consideration of the House at an early date. These programs are those affecting the Farm Security Administration and the school-lunch program.

With few exceptions, the items in this bill will provide legislative authority without change for provisions which have appeared in the agricultural appropriation acts for many years. Exceptions are noted in the detailed discussion of the several items in this report.

The bill is arranged in seven titles. Title I provides authority for the eradication, control, retardation, and prevention of the spread of the several animal and plant diseases, parasites and insect pests, which currently require such action on the part of the Federal Government. As indicated above, these activities are closely related to the research and experimental work of the Department carried on under the Organic Act of 1862, but it is necessary to have further authority to permit the local application of control and eradication measures. The present programs have been provided for in appropriation acts for many years, some dating back as far as 1887 and 1891.

Title II contains several authorities necessary for the effective protection and management of the national forests, and for the facilitation of cooperation with States and local interests in fire control. Certain of these provisions, while facilitating in character, are very necessary to the success of the forestry program.

Title III contains facilitating provisions for the programs of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and Soil Conservation Service, while title IV contains similar provisions for marketing work.

Title V contains amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 which will provide legislative authority for the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow loan funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. The original borrowing authority expired in 1939, but was carried as an annual provision in agricultural appropriation acts for a number of years preceding 1944. The title also adjusts interest rates, extends the maturity dates of loans to borrowers, and provides a continuing authority for appropriations for the purposes of the act.

Title VI contains legislative authority for provisions carried in the appropriation for the Farm Credit Administration, including authority to assess institutions in the Farm Credit system for examination and supervisory expenses.

✓ Title VII contains several miscellaneous provisions, most of them facilitating in character. The title includes authority for continuing an appropriation to prevent reduced allotments for extension work resulting from shifts in rural population as shown by the 1940 census, and the adjustment of rates of compensation of certain positions in the Department commensurate with the responsibilities attached thereto.

A discussion of the various sections of the bill follows:

SECTION 101. ANIMAL DISEASES AND PARASITES

Subsection (a) of section 101 is an amendment to the act of June 29, 1884, which created the Bureau of Animal Industry and provided various authorities and duties in the field of animal husbandry and animal diseases. The Appropriation Act for the Department of Agriculture for many years has carried provisions for the eradication and control of various animal diseases and parasites which have been, in addition to the research and experimental work, generally authorized by the organic act of the Department of 1862 and the provisions of the 1884 act and other acts. It is the purpose of this section further to implement the legal basis for this work so as to provide authority for these activities.

Tuberculosis and Bang's disease.—As early as 1891 the Agricultural Appropriation Act authorized the use of Bureau of Animal Industry appropriations "to prevent the spread of pleuro-pneumonia and other diseases of animals." Tuberculosis was first mentioned specifically in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1895. Until 1918, the work on tuberculosis was largely confined to research and observations, but in that year funds were made available for the development of methods of eradicating the disease; the following year, provision was added for indemnity payments to owners, and appropriations for these purposes have been made each year since that time. In 1934 and 1935, emergency funds were made available to expand the work on tuberculosis and to inaugurate work on control and eradication of Bang's disease. The availability of these appropriations was continued in 1937 and 1938, and in 1939 the appropriation was included virtually in its present form.

All the work of eradication of these diseases is performed in cooperation with State and local livestock officials, and State and local governments have expended large sums of money from their own treasuries for the same purposes.

The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried the sum of \$5,983,800 for this work.

Cattle ticks.—An appropriation for the eradication of cattle ticks was first inserted in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, and funds have been appropriated for this work each year since that time.

When the project was undertaken, 985 counties and 15 Southern and Southwestern States were under Federal quarantine because of tick infestation. This quarantine area has been reduced by over 99 percent. All the States in which infestations have occurred have cooperated actively in the work.

The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$220,000 for this work.

Hog cholera and related swine diseases.—Provision for the prevention of the spread of hog cholera first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1899. Funds for similar work were appropriated for the fiscal years 1900 through 1909. In 1914, funds were made available for both preventive and eradication methods, and appropriations to continue this work have been made each year since that time. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$100,580 for this work.

Scabies in sheep and cattle.—The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1895 first provided funds to prevent the spread of sheep scabies. The success attained in this program during the next few years was so satisfactory that cattlemen urged the inauguration of a program for eradicating scabies in cattle, and in 1910 funds were appropriated for the eradication of scabies in both sheep and cattle. Funds have been similarly provided each year since that time. At present, cattle scabies extends only to a very slight extent in Nebraska and Kansas. However, sheep scabies exists quite extensively in the Midwestern States. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried approximately \$108,000 for this work.

Dourine in horses.—Funds were first made available for dourine eradication in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916, and have been provided annually since that time. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried approximately \$40,000 for this work.

Emergencies arising out of existence of contagious and infectious diseases of animals.—Provision for the control of emergency outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease and other contagious and infectious diseases of animals was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916. A similar appropriation was included in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1924. Since that time, the annual appropriation act has provided funds each year through the reappropriation of unexpended balances of appropriations made in the past for this purpose. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries a reappropriation of \$305,000 for this work.

Destruction of diseased animals.—Language covering the purchase and destruction of diseased and exposed animals first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1887 and has been carried in each such act since that time. Reference to poultry first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1928. Currently indemnities are being paid for cattle which react to the test for tuberculosis and Bang's disease and horses affected with dourine. It also

has been necessary on several occasions, the last being in 1929, to purchase and destroy animals affected by or exposed to foot-and-mouth disease.

Section 101 (b). *Cooperation in State poultry regulations.*—This subsection authorizes cooperation with State authorities in the administration of regulations in poultry improvement work. This program provides for the official recognition of three grades of breeding flocks, hatching eggs, baby chicks, and hatcheries, all of which are governed by State regulation. The provision was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1936. Bills which would have covered this activity were passed by the Senate on March 31, 1938 (S. 2825, 75th Cong.), and February 19, 1940 (S. 3227, 76th Cong.); neither was passed by the House.

Section 101 (c). *Travel expenses of inspectors of animal products.*—Since 1907, exporters, importers, packers, and dealers in livestock, hides, skins, meat, and other animal products who desire inspections to be made for their convenience at points removed from the official headquarters of inspectors, have assumed expenses of travel and subsistence incurred by inspectors performing the work. Section 101 (c) is proposed to provide basic authority for language which has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1937 which permits the deposit to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid of funds received from applicants for these inspections. Prior to 1937 these travel expenses were reimbursed directly to the inspectors.

Section 101 (d). *Purchases of tuberculins, etc.*—This subsection provides authority for an item which first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, when it was inserted to discourage the production and marketing of animal biologics which were worthless, contaminated, dangerous, or harmful. After the enactment of the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act of March 4, 1913, there has been less need for the retention of this language, but it has been continued from year to year, since the Virus-Serum-Toxin Act applies only to transactions in interstate or foreign commerce.

Section 101 (e). *Rabies diagnoses.*—This subsection is proposed to provide legislative authority for the Department of Agriculture to charge fees for rabies diagnoses, except when performed for agencies of the United States Government. Similar language was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943, and was apparently intended especially for application in connection with rabies examinations for the Government of the District of Columbia.

Section 101 (f). *Meat-inspection labels, etc.*—This subsection provides authority for an item which has appeared for several years in the Appropriation Act, permitting the obtaining of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates from commercial sources without strict compliance with the laws governing public printing.

SECTION 102. INSECT PESTS AND PLANT DISEASES

As in the case of the animal diseases and parasites discussed in connection with the preceding section, there have also appeared in the agricultural appropriation acts for many years provisions for the eradication, suppression, control, and the prevention or retardation of the spread of various insect pests and plant diseases. The nature and importance of these items have varied as fresh outbreaks have

occurred or as old infestations were gradually eradicated or controlled. It has been necessary to provide for these conditions as they arise, although in some cases the efforts to combat certain of these pests have of necessity continued over a considerable period, and, for this reason, provisions therefor have recurred in the Appropriation Act.

Section 102 (a) of this bill seeks to provide authority for appropriations for the control of the several insect pests and plant diseases which is at the present time being carried on. Where quarantine measures are necessary to prevent artificial spread of these pests or diseases, authority is found in the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

The Japanese beetle.—Funds for the control and prevention of the spread of the Japanese beetle were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920, and funds have been provided in varying amounts each year since that time. The work is of a cooperative nature, but the responsibility to detect infestations and enforce regulatory measures is recognized as a Federal function by the cooperating States and by States where infestations do not now exist. State and local agencies contribute to the cost of work. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$360,120 for this work.

Sweetpotato weevil.—Funds for control operations on the sweetpotato weevil were first made available in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919 and were continued from year to year until 1933. Appropriations were not provided from 1933 to 1937, but in 1938 the item reappeared and has been carried each fiscal year since that time. The Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 provided \$67,770 for this purpose.

Mexican fruitflies.—Specific provision for activities to control and prevent the spread of Mexican fruitflies was first included in a deficiency appropriation act for the fiscal year 1928. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1929 and has been continued annually. In each year in which funds have been provided, the appropriation language has included provision for the carrying on of operations for this purpose in cooperation with the Mexican Government and local Mexican authorities. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carried \$155,320 for this work.

Citrus canker.—This disease was first discovered in Texas in 1911, and by 1914 had spread and become established in the citrus groves throughout the Gulf region. Appropriations for its eradication were first provided in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 and have been continued each fiscal year since that time. The program has been highly effective and shows promise of successful completion. While it may not be necessary to continue active work on this program much longer, it seems advisable to have authority to meet any future outbreak which may occur. The amount in the appropriation act for this purpose in 1944 is \$9,650.

Gypsy and brown-tail moth.—Appropriations for control and eradication work for these insect pests were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1907, and have been continued annually since that time, except for the fiscal year 1935, when funds were provided by allotment from the Works Progress Administration. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$350,000 for the control and prevention of the spread of these pests.

Dutch elm disease.—The control of this disease, which is prevalent in the general vicinity of New York Harbor and neighboring States, was first provided for in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 and has been continued each year since that time. Cooperation with States in the control of this disease was carried on during the fiscal year 1934 under an allotment of emergency relief funds. In the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 an additional proviso was inserted requiring that the work be carried on only in States having laws which require the owners of diseased trees to remove and destroy them without expense to the Federal Government; \$333,330 were appropriated for the current fiscal year for this work.

Phony peach and peach mosaic diseases.—An appropriation for the control of the phony peach disease was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930. In 1938 the provision was extended to include the peach mosaic disease, and an appropriation for the eradication of these two diseases has been included in each annual appropriation act since that time. Funds were also provided for the control of the peach mosaic disease by allotments from emergency relief funds during the fiscal years 1936 and 1937. The work is carried on in cooperation with State and local agencies and individuals. The States contribute to the cost of the work, promulgate quarantines to govern the movement of nursery stock that may carry the disease, and provide authority for the suppressive and control measures carried on. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$87,090 for this work.

Cereal rusts (barberry eradication).—Funds which have been provided for this purpose heretofore have been utilized in the eradication of the black stem rust, and the methods of combating the disease usually consist in the eradication of barberry bushes, which are the host of the disease during part of the year. Appropriations for this purpose were first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1919 and have been continued annually, except in the fiscal year 1935 when the work was carried on under an allotment of emergency funds. During the fiscal year 1944, \$223,250 were appropriated in the Agricultural Appropriation Act.

Corn borer.—The only funds currently available to the Department of Agriculture for work on the corn borer are appropriated for research and investigations. While no work is now being performed on methods of eradication or control, the Congress a number of years ago authorized and appropriated several millions of dollars for such work. In view of the continued presence of this pest, it is considered desirable to include in this bill provision for eradication and control work so that legislative authority will exist for such work in the future should conditions develop justifying the reestablishment of a control program.

Pink bollworm and thurberia weevil.—An appropriation for the control of the pink bollworm was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1918. Provision for cooperation with the Mexican Government and local Mexican authorities in the extermination and control of local infestations in Mexico near the border of the United States was first included in the Urgent Deficiency Act of 1917 and has continued until the present time.

Funds for the control of the thurberia weevil were first provided in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1929 and

have continued annually to the present time. In 1941 this appropriation was consolidated with the appropriation for pink bollworm.

The work on these insect pests is carried on in cooperation with responsible State and local organizations and individuals within the United States and in cooperation with the Mexican Government and officials in Mexico. The cooperating States contribute to the operations. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 carries \$637,460 for this work.

Section 102 (b). *Certification of exports.*—This subsection provides authority for an activity which has been carried on in the Department for many years. Under the laws of many foreign countries to which agricultural products are exported it is required as a condition of entry that the products offered for export be accompanied by certificates as to their freedom from certain insect pests and plant diseases, such certificates to be issued by responsible and qualified officials of this Government. These requirements are not unlike those imposed by the Government of the United States under the Plant Quarantine Act of 1912.

Appropriations for this purpose were first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1926, and have been continued in each year since that time. The Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1935 broadened the provisions to include the inspection of plant products as well as plants, a service urgently requested by shippers. The appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for this purpose is \$29,180.

Section 102 (c). *Indemnities.*—In addition to authorizing appropriations for the purposes of this section, subsection (c) provides that, unless specifically authorized in the appropriating language, no part of the sums thus appropriated shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed in the eradication or control of insect pests and plant diseases.

SECTION 103. BEE BREEDING STOCK

This section is proposed to provide legislative authority for the sale of bee breeding stock produced incidental to research to develop certain desirable strains of bees. Language similar to that proposed in this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943.

SECTION 104. PURCHASE OF CULTURES IN CONNECTION WITH SOIL AND FERTILIZER INVESTIGATIONS

This section provides authority for the continuation of a long-standing program of inspecting legume inoculations as a protection to the farmer from spending money for worthless inoculants and, in extreme cases, from losing his crop and seed as the result of ineffective inoculations. Language for this purpose first appeared in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1916 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 105. SPECIAL APPORTIONMENT FOR EXPERIMENT STATIONS

Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act provides that grants thereunder to States shall be allotted on the basis of rural population as deter-

mined by the last preceding decennial census. Population figures for the 1940 census revealed a reduction in rural population in 22 States and Hawaii as compared with the amounts available in 1941. To prevent any State or Territory from receiving a reduction as compared with the fiscal year 1941, language similar to that proposed in this section of this bill was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942. A similar proviso was included in the Appropriation Acts for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. This section is proposed in order to provide legislative authority to continue this special apportionment of funds.

SECTION 201. REWARDS, PROTECTION OF NATIONAL FORESTS

This section provides authority for the payment of rewards for information leading to the arrest and conviction of persons violating laws and regulations relating to the management and protection of the national forests. A similar provision was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1920 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 202. IMMEDIATE MEDICAL SUPPLIES AND SERVICES FOR WORKERS ON NATIONAL-FOREST AREAS

This section provides authority for the purchase by the Forest Service of necessary first-aid supplies for use in camps in national-forest areas, and for the cost of transporting injured workers from such areas to points where medical and hospital facilities are available. In most localities on the national forests, the usual sources of medical supplies and services are not immediately available. Provision for this purpose first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1915 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 203. FOREST SERVICE WAREHOUSES

2 111 This section will authorize the Forest Service to continue operating central warehouses or supply centers for the sale and distribution of supplies and equipment to other Government activities, and to State and private agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire-control work. Provision for central warehouses was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1933 and has been continued each year since that time. Language permitting the Forest Service to sell to State and private agencies which cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control was first included in the Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940. Supplies and equipment furnished State and private agencies are generally of specialized Forest Service design not readily available in the commercial market. This authority is essential in order to make available supplies and equipment to other fire-control organizations which in many cases protect Federal lands under cooperative agreements, and State and private lands intermingled with or adjacent to the national forests. //

SECTION 204. RENTAL OF FORESTRY EQUIPMENT

The purpose of the first sentence of this section is to facilitate the pooling of equipment on the national forests and to permit the

equitable division of the cost of maintaining such equipment to all projects and appropriations which share in its use. This makes it possible to utilize the Forest Service equipment to its full capacity. The second sentence of this section provides for the rental of Forest Service equipment to cooperators in fire control during fire emergencies. While much of the land protected by States and timber protection associations is intermingled with and adjacent to the national forests, in many cases such areas are not sufficiently large in themselves to warrant the purchase of the larger and more expensive items of special equipment. Thus, the fortifying of the fire-control effort of these outside agencies by means of Forest Service equipment lessens the danger to the national forests from outside fires.

These provisions first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1942 and have been continued for the last 2 years.

SECTION 205. CONTRACTS FOR USE OF AIRPLANES IN FIRE CONTROL WORK

The use of airplanes for observation work and for the transportation of men and supplies over national forest territory is important in the control of forest fires. The Forest Service has found that to obtain the types of planes best suited for this work and which have the necessary special equipment, it is essential to assure contracting companies that the work will continue beyond 1 fiscal year. This section provides authority for the Forest Service to renew such contracts annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising and competitive bidding. A similar provision was included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944.

SECTION 206. GRAVES OF FIRE FIGHTERS

The purpose of this section is to provide authority for the care by the Forest Service of graves of fire fighters who have lost their lives while in the employ of that Service. At the present time, graves are being cared for at St. Maries and Wallace, Idaho, and Newport, Wash. The graves at St. Maries, Idaho, suffered neglect during the period from 1910, when the disastrous fire occurred in northern Idaho, until 1924, when provision was first made in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the care of graves at both Idaho locations. This provision was enlarged in the fiscal year 1928 to provide for the care of fire fighters' graves at Newport, Wash. Until the fiscal year 1943 this proviso carried an annual limitation of \$200. In that year the limitation was removed and the reference to the three specific locations was eliminated upon a showing by the Forest Service that it had not utilized the full amount of the limitation in 3 of the preceding 5 years.

SECTION 207. FOREST FIRE COOPERATION WITHOUT MATCHING OF FUNDS

Because intensified forest fire control efforts have been necessary during the war on critical forest areas in State and private ownership, there was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944 a provision which would permit the expenditure of

\$2,300,000 of the funds appropriated for carrying out the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924, without participation by State and private owners in the cost of protection. This section will provide authority to continue this special wartime protection, but will reduce the amount which might be expended without matching to a sum not to exceed \$1,000,000 in any one year.

SECTION 208. STATE FUND MATCHING IN FARM AND OTHER PRIVATE FORESTRY COOPERATION

This section requires the matching by States or others of funds expended under the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act. Such a provision first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1939, but was ineffective during that year since the act as finally passed provided funds only for carrying out the provisions of section 4 of the Clarke-McNary Act which requires such matching. However, the provision, which has been repeated each year, became effective in 1940 when appropriations were made for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act which does not contain the matching provision.

SECTION 209. CONTRACTS FOR PROCUREMENT OF NURSERY STOCK

This section provides legislative authority for the Forest Service to continue to enter into contracts with commercial nurseries for the future delivery of trees and other nursery stock, with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such nursery stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. A similar provision was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and has been continued each year since that time.

SECTION 210. PRIVATE SCALING SERVICES

This section provides authority for accepting reimbursements for services by Forest Service timber scalers, which are furnished operators either in the form of additional scaling on Forest Service timber, or in the form of scaling services on timber cut from adjacent private lands and being scaled at the same point. Considerable economies result both to the Forest Service and the private operators from this practice. Provision for this reimbursement has appeared in appropriations for the last 2 fiscal years.

SECTION 211. ADMINISTRATION OF LANDS IN PROCESS OF ACQUISITION OR TRANSFERRED TO THE FOREST SERVICE

To permit the Forest Service to protect and manage lands in process of acquisition, a provision similar to the first clause of this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1913. The Agricultural Appropriation Act has also carried, since 1939, a provision permitting the Forest Service to use moneys appropriated to it (for national-forest protection and management) to administer lands transferred to the Forest Service by the Secretary of Agriculture from the Resettlement Administration, and of lands transferred under the authority of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. As to the latter type of transaction, this section as proposed will permit

the Forest Service to expend funds available for national-forest protection and management for the protection of any lands transferred to it under existing authority.

SECTION 212. DETERMINATION OF TIMBER VALUE IN CONNECTION WITH STATE PARTICIPATION IN FOREST REVENUE

This section provides in effect, for a definition of the revenue from sales of timber for the purpose of the distribution of a portion of such revenue from the national forests under the acts of May 23, 1908 (16 U. S. C. 500), and March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501). Under this language the receipts from sales of timber which will be available for percentage distribution under these acts will be limited to the value of uncut stumpage, which appears to have been the purpose of the original legislation, and such revenue will not include receipts based upon the expenditure of Government funds for converting the stumpage into certain other forms. Provision to this effect was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1940 and has been continued to the present time.

SECTION 213. WATER RIGHTS ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL FOREST ADMINISTRATION

This section provides legislative authority for a provision which has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1937, enabling the Forest Service to take such steps as are necessary to establish water rights essential to the protection, management, and utilization of national-forest lands.

SECTION 301. AMENDMENTS TO SECTION 8 OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT

Section 301 (a). *Advancing of soil conserving materials and services to farmers participating in agricultural conservation programs.*—This subsection permits the Agricultural Adjustment Agency to advance to farmers as a part of their conservation payments certain cover crop seeds, fertilizers and soil-conditioning materials and services, and to do so in advance of the program year, for which an appropriation is made, an authority not provided in the basic act.

A similar provision covering the then current program year appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1938, and was made applicable to the distribution to farmers of materials in advance of the program year by a provision in the Third Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1937. In 1941 the Agricultural Appropriation Act added a provision authorizing the purchase of soil-terracing services. In 1942 the provision was amended to permit cooperation with other agencies. In 1943 the authority was extended to cover materials for 3 program years and a like provision appears in the appropriation act for this year.

Section 301 (b). *Participation in agricultural conservation programs of tenants and sharecroppers on Government lands.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for a proviso which has been carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act since 1941 permitting tenants and sharecroppers on cropland owned by the Government who carry out farming practices or otherwise comply with agricultural conservation programs to receive payments therefor to the same extent as other producers.

SECTION 302. SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE PROVISIONS

Section 302 (a). *Contracts for the procurement of nursery stock.*—This subsection enables the Soil Conservation Service to contract with commercial nurseries for future delivery of nursery stock, with assurance that funds will be available to pay for such stock when delivery is made in a subsequent fiscal year. A provision to this effect first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1941 and has been continued annually to the present time.

Section 302 (b). *Soil Conservation Service warehouses.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for a proviso which has appeared in the agricultural appropriation act since 1937, permitting the Soil Conservation Service to maintain warehousing facilities to serve the needs of its field offices and, incidentally, activities of other Government agencies operating in areas in which such facilities are located. By purchasing and stocking in bulk not only are the supplies and materials more readily available when needed, but also the cost to the Government is reduced.

SECTION 401. PROVISIONS FACILITATING MARKETING WORK

Section 401 (a). *Sale of grade samples.*—This subsection permits the sale for general use of practical forms or sets of official grade standards. Since much trading is done on the basis of United States standards, it is necessary for manufacturers, dealers, and other members of industry to be informed in the most practical manner as to the grade standards of various products.

In 1928 provision was made in the agricultural appropriation act permitting the sale of boxes of wool standards for the general use of the wool trade. In 1940 the appropriation item was broadened to apply generally to farm or food products and has continued as such to the present time. It is expressly provided in this subsection that proceeds from sales of standards are to be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts of the Treasury.

Section 401 (b). *Universal standards of cotton classification.*—The United States Cotton Standards Act of March 4, 1923, made mandatory the use of official United States cotton standards in interstate or foreign commerce, wherever any standard classifications are used. Soon after the passage of the act the Liverpool Cotton Association questioned the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to enter into agreements with such associations regarding the application of standards on foreign exchanges. To reassure foreign exchanges which had cooperated with the Department in the establishment of universal standards, a proviso was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1926, reading substantially the same as that in this subsection.

Section 401 (c). *Evidentiary value of market-inspection certificates.*—This subsection provides for the use of market-inspection certificates as prima facie evidence in courts of the United States, thereby enhancing their usefulness in settling disputes between buyers and sellers of farm products, who base their commercial transactions upon determinations made by Department inspectors. A similar provision appeared in the Food Production Act of August 10, 1917, a war emergency law that was not continued in effect. In the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1919 a similar item was inserted and has been continued annually since that time.

Section 401 (d). *Travel of market inspectors at official station.*—In many instances inspectors are required to inspect commodities at warehouses, in railroad yards, in packing plants, on docks, and at other widely separated points frequently inaccessible by public transportation but within the limits of their official station. To perform the work efficiently and promptly, the use of an automobile is necessary. At some points Government cars are provided, but at others it is neither feasible nor economical to furnish Government-owned automobiles for this work. In such cases the inspectors use privately owned cars and, under a proviso first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act in 1943, are permitted to claim reimbursement for travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile. This subsection provides legislative authority to continue to reimburse these inspectors on a mileage basis, thus eliminating considerable detail which would otherwise be necessary if they were required to submit vouchers for reimbursement for actual expenses incurred.

SECTION 402. REIMBURSEMENT FOR SERVICES RENDERED NONGOVERNMENTAL AGENCIES OR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS

During the early stages of the War Food Administration's purchase and stock-piling activities, stock piles were used almost exclusively to fill the needs of supply programs of that Administration. However, during the past year an increasing number of transfers have been made from the stock pile to nongovernmental agencies such as the Russian War Relief and the Canadian Red Cross, or to foreign governments not eligible for lend-lease aid, such as Sweden and Canada. On such transfers no facility is provided under which the War Food Administration may be reimbursed for "out of pocket" administrative expenses. Section 402 provides legislative authority for the War Food Administration to be reimbursed for the administrative costs incurred in the course of supplying this service to these nongovernmental agencies and to foreign governments. The 1945 Budget proposes the inclusion of similar language in the 1945 agricultural appropriation bill.

TITLE V

PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ADMINISTRATION

Sections 501-504. *Amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936.*—Sections 501-504 of this title provide for amendments to the Rural Electrification Act of 1936 to renew the authority of the Rural Electrification Administration to borrow from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to modify the rate of interest charged to borrowers on loans made under sections 4 and 5, to extend the maturity date of loans made pursuant to section 4, and to extend the authorization for appropriations for the purposes of the act, which is presently limited by section 3 (b) to June 30, 1946.

Subsection 501 (a) amends section 3 (a) of the act so as to provide new authority for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make loans to the Rural Electrification Administration, beginning with the fiscal year 1945, and at a rate of interest of 1½ percent per annum. The amendment further provides that unpaid balances of loans made

by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Rural Electrification Administration prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to the same rate.

Subsection 502 (a) amends section 4 of the act so that loans to borrowers from the Rural Electrification Administration under that section will be made at a rate of 2 percent per annum in lieu of the existing formula which is based upon the rates of interest paid by the Government or designated obligations. Also, the amendment provides for the adjustment of interest rates on the unpaid and unmatured balance of loans outstanding at the date of this amendment to the rate of 2 percent per annum.

Section 502 (b) amends section 5 of the act so that loans thereunder will be made and old loans adjusted in the same manner as provided in the amendment to section 4.

Section 503 extends from 25 to 35 years the period of loans under section 4 of the act.

Section 504 amends section 3 (b) of the act so as to authorize the appropriation of such sums as the Congress may from time to time deem necessary for the purposes of the act.

Section 505. *Financial and credit reports.*—Financial and credit reports are an economical source of information regarding the financial stability and commercial reliability of persons and firms with whom the Rural Electrification Administration must deal in carrying out its program. Provision covering the purchase of such reports was first included in the First Deficiency Appropriation Act of 1936 and has been contained in agricultural appropriation acts beginning with the fiscal year 1941. This section is proposed to provide legislative authority for obtaining such reports.

TITLE VI

PROVISIONS AFFECTING THE FARM CREDIT ADMINISTRATION

Section 601. *Assessment of institutions examined and supervised.*—When the Farm Credit Administration was organized in 1933 the Federal land banks, Federal intermediate credit banks, and joint stock land banks were being assessed in accordance with the provisions of the then existing law for only the costs of examinations made by Farm Credit examiners. In connection with the organization of the production-credit corporations and associations and banks for cooperatives under the act of June 16, 1933, provision was made for assessing the banks for cooperatives, the production-credit corporations, and the production-credit associations for the costs of examinations made of these institutions by the Farm Credit Administration. Prior to the fiscal year 1943 the cost of supervision by the Farm Credit Administration of institutions in the Farm Credit system was provided by direct appropriation. However, in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for that year provision was made for payment by the Federal intermediate credit banks and the production-credit corporations of the cost of their administrative supervision by the Farm Credit Administration. In 1944 a language change in the Agricultural Appropriation Act brought the Federal land banks and the banks for cooperatives under the same provision. Thus, during

the current fiscal year, administrative costs of the Farm Credit Administration incident to the administrative supervision of the Federal land banks, production-credit system, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the cooperative bank system are prorated and assessed to the various institutions within the Farm Credit system. This provision for assessing the institutions accomplished two basic aims: First, it is a step toward the elimination and reduction of the use of appropriated funds in the supervision and administration of federally sponsored cooperative agricultural lending agencies, and second, it makes the Farm Credit cooperative lending system entirely self-supporting insofar as administrative expenses are concerned.

It is apparent that the Congress through inserting the word "hereafter" in the language carried in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act intended to make the provision permanent in character. However, a failure to amend specific references to the year 1944 raises doubt as to whether the provision is in fact permanent.

Accordingly, this section is intended to provide legislative authority for the provision contained in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act which had the effect of reducing the appropriation to the Farm Credit Administration by approximately \$2,000,000.

Inasmuch as joint stock land banks are in process of liquidation they have not been included in this assessment provision, and this phase of the work of the Farm Credit Administration will continue to be supported by appropriated funds. As indicated above, joint stock land banks do, however, pay for the cost of their examination.

Section 602. *Authority for purchase of manuscripts and employment of special services.*—The first portion of this section provides authority for the purchase of data and special reports which have been prepared by persons not under employment, which purchases would not otherwise be allowable in view of laws governing employment of personal services. This provision, as appearing in appropriation acts, was essential in the early years of the operations of the Farm Credit Administration when from time to time new types of financing were authorized by Congress. However, situations may arise again where data and reports on specific subjects relating to farm credit operations are needed which are not available from the records of the Administration and which can best be prepared by experts not under employment.

The second clause of this section enables the Farm Credit Administration to employ special services, especially local counsel in the field, and thus obviates the necessity for the creation of a large staff of field employees to take care of these local problems.

Provisions similar to those in this section were first contained in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1931, were transferred to the Agricultural Appropriation Act in the fiscal year 1935, and have been carried therein each year since that time.

Section 603. *Administrative expenses, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation.*—A provision similar to that contained in this section was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 in order to define administrative expenses for the purposes of the act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a). In the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act the provision was changed to read as that proposed in this section.

TITLE VII

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 701 (a). *International agricultural committees.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for the use of funds available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land-use programs for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said programs, together with travel and other expenses relating thereto. A similar provision has appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act annually for a number of years. The International Wheat Advisory Committee was established August 25, 1933, by a memorandum of agreement entered into by various wheat-producing and consuming countries of the world in order to regulate the production and distribution of wheat. It was superseded on August 5, 1942, by the International Wheat Council, which was created by a similar memorandum of agreement. The International Sugar Council was established under the International Sugar Agreement, signed in London May 6, 1937, and ratified by the United States Senate on December 20 of that year.

During consideration of the agricultural appropriation bill for the fiscal year 1943, the question was raised as to the advisability of the Department of Agriculture continuing to finance the United States participation in these international organizations, and at the suggestion of the House Appropriations Committee the matter was taken up with the Department of State. It was the decision of the Department of State that it seemed appropriate for the Department of Agriculture to continue to include in its budget provision for the wheat and sugar councils, since the agreements are closely related to the carrying out of the objectives of the United States agricultural programs and policies and are limited largely by the temporary nature of the agreements. Funds to cover the United States participation in these organizations have been made available from appropriations made under section 12 (a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1933, and for carrying into effect the Sugar Act of 1937. The Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1944 made \$12,500 available for the expenditures covered by subsection 701 (a).

Section 701 (b). *International Seed Testing Congress.*—This subsection provides authority for the payment of the share of the United States in the expenses of the International Seed Testing Congress. This body, which is composed only of officials concerned with sampling and testing seed, was organized to deal with technical questions of seed testing in relation to the improvement of seed in international trade. The first session of the Congress was held at Copenhagen in 1921, but this country was not at first represented in view of the lack of the specific authority therefor. A provision similar to this subsection was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for 1925 and has been repeated annually since that time. In 1944 the appropriation act limited expenditures for this purpose to \$250.

Section 702 (a). *Reimbursable services.*—This subsection provides legislative authority for the Department of Agriculture to make its technical and scientific facilities available for the performance of work

for other branches and agencies of the Government requiring inspection, analysis, and testing of food and other products. A similar provision was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the first time in the fiscal year 1931 and has been continued each year since that time. For many years prior to 1931, agricultural appropriation acts contained similar provisions in connection with meat, inspection work.

Although much of the work performed by the Department of Agriculture under this authority might be accomplished under the provisions of section 601 of the Economy Act of 1932, such authority is not adequate in all cases. For example, an agency performing work under section 601 cannot secure reimbursement for any part of such work which was performed by an outside contractor, except in the case of work performed for the War, Navy, and Treasury Departments, the Civil Aeronautics Administration, and the Maritime Commission. Frequently the Department of Agriculture in undertaking an assignment of inspecting and certifying food or other products finds it necessary to have some part of the work done by an outside organization, principally State agencies. Under the provisions of this section, the Department of Agriculture can undertake the work and be reimbursed for the complete job, even though it may be necessary or advisable for the Department of Agriculture to award a contract for a part of the work.

Section 702 (b). *Transfer of funds.*—This subsection authorizes the transfer of funds between appropriations within each bureau or office of the Department within a limitation of 7 percent. It is regarded as an essential device or method of administrative management, especially where emergencies arise during periods when Congress is not in session, as where a fire occurs at a field station, a water supply system fails, an insect pest or plant disease breaks out, or other situations occur requiring immediate attention. Such provisions in appropriation acts have been used to avoid the necessity for deficiency appropriations. In view of the limitation and the fact that it can only be used to effect a transfer within a bureau or office, the scope of this authority is restricted, and has not in the past been used except in situations such as those outlined.

A provision similar in effect was first included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1910, except that the limitation was fixed at 10 percent. The provision did not appear in the Appropriation Act for 1938, and when it was restored to the appropriation in 1939 the limitation was reduced to 5 percent and at the same time certain mechanical details of the provision were altered. In the 1943 Appropriation Act the limitation was changed from 5 percent to 7 percent, and the provision was thus repeated in 1944.

Section 703. *Buildings.*—This section provides authority for the erection, alteration, and repair of buildings and public improvements necessary for the work of the Department of Agriculture, except that it is expressly stipulated that any such building or improvement must be further provided for in the applicable appropriation, together with the limitations which the Congress deems necessary on such operations. Section 3733, Revised Statutes (41 U. S. C. sec. 12) requires express authorization for buildings and public improvements, and the effect of section 703 of this bill will be to permit the continued provision for such expenditures in the annual appropriation acts, but

within such limitations as these provisions will carry. For many years, the appropriation acts of the Department under the several items where needed have included provisions for the construction, alteration, or repair of buildings or other improvements, usually within certain specific limitations or limitation formulas.

This section contains a limitation proviso similar to that appearing in several other sections of this bill. The purpose of this proviso is to require that not only must express provision be made in the appropriation item pursuant to the authority, but also that such express provision will not be operative unless it also prescribes the limitations which Congress determines should be placed thereon.

Section 704. *Newspapers.*—This section provides authority for the purchase of newspapers required in the authorized work of the Department, but expressly limits such purchases, in a manner similar to section 703 above, to those specifically authorized with limitations in the appropriation act. Provisions have appeared in several of the appropriation items for many years designed to permit the purchase of newspapers. Section 704 provides legislative authority for such provisions, subject to the limitations prescribed in the section.

Section 705 (a). *Contingent expense delegation.*—This subsection relieves the Secretary of the duty of personally approving purchases from contingent funds made available to the Department which otherwise, under the provisions of 31 United States Code 675, would have to be approved by him personally. A provision similar to this subsection was first inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1930 and has been included annually since that time.

Section 705 (b).—*Contract stenographic reporting services.*—This subsection authorizes the Department to contract for stenographic reporting services which would otherwise be required to be obtained by direct employment. A provision to this effect first appeared in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1927 and has been repeated each year since that time. Such services have usually been used where employees are not available, and primarily in connection with the reporting of hearings required pursuant to law, and especially where such hearings have been held in the field.

✓ Section 705 (c). *Advance payments in foreign countries.*—This subsection authorizes employees of the Department stationed abroad, with the approval of the Secretary, to make leases beyond the limit of the fiscal year and to pay, in advance, charges incident to the discharge of their functions in foreign countries where custom or practice requires payment in advance. Similar authority is contained in the Foreign Agricultural Service Act of June 5, 1930, but the authorization extends only to employees stationed abroad under the terms of that act.

A provision similar to this subsection was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 and has been repeated annually since that time.

Section 706 (a). *Employment provisions.*—This subsection provides additional employment authorities for the Department of Agriculture as follows: (1) It authorizes compensation for the War Food Administrator at \$12,500 per annum, and the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, the Chief of the Forest Service, the Agricultural Research Administrator, the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, and the Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, at the rate of \$10,000

per annum; (2) it permits the War Food Administrator to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency; and (3) it permits the Department of Agriculture to employ persons or organizations on a temporary basis by contract or otherwise without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, subject to the inclusion of a provision therefor in the applicable appropriation, with accompanying limitation. These provisions are discussed in detail below:

(1) The War Food Administrator, who is named pursuant to Executive Order 9334 (a First War Powers Act transfer) has direct responsibility for the food production and distribution functions of the Federal Government affecting war and civilian needs, reporting thereon directly to the President. He is administratively in charge of a major segment of the Department of Agriculture, and has several subordinates receiving a basic rate of \$10,000 per annum. The responsibilities of this position amply justify the salary proposed in this bill.

The present compensation of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture under the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, falls in the \$8,000 to \$9,000 per annum group. It seems only logical that the duties, functions, and powers of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture involve such a measure of responsibility as amply to justify a salary of \$10,000 per annum, particularly, since a number of officers in the Department administratively subordinate to the Assistant Secretary receive compensation ranging from \$9,000 to \$10,000 per annum.

Congress has placed on the Chief of the Forest Service very great responsibility in the protection and management of forest lands, and has charged him, through the Forest Service, with carrying on important forest and range research needed to assure the best possible use of not only forest lands but also public and private range lands. The responsibilities of the office may be compared with that of the Commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation or of the Commissioner of Public Roads, each of whom receive a salary of \$10,000 per annum. At present the Chief of the Forest Service is paid \$8,000 per annum, the position under the Classification Act of 1923 being within the \$8,000 to \$9,000 group.

Under a provision carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1944, the Agricultural Research Administrator receives compensation at the rate of \$9,200 per annum. This provision was inserted in the act in view of the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, which placed under the direction of the Agricultural Research Administrator the responsibility for the work of the Agricultural Research Administration, comprising the Bureau of Animal Industry, the Bureau of Dairy Industry, the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, the Bureau of Agricultural and Industrial Chemistry, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics, the Office of Experiment Stations, and the Beltsville Research Center. In addition he is charged with the over-all responsibility for the correlation of the research programs of the Department. Had special provision not been included in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the payment of compensation to the Agricultural Research Administrator, he would have received compensation in a lesser amount

than that received by the heads of a number of bureaus under his supervision. The responsibilities of the position are such as to justify compensation at the rate prescribed in this subsection which is equivalent to that received by a number of the other administrators in the Department of Agriculture, for example, the Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, the Administrator of the Farm Security Administration, the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration, the Director of the Office of Distribution, and the President of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

At present the Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics receives compensation at the rate of \$10,000 per annum, under a provision carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal years 1943 and 1944. The economic data and planning of this Bureau affect all programs of the Department and are greatly influential in the operations of public and private agencies involving agriculture directly and indirectly. It is felt this rate of compensation for the chief is commensurate with the responsibilities and status of the Bureau in the Department. This subsection accordingly provides legislative authority for the continuance of the compensation at the present rate.

The Solicitor of the Department of Agriculture, as legal adviser to the Secretary of Agriculture, the War Food Administrator, and the heads of the several bureaus and agencies of the Department, occupies one of the key positions in the Department. The responsibilities centering in his office are very great inasmuch as the amount of funds and the variety and scope of the programs administered by the Department are among the largest in the Federal Government. The Solicitor now receives a salary of \$9,000 per annum, by reason of a provision which was inserted in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1943 and which continues as the top salary of the Classification Act ranges although the provision was omitted from the 1944 appropriation act. In view of the scope and weight of the responsibility with which the Solicitor is charged, a salary of \$10,000 appears well justified. Other comparable legal officers receiving \$10,000 or more include the general counsel, Treasury Department, \$10,000; general counsel, Federal Works Agency, \$10,000; general counsel, Federal Home Loan Bank Administration, \$10,000; general counsel, Reconstruction Finance Corporation, \$12,500; president and general counsel of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, \$15,000; chief counsel, Bureau of Internal Revenue, \$10,000; and the Solicitor, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, \$10,000.

(2) Under this portion of the subsection the War Food Administrator is authorized to employ personnel in accordance with the authority of the Agricultural Adjustment Agency, which means that certain experts, principally chiefs of agencies, may be compensated at salaries in excess of the Classification Act rates but not exceeding \$10,000 per annum. It makes available to the War Food Administrator the same authority as to employment of personnel now existing in two of the agencies under his supervision; namely, the Agricultural Adjustment Agency and the Office of Distribution. Also, the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Farm Security Administration are enabled to pay salaries up to \$10,000 under varying authorities and limitations. A similar provision is included in the War Food Administration item in the 1944 Agricultural Appropriation Act.

(3) Under the authority of the last portion of the subsection the Department will be enabled to employ, temporarily on a contract basis, persons or organizations whose services are usually not obtainable under the ordinary methods of employment. Similar provisions in the Appropriation Act for 1944 have permitted the employment of necessary motion picture and exhibit technicians, and in the case of the War Food Administration the employment of individuals or organizations whose assistance is especially valuable in the war food program. Such provisions were also made in appropriations for the War Production Board for 1943 and 1944, from which the War Food Administration derives some of its functions. This subsection expressly limits these expenditures and requires that express provision be included in the appropriation together with the limitation thereon.

Section 706 (b). *Travel expenses of consultants.*—This subsection authorizes the payment of actual transportation and other necessary expenses, and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence, to persons who serve the Department in an advisory capacity, the allowances to be paid while such persons are away from their homes. Under existing law, while it is possible to obtain the services of persons of unusual skill or knowledge without compensation, it is often necessary to forego such services because the individuals may not be adequately reimbursed for their travel and other expenses. A similar provision appeared in appropriations for the War Production Board in the fiscal year 1943 and was available for a short time for activities transferred to the War Food Administration. Such provision was not included in the War Food Administration appropriation in 1944, although it continues to be available to other emergency agencies. Also, in the case of the Farm Credit Administration, similar provision was made in the Independent Offices Appropriation Act for 1931 for the Federal Farm Board (predecessor of the Farm Credit Administration), and the language was transferred to the Agricultural Appropriation Act in the fiscal year 1935. It was modified and clarified in the Agricultural Appropriation Act for the fiscal year 1938 and has been continued to the present time.

Other agencies having this authority include the War Department, the Federal Security Agency, Social Security Board, Public Health Service, Selective Service System, and the Federal Works Agency.

Section 707. *Additional cooperative extension work.*—This section amends the act of April 24, 1939, which authorizes the appropriation of an additional \$300,000 annually for cooperative agricultural extension work, by changing that amount to \$555,000. This section also provides that appropriations made pursuant to the 1939 act are hereafter to be expended in accordance with the apportionment of the similar appropriation in the fiscal year 1944. Under the formula contained in the Bankhead-Jones Act of 1935, Federal payments to States and Territories for extension work are to be adjusted in accordance with the decennial census. By operation of this provision, certain States and Territories would have had reduced allotments as a result of the 1940 census. The amendment to the April 24, 1939 act is, therefore, necessary to prevent such States and Territories from suffering a reduction in allotments enjoyed prior to 1940. A bill (S. 1200, 77th Cong.) which would have similarly amended the 1939 act, was vetoed by the President on July 31, 1941. The additional amount, however, has been inserted in the appropriation for the last 3 fiscal years.

Section 708. *Sale of library microfilm reproductions, etc.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to make microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and library materials of the Department of Agriculture and to sell such reproductions at such prices as he may determine, not less than estimated cost, the proceeds of the sales to be deposited to the applicable appropriation. A provision similar in effect to this section first appeared in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1941, affecting the fiscal year 1942, and similar provision has been included in the Agricultural Appropriation Acts for the last 2 fiscal years. Except that in 1944, the provision was extended to include authority for the preparation and sale of copies of bibliographies.

Under these provisions, sales of microfilm and other photographic reproductions have been made by the Department of library reference materials which have a very limited distribution, and such reproductions are of considerable use and value to the organizations, universities, and others who request such service.

Section 709. *Delegation of appointment power.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate authority to employ personnel in the departmental service of the Department wherever located. Except for this authority, section 169, Revised Statute, as amended (5 U. S. C. 43), requires that the head of the Department approve all appointment actions for employees in the departmental service. The authority to make such appointments in the field service has been afforded by the amendment of section 169, Revised Statutes, by the act of June 26, 1930.

The enactment of this section will eliminate a vast amount of paper work and simplify procedures in the Department by removing the necessity of having appointment papers come to Washington in the case of those agencies of the Department which have been moved outside the city. Under the present method of requesting approval, the Secretary of necessity must rely upon the recommendations of bureau chiefs, while part or all of several bureaus are now located outside of Washington. The approval, therefore, in Washington is largely on a pro forma basis and adds nothing of value to the procedure.

Section 710. *Delegation of function of authorizing household goods transfers.*—This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to delegate to designated officers of the Department the function of authorizing the payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods of employees on change of official stations.

Under the act of March 4, 1911, which is still in force, the Secretary of Agriculture has been enabled, when the permanent official station of employees was changed by authorized officers, to permit such officers also to approve the transfer of the household effects of the employees. However, the act of October 10, 1940, applying generally to the transfer of household goods, had the effect of requiring the modification of the regulations under the 1911 act so that the Secretary is now required to approve each movement of household effects of transferred employees. Since subordinate officials may approve the actual transfer of the employee to a new station together with his necessary travel expenses, it seems illogical to require that the Secretary, as head of the Department, approve specifically the movement of the household effects incident to the transfer.

This section will also eliminate considerable paper work and do away with the unnecessary and cumbersome procedure of referring

all such actions through channels to the Secretary. In addition, the Secretary must rely upon the recommendations of his assistants and bureau chiefs so that his approval of such requests is largely a pro forma action having no advantage to the Government.

Section 7(1. *Authority for determining character and measure of cooperation.*—This bill contains authorizations for work on the eradication and control of several animal and plant diseases, parasites, and insect pests. Some of these authorizations provide for cooperation with State and local authorities, farmers' associations, and similar organizations. In few cases, however, is the measure and character of cooperation on the part of the Federal Government and the cooperator specifically prescribed. This section authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prescribe such measure and character of cooperation where it is neither prescribed by statute nor included in the language of the applicable appropriation.

CHANGES IN EXISTING LAW

In compliance with paragraph 2a of rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, changes in existing law made by the bill, as introduced, are shown as follows (existing law proposed to be omitted is enclosed in black brackets, new matter is printed in italics, existing law in which no change is proposed is shown in roman):

THE ACT OF MAY 29, 1884, AS AMENDED (23 STAT. 31)

That the Secretary of Agriculture shall organize in his Department a Bureau of Animal Industry, and shall appoint a Chief thereof, who shall be a competent veterinary surgeon, and whose duty it shall be to investigate and report upon the condition of the domestic animals of the United States, their protection and use, and also inquire into and report the causes of contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases among them, and the means for the prevention and cure of the same, and to collect such information on these subjects as shall be valuable to the agricultural and commercial interests of the country; and the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to employ a force sufficient for this purpose.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to appoint two competent agents, who shall be practical stockraisers or experienced business men familiar with questions pertaining to commercial transactions in live stock and/or live poultry, whose duty it shall be, under the instructions of the Secretary of Agriculture, to examine and report upon the best methods of treating, transporting, and caring for animals, and the means to be adopted for the suppression and extirpation of contagious pleuropneumonia, and to provide against the spread of other dangerous contagious, infectious, and communicable diseases. The compensation of said agents shall be at the rate of ten dollars per diem, with all necessary expenses, while engaged in the actual performance of their duties under this act, when absent from their usual place of business or residence as such agent.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare such rules and regulations as he may deem necessary for the speedy and effectual suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and to certify such rules and regulations to the executive authority of each State and Territory, and invite said authorities to co-operate in the execution and enforcement of this act. Whenever the plans and methods of the Secretary of Agriculture shall be accepted by any State or Territory in which pleuropneumonia or other contagious, infectious, or communicable disease is declared to exist, or such State or Territory shall have adopted plans and methods for the suppression and extirpation of said diseases, and such plans and methods shall be accepted by the Secretary of Agriculture, and whenever the governor of a State or other properly constituted authorities signify their readiness to cooperate for the extinction of any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease in conformity with the provisions of this act, the Secretary of Agriculture is hereby authorized to expend so much of the money appropriated by this act as may be necessary in such investigations,

and in such disinfection and quarantine measures as may be necessary to prevent the spread of the disease from one State or Territory into another.

SEC. 4. That in order to promote the exportation of livestock and/or live poultry from the United States the Secretary of Agriculture shall make special investigation as to the existence of pleuro-pneumonia, or any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, along the dividing-lines between the United States and foreign countries, and along the lines of transportation from all parts of the United States to ports from which livestock and/or live poultry are exported, and shall, from time to time, establish such regulations concerning the exportation and transportation of livestock and/or live poultry as the results of said investigations may require.

SEC. 5. That to prevent the exportation from any port of the United States to any port in a foreign country of livestock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially pleuro-pneumonia, the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized to take such steps and adopt such measures, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, as he may deem necessary.

SEC. 6. That no railroad company within the United States, or the owners or masters of any steam or sailing or other vessel or boat, shall receive for transportation or transport, from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock and/or live poultry affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia; nor shall any person, company, or corporation deliver for such transportation to any railroad company, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, any live stock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease; nor shall any person, company, or corporation drive on foot or transport in private conveyance from one State or Territory to another, or from any State into the District of Columbia, or from the District into any State, any live stock and/or live poultry, knowing them to be affected with any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia: *Provided*, That until May 1, 1928, cattle infested with or exposed to cattle fever ticks may be shipped in interstate commerce for immediate slaughter after one dipping in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may prescribe.

SEC. 7. That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of Agriculture to notify, in writing, the proper officials or agents of any railroad, steamboat, or other transportation company doing business in or through any infected locality, and by publication in such newspapers as he may select, of the existence of said contagion; and any person or persons operating any such railroad, or master or owner of any boat or vessel, or owner or custodian of or person having control over such cattle or other live stock and/or live poultry within such infected district, who shall knowingly violate the provisions of section six of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 8. That whenever any contagious, infectious, or communicable disease affecting domestic animals, and especially the disease known as pleuropneumonia, shall be brought into or shall break out in the District of Columbia, it shall be the duty of the Commissioners of said District to take measures to suppress the same promptly and to prevent the same from spreading; and for this purpose the said Commissioners are hereby empowered to order and require that any premises, farm, or farms where such disease exists, or has existed, be put in quarantine; to order all or any animals coming into the District to be detained at any place or places for the purpose of inspection and examination; to prescribe regulations for and to require the destruction of animals affected with contagious, infectious, or communicable disease, and for the proper disposition of their hides and carcasses; to prescribe regulations for disinfection, and such other regulations as they may deem necessary to prevent infection or contagion being communicated, and shall report to the Secretary of Agriculture whatever they may do in pursuance of the provisions of this section.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the several United States district attorneys to prosecute all violations of this act which shall be brought to their notice or knowledge by any person making complaint under oath; and the same shall be heard before any district or circuit court of the United States or Territorial court holden within the district in which the violation of this act has been committed.

SEC. 10. That the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be immediately available, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated,

out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to carry into effect the provisions of this act.

Sec. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, Territories, and farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuro-pneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

THE BANKHEAD-JONES ACT (7 U. S. C. 427-427g)

Sec. 5. (a) Sixty per centum of the sums appropriated for any fiscal year under section 3 shall be available for the purposes of section 2. The Secretary shall allot, for each fiscal year for which an appropriation is made to Puerto Rico and each State and Territory an amount which bears the same ratio to the total amount to be allotted as the rural population of Puerto Rico or the State or Territory bears to the rural population of Puerto Rico and all the States and Territories as determined by the last preceding decennial census. No allotment and no payment under any allotment shall be made for any fiscal year in excess of the amount which Puerto Rico or the State or Territory makes available for such fiscal year out of its own funds for research and for the establishment and maintenance of necessary facilities for the prosecution of such research. If Puerto Rico or any State or Territory fails to make available for such purposes for any fiscal year a sum equal to the total amount to which it may be entitled for such year, the remainder of such amount shall be withheld by the Secretary. The total amount so withheld may be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to Puerto Rico and the States and Territories which make available for such year an amount equal to that part of the total amount withheld which may be allotted to them by the Secretary of Agriculture, but no such additional allotment to Puerto Rico or any State or Territory shall exceed the original allotment to Puerto Rico or such State or Territory for that year by more than 20 per centum thereof.

(b) The sums authorized to be allotted to Puerto Rico and the States and Territories shall be paid annually in quarterly payments on July 1, October 1, January 1, and April 1. Such sums shall be paid by the Secretary of the Treasury upon warrant of the Secretary of Agriculture in the same manner and subject to the same administrative procedure set forth in the Act of March 2, 1887, as amended June 7, 1888.

(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territory which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.

THE CLARKE-McNARY ACT OF JUNE 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565)

SEC. 2. If the Secretary of Agriculture shall find that the system and practice of forest-fire prevention and suppression provided by any State substantially promotes the objects described in the foregoing section he is hereby authorized and directed, under such conditions as he may determine to be fair and equitable in each State, to cooperate with appropriate officials of each State, and through them with private and other agencies therein, in the protection of timbered and forest-producing lands from fire. In no case other than for preliminary investigation shall the amount expended by the Federal Government in any State during any fiscal year, under this section, exceed the amount expended by the State for the same purpose during the same fiscal year, including the expenditures of forest owners or operators which are required by State law or which are made in pursuance of the forest-protection system of the State under State supervision, and the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make expenditures on the certificate of the State forester, the State director of extension, or similar State official having charge of the cooperative work for the State that State and private expenditures

as provided for in this Act have been made. In the cooperation extended to the several States due consideration shall be given to the protection of watersheds of navigable streams, but such cooperation may, in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, be extended to any timbered or forest-producing lands or watersheds from which water is secured for domestic use or irrigation within the cooperative States. *Provided, That for each fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners.*

THE ACT OF MAY 23, 1908, AS AMENDED (16 U. S. C. 500)

That twenty-five per centum of all moneys received during any fiscal year from each national forest into which the lands acquired under this Act may from time to time be divided shall be paid, at the end of such year, by the Secretary of the Treasury to the State in which such national forest is situated, to be expended as the state legislature may prescribe for the benefit of the public schools and public roads of the county or counties in which such national forest is situated: *Provided, That when any national forest is in more than one State or county the distributive share to each from the proceeds of such forest shall be proportional to its area therein: Provided further, That there shall not be paid to any State for any county an amount equal to more than forty per centum of the total income of such county from all other sources. In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.*

THE ACT OF MARCH 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501)

That hereafter an additional ten per centum of all moneys received from the national forests during each fiscal year shall be available at the end thereof, to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture for the construction and maintenance of roads and trails within the national forests in the States from which such proceeds are derived; but the Secretary of Agriculture may, whenever practicable, in the construction and maintenance of such roads, secure the cooperation or aid of the proper State or Territorial authorities in the furtherance of any system of highways of which such roads may be made a part. *In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber.*

SECTION 8 (b) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT
(16 U. S. C. 590h (b))

(b) Subject to the limitations provided in subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary shall have power to carry out the purposes specified in clauses (1), (2), (3), (4), and (5) of section 7 (a) by making payments or grants of other aid to agricultural producers, including tenants and sharecroppers, in amounts determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in connection with the effectuation of such purposes during the year with respect to which such payments or grants are made, and measured by (1) their treatment or use of their land, or a part thereof, for soil restoration, soil conservation, or the prevention of erosion; (2) changes in the use of their land; (3) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the normal national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption; or (4) their equitable share, as determined by the Secretary, of the national production of any commodity or commodities required for domestic consumption and exports adjusted to reflect the extent to which their utilization of cropland on the farm conforms to farming practices which the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes specified in section 7 (a); or (5) any combination of the above. In arid or semiarid sections, (1) and (2) above shall be construed to cover water conservation and the beneficial use of water on individual farms, including measures to prevent run-off, the building of check dams and ponds, and providing facilities for applying water to the land. In determining the amount of any payment or grant measured by (1) or (2) the Secretary shall take into consideration the productivity of the land affected by the farming practices adopted during the year with respect to which such payment is made. In carrying out the provisions of this section in the continental United States, the Secretary is directed to utilize the services of local and State

committees selected as hereinafter provided. The Secretary shall designate local administrative areas as units for administration of programs under this section. No such local area shall include more than one county or parts of different counties. Farmers within any such local administrative area, and participating or cooperating in programs administered within such area, shall elect annually from among their number a local committee of not more than three members for such area and shall also elect annually from among their number a delegate to a county convention for the election of a county committee. The delegates from the various local areas in the county shall, in a county convention, elect, annually, the county committee for the county which shall consist of three members who are farmers in the county. The local committee shall select a secretary and may utilize the county agricultural extension agent for such purpose. The county committee shall select a secretary who may be the county agricultural extension agent. If such county agricultural extension agent shall not have been elected secretary of such committee, he shall be ex officio a member of the county committee. The county agricultural extension agent shall not have the power to vote. In any county in which there is only one local committee the local committee shall also be the county committee. In each State there shall be a State committee for the State composed of not less than three or more than five farmers who are legal residents of the State and who are appointed by the Secretary. The State director of the Agricultural Extension Service shall be ex officio a member of such State committee. The ex officio members of the county and State committees shall be in addition to the number of members of such committees hereinbefore specified. The Secretary shall make such regulations as are necessary relating to the selection and exercise of the functions of the respective committees, and to the administration, through such committees, of such programs. In carrying out the provisions of this section, the Secretary—shall, as far as practicable, protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers; is authorized to utilize the agricultural extension service and other approved agencies; shall accord such recognition and encouragement to producer-owned and producer-controlled cooperative associations as will be in harmony with the policy toward cooperative associations set forth in existing Acts of Congress and as will tend to promote efficient methods of marketing and distribution; shall not have power to acquire any land or any right or interest therein; shall, in every practicable manner, protect the interests of small producers; and shall in every practical way encourage and provide for soil-conserving and soil-rebuilding practices rather than the growing of soil-depleting crops. Rules and regulations governing payments or grants under this subsection shall be as simple and direct as possible, and, wherever practicable, they shall be classified on two bases: (a) Soil-depleting crops and practices, (b) soil-building crops and practices.

Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof.

SECTION 8 (e) OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT
(16 U. S. C. 590h (e))

(e) Payments made by the Secretary to farmers under subsection (b) shall be divided among the landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers of any farm, with respect to which such payments are made, in the same proportion that such landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers are entitled to share in the proceeds of the agricultural commodity with respect to which such payments are made, except that payments based on soil-building or soil-conserving practices shall be divided in proportion to the extent which such landlords, tenants, and sharecroppers contribute to the carrying out of such practices. Such payments shall be paid by the Secretary directly to the landlords, tenants, or sharecroppers entitled thereto, and shall be computed at rates which will permit the Secretary to set aside out of the funds available for the making of such payments for each year an amount sufficient to permit the increases herein specified to be made within the limits of the funds so

available. If with respect to any farm the total payment to any person for any year would be:

- (1) Not more than \$20, the payment shall be increased by 40 per centum;
- (2) More than \$20 but not more than \$40, the payment shall be increased by \$8, plus 20 per centum of the excess over \$20;
- (3) More than \$40 but not more than \$60, the payment shall be increased by \$12, plus 10 per centum of the excess over \$40;
- (4) More than \$60 but not more than \$186, the payment shall be increased by \$14; or
- (5) More than \$186 but less than \$200, the payment shall be increased to \$200.

In the case of payments of more than \$1, the amount of the payment which shall be used to calculate the 40-, 20-, and 10-per-centum increases under clauses (1), (2), and (3) shall not include that part, if any, of the payment which is a fraction of a dollar.

Beginning with the calendar year 1939, no total payment for any year to any person under such subsection (b) shall exceed \$10,000. In the case of payments made to any individual, partnership, or estate on account of performance on farms in different States, Territories, or possessions, the \$10,000 limitation shall apply to the total of the payments for each State, Territory, or possession, for a year and not to the total of all such payments.

Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers.

SECTION 6 OF THE SOIL CONSERVATION AND DOMESTIC ALLOTMENT ACT (16 U. S. C. 590f)

SEC. 6. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this Act such sums as Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

SECTION 6 OF THE UNITED STATES COTTON STANDARDS ACT (7 U. S. C. 51-65)

SEC. 6. (a) That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to establish from time to time standards for the classification of cotton by which its quality or value may be judged or determined for commercial purposes, which shall be known as the official cotton standards of the United States. Any such standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective only on and after a date specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture establishing the same, which date shall be not less than one year after the date of such order: *Provided*, That the official cotton standards established, effective August 1, 1923, under the United States Cotton Futures Act shall be at the same time the official cotton standards for the purpose of this Act unless and until changed or replaced under this Act. Whenever any standard or change or replacement thereof shall become effective under this Act, it shall also, when so specified in the order of the Secretary of Agriculture, become effective for the purposes of the United States Cotton Futures Act and supersede any inconsistent standard established under said Act. Whenever the official cotton standards of the United States established under this Act shall be represented by practical forms the Department of Agriculture shall furnish copies thereof, upon request, to any person, and the cost thereof, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall be paid by the person making the request. The Secretary of Agriculture may cause such copies to be certified under the seal of the Department of Agriculture and may attach such conditions to the purchase and use thereof, including provision for the inspection, condemnation, and exchange thereof by duly authorized representatives of the Department of Agriculture, as he may find to be necessary to the proper application of the official cotton standards of the United States. Any moneys received from or in connection with the sale of cotton purchased for the preparation of such copies and condemned as unsuitable for such use or with the sale of such copies may be expended for the purchase of other cotton for such use.

(b) *The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.*

THE RURAL ELECTRIFICATION ACT OF 1936, AS AMENDED (7 U. S. C. 901-914)

SEC. 3. (a) [The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum.] *The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate of 1½ per centum per annum. Interest rates on the unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of 1½ per centum per annum upon the security of the obligations of borrowers from the Administrator appointed pursuant to the provisions of this Act or from the Administrator of the Rural Electrification Administration established by Executive Order Numbered 7037: Provided, That no such loan shall be in an amount exceeding 85 per centum of the principal amount outstanding of the obligations constituting the security therefor: And provided further, That such obligations incurred for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines, or systems shall be fully amortized over a period not to exceed [twenty-five years] thirty-five years, and that the maturity of such obligations incurred for the purpose of financing the wiring of premises and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment shall not exceed two-thirds of the assured life thereof and not more than five years. The Administrator is hereby authorized to make all such endorsements, to execute all such instruments, and to do all such acts and things as shall be necessary to effect the valid transfer and assignment to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of all such obligations. The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof.*

(b) [There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.] *There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.*

(c) Fifty per centum of the annual sums herein made available or appropriated for the purposes of this Act shall be allotted yearly by the Administrator for loans in the several States in the proportion which the number of their farms not then receiving central station electric service bears to the total number of farms of the United States not then receiving such service. The Administrator shall, within ninety days after the beginning of each fiscal year, determine for each State and for the United States the number of farms not then receiving such service.

(d) The remaining 50 per centum of such annual sums shall be available for loans in the several States and in the Territories, without allotment as hereinabove provided, in such amounts for each State and Territory as, in the opinion of the Administrator, may be effectively employed for the purposes of this Act, and to carry out the provisions of section 7: *Provided, however, That not more than 10 per centum of said unallotted annual sums may be employed in any one State, or in all of the Territories.*

(e) If any part of the annual sums made available for the purposes of this Act shall not be loaned or obligated during the fiscal year for which such sums are made available, such unexpended or unobligated sums shall be available for loans by the Administrator in the following year or years without allotment: *Provided, however, That not more than 10 per centum of said sums may be employed in any one State or in all of the Territories [; And provided further, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939].*

(f) All moneys representing payments of principal and interest on loans made by the Administrator under this Act shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts, except that any such moneys representing payments of principal and interest on obligations constituting the security for loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator shall be paid to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in payment of such loans.

SEC. 4. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, from the sums hereinbefore authorized, to make loans to persons, corporations, States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples utility districts and cooperative nonprofit, or limited-dividend associations organized under the laws of any State or Territory of the United States, for the purpose of financing the construction and operation of generating plants, electric transmission and distribution lines or systems for the furnishing of electric energy to persons in rural areas who are not receiving central station service: *Provided, however*, That the Administrator, in making such loans, shall give preference to States, Territories, and subdivisions and agencies thereof, municipalities, peoples utility districts, and cooperative, nonprofit, or limited dividend associations, the projects of which comply with the requirements of this Act. Such loans shall be on such terms and conditions relating to the expenditure of the moneys loaned and the security therefor as the Administrator shall determine and may be made payable in whole or in part out of income: *Provided, however*, That all such loans shall be self-liquidating within a period of not to exceed [twenty-five years] *thirty-five years*, and shall bear interest [at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued:] *at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum, and the maturity date of such loans may be readjusted to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date of such loan: Provided further*, That no loan for the construction, operation, or enlargement of any generating plant shall be made unless the consent of the State authority having jurisdiction in the premises is first obtained. Loans under this section and section 5 shall not be made unless the Administrator finds and certifies that in his judgment the security therefor is reasonably adequate and such loan will be repaid within the time agreed.

SEC. 5. The Administrator is authorized and empowered, from the sums hereinbefore authorized, to make loans for the purpose of financing the wiring of the premises of persons in rural areas and the acquisition and installation of electrical and plumbing appliances and equipment. Such loans may be made to any of the borrowers of funds loaned under the provisions of section 4, or to any person, firm, or corporation supplying or installing the said wiring, appliances, or equipment. Such loans shall be for such terms, subject to such conditions, and so secured as reasonably to assure repayment thereof, and shall be [at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.] *at a rate of interest of 2 per centum per annum, interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum.*

THE FEDERAL FARM LOAN ACT, AS AMENDED (12 U. S. C. 657)

* * * * *

[The salaries and expenses of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars, deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers authorized under this Act, or any subsequent amendments thereof, shall be paid by the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks, as follows:

The Federal Farm Loan Board shall, prior to the first days of January and July of each year, estimate the expenses and salaries of the Federal Farm Loan Board, its officers and employees, farm loan registrars and deputy registrars, examiners, and reviewing appraisers, and apportion the same among the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and the Federal intermediate credit banks on such equitable basis as the Federal Farm Loan Board shall determine, giving due consideration to time and expense necessarily incident to the supervision of the operation of each type of bank, and make an assessment upon each of such

banks pursuant to such apportionment, payable on the 1st days of January and July next ensuing. The funds collected pursuant to such assessments shall be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States under the miscellaneous receipts title "Assessments on Federal and joint-stock land banks and Federal intermediate credit banks, salaries and expenses Federal Farm Loan Board" to be disbursed in payment of such salaries and expenses on appropriations duly made by Congress: *Provided*, That the present legal status as to assessments against Federal intermediate credit banks shall continue until June 30, 1926, without appropriations by Congress.】

THE ACT OF JUNE 26, 1930 (46 STAT. 815)

【That the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (U. S. C., title 12), be, and it is hereby, amended so that effective as to appropriations for and expenditures of the Federal Farm Loan Board for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1930, and thereafter, the assessments to be made under section 3 of said Act (U. S. C., title 12, ch. 7, sec. 657) by said board against the Federal land banks, joint-stock land banks, and Federal intermediate credit banks shall be the amount of the expenses and salaries of the employees engaged in the work of the division of examinations of the Federal Farm Loan Bureau as estimated by the said board, such expenses and salaries, together with all other expenses and salaries of the said board, to be disbursed on appropriations duly made by the Congress.】

THE FEDERAL SEED ACT (7. U. S. C. 1605)

Sec. 415. (a) There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, such sums as may be necessary for administering this Act.

(b) Funds appropriated for carrying into effect the purpose of this Act shall be available for allotment by the Secretary of Agriculture to the bureaus and offices of the Department of Agriculture and for transfer to other departments and agencies of the Government which the Secretary of Agriculture may call upon to assist or cooperate in carrying out such purposes or for services rendered or to be rendered in connection therewith.

Appropriations made under this authorization, within the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended for the share of the United States in the expense of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analysis or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of the international seed trade.

THE ACT OF APRIL 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1)

That in order to further develop the cooperative extension system as inaugurated under the Act entitled "An Act to provide for cooperative agricultural extension work between the agricultural colleges in the several States receiving the benefits of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and all Acts supplementary thereto, and the United States Department of Agriculture," approved May 8, 1914 (U. S. C., title 7, secs. 341-348), there is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the expenses of cooperative extension work in agriculture and home economics and the necessary printing and distribution of information in connection with the same, the sum of 【\$300,000】 *\$555,000* annually. The sums appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be allotted by the Secretary of Agriculture to the several States in such amounts as he may deem necessary, and shall be paid to the several States in the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as the initial payments of \$10,000 to each State appropriated under the Act of May 8, 1914. The sums appropriated pursuant to this Act shall be in addition to and not in substitution for sums appropriated under such Act of May 8, 1914, as amended and supplemented, and sums otherwise appropriated for agricultural extension work: *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944.

EXHIBIT B

APRIL 14, 1944.

Hon. E. D. SMITH,

*Chairman, Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: Reference is made to your letter of March 10 requesting a report on H. R. 4278, a bill to—

Provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests to facilitate the carrying out of the agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

As you know, for a period of more than 20 years numerous items have been included in the annual Agricultural Appropriation Act for which there was not specific enabling or substantive authorization of law; and from time to time many of these items, some dealing with the eradication and control of the spread of crop and livestock diseases and pests, have been stricken from the bill as a result of legislative points of order. The purpose of H. R. 4278 is to provide legislative authorization for the items falling in this category and for a number of miscellaneous provisions, which are of a facilitating, as distinguished from a substantive, nature. The House Committee on Agriculture made an intensive study of the entire problem which H. R. 4278 seeks to remedy, and we believe the bill as passed by the House constitutes an excellent solution to a long-standing and troublesome situation.

The following paragraphs, quoted from page 2 of the House committee report (H. Rept. 1198, 78th Cong.), summarize the manner in which the situation has been dealt with in H. R. 4278:

"The committee has scrutinized the appropriation acts for the Department of Agriculture with a view to providing such permanent legislative authorities as are needed, and to this end has consulted with the Agriculture Subcommittee of the Committee on Appropriations. It was considered advisable to eliminate from this bill certain major program legislation which the Committee on Agriculture has otherwise under consideration and which it proposes to present for the consideration of the House at an early date. These programs are those affecting the Farm Security Administration and the school-lunch program.

"With few exceptions, the items in this bill will provide legislative authority without change for provisions which have appeared in the agricultural appropriation acts for many years. Exceptions are noted in the detailed discussion of the several items in this report."

The House committee report includes a comprehensive explanation of the various items included in the bill and is an excellent source of information with respect thereto. The bill was passed by the House substantially as reported out and recommended by the committee, except that certain salary provisions which were included in section 706 (a) on page 23 of the bill as reported out and recommended by the House committee, were stricken on the floor of the House. Particularly in view of the fact that it will be necessary to reduce the compensation (which has been provided for in the regular Budget estimates) of the incumbents of certain of the positions involved, and will result in administrative inequities, unless authorization is provided, we will appreciate it if your committee will give further consideration to these salary relationships.

Since it appears unlikely that items will be continued in the appropriation bill which are not covered by legislative authorization, and since, as you know, such a situation involves very great difficulties in the handling of the appropriation bill in both the Senate and the House, it is now very urgent that legislation be enacted to clarify the whole matter. We, therefore, heartily recommend the early enactment of H. R. 4278.

If your committee should desire additional information regarding the situation in general, or any of the provisions in the bill, Mr. Shields, Solicitor, and Mr. Jump, budget officer, are familiar with the matters involved and will be very glad to furnish any facts which will assist the committee in its consideration of the bill.

Inasmuch as a number of the proposed authorities included in H. R. 4278 affect work which is under the direction of the War Food Administrator, Judge Jones has requested that I inform you of his concurrence in this recommendation.

The Director of the Bureau of the Budget advises that:

"* * * subject to the comments hereinafter set forth, there would be no objection to the submission of the proposed report to the committee, or the enactment of the proposed legislation in the form in which it passed the House.

"It seems to me that there should be eliminated from the bill paragraph (b) of section 302, which would authorize the Soil Conservation Service to sell and distribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Government activities. Authorization for this purpose is included in the current fiscal year appropriation act, and similar authority is contained in the appropriation bill for the Department of Agriculture, which has passed the House, for the fiscal year 1945. Such authorization would not appear to be necessary beyond the fiscal year 1945, for the reason that the field warehouses of the Procurement Division, which will have been established throughout the United States by the end of that year, will then be able to supply to other Government agencies (and the Soil Conservation Service) the service contemplated by paragraph (b) of section 302."

Sincerely,

CLAUDE R. WICKARD, *Secretary*.

○

Calendar No. 815

78TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 4278

[Report No. 803]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Reported by Mr. SMITH, with amendments

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
- 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
- 3 That,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 11:

“SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers’ associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang’s disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term ‘State’ includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.”

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities in the administration of

1 regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products,
2 and hatcheries.

3 (c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of
4 any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent
5 thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other
6 animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made
7 inspections and examinations at places other than the head-
8 quarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants,
9 who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence
10 incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds
11 derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury
12 of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from
13 which the expenses are paid.

14 (d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in
15 the open market from applicable appropriations samples of
16 all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of
17 foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the
18 United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or
19 cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and dis-
20 seminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may
21 deem best.

22 (e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in con-
23 nection with rabies, except those performed for agencies
24 of the United States Government, in such amounts as the

1 Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered
2 into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

3 (f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend
4 appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed
5 tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to ex-
6 isting laws applicable to public printing.

7 (g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for
8 the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may
9 from time to time determine to be necessary.

10 SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either
11 independently or in cooperation with States or political
12 subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organ-
13 izations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations
14 or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or
15 retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil,
16 Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth,
17 Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal
18 rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia
19 weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is
20 further authorized to cooperate with the Government of
21 Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary
22 surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with
23 the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or re-
24 tardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink boll-
25 worn and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations

1 or measures herein authorized, the cooperating foreign coun-
2 try, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the au-
3 thority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on
4 all lands and properties within the foreign country or State
5 other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Gov-
6 ernment and for such other facilities and means as in the
7 discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As
8 used in this section, the term "State" includes the District
9 of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United
10 States.

11 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and
12 directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use
13 such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the
14 inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for
15 export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to
16 the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and
17 plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the
18 foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

19 (c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated
20 such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine
21 to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to
22 carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise
23 specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no
24 part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of
25 property injured or destroyed.

“(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territories which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942.”

20 TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay re-
wards from appropriations available for the protection and
management of the national forests, under such regulations
as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest
and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations

1 relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful
2 taking of, or injury to, Government property.

3 SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be
4 available for medical supplies and services and other assist-
5 ance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers,
6 and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under
7 the Forest Service.

8 SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute
9 supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government ac-
10 tivities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with
11 the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written
12 cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment,
13 and materials, including the cost of supervision, transporta-
14 tion, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appro-
15 priations current at the time additional supplies, equipment,
16 and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

17 SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest
18 Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and
19 replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed
20 for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service
21 chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Fed-
22 eral agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimburse-
23 ment to be made from appropriations applicable to the work
24 on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester
25 based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair,

1 maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management con-
2 trol, and credited to appropriations currently available at
3 the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may
4 also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county,
5 private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the
6 Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written co-
7 operative agreements, the amount collected for such rental
8 to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time
9 payment is received.

10 SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the
11 maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract
12 or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such
13 purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional
14 advertising.

15 SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall
16 be available within such limitations as may be prescribed
17 therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of
18 persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires
19 while employed by the Forest Service.

20 SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June
21 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding
22 at the end thereof the following: "*Provided, That for each*
23 *fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of*
24 *Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed*
25 *\$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act*

1 for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas
2 of national importance without requiring an equal expendi-
3 ture by the State and private owners.”

4 SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is avail-
5 able for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act
6 (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-
7 McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in
8 any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local
9 subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute
10 a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Govern-
11 ment or make contributions other than money deemed by
12 the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

13 SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Coopera-
14 tive Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections
15 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568)
16 and Acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production
17 or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency,
18 or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation
19 to cooperating States for the production or procurement of
20 nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not
21 more than three fiscal years.

22 SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from
23 timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust
24 account, “Forest Service cooperative fund”, which moneys

1 are hereby made available for scaling services requested
2 by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest
3 Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of
4 the cost of such work.

5 SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds avail-
6 able for national forest protection and management for the
7 administration of lands under contract for purchase or for
8 the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been
9 instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521),
10 and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505,
11 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for
12 administration.

13 SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading
14 "Forest Service" of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended
15 (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the
16 heading "Forest Service" of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16
17 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end
18 thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts,
19 cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts
20 made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be
21 based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

22 SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
23 priated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as
24 may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of
25 water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or

1 interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of
2 water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the
3 administration and public use of the national forests.

4 TITLE III

5 SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the
6 Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended
7 (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end
8 thereof the following new paragraph:

9 “Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase
10 in advance of the program year for which the appropriation
11 is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming
12 materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants
13 thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying
14 out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs
15 under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any
16 Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers,
17 seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-
18 terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the
19 payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants,
20 including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery
21 thereof.”

22 (b) Subsection (c) of section 8 of the Soil Conserva-
23 tion and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C.
24 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the
25 following new paragraph:

1 “Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants
2 or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States
3 Government and who comply with the terms and condi-
4 tions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to
5 sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall
6 be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain
7 payments heretofore made, for their participation in said
8 program to the same extent as other producers.”

9 SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and
10 Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f),
11 is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph,
12 to read as follows:

13 “Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for
14 the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Fed-
15 eral agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency
16 for allocation to cooperating States for the production or
17 procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for
18 expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.”

19 (b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and dis-
20 tribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Gov-
21 ernment activities, the cost of such supplies and materials
22 or the value of such equipment (including the cost of trans-
23 portation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations
24 current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equip-

1 ment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with
2 the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

3 *SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure*
4 *which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and*
5 *rural rehabilitation", in the Department of Agriculture*
6 *Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for each*
7 *fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30,*
8 *1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions,*
9 *authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in*
10 *the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be*
11 *appropriated to be otherwise made available such sums as*
12 *Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section.*

13 *SEC. 304. Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress,*
14 *approved July 7, 1943, is hereby amended by the addition*
15 *of the following: "That farmers' reports of the acreage of*
16 *flue-cured tobacco planted or harvested in the marketing*
17 *years 1944-1945 shall be considered correct if within one-*
18 *fifth of an acre or 7 per centum, whichever is greater, of the*
19 *acreage finally determined, but the acreage in excess of that*
20 *reported shall not be considered as past production in suc-*
21 *ceeding years."*

22

TITLE IV

23 *SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-*
24 *ized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the*

1 grades recommended or promulgated by him for farm or
2 food products, under such rules and regulations as he may
3 prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in
4 the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

5 (b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7
6 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6
7 to section 6 (a) and by inserting thereafter a new subsection
8 to read as follows:

9 “(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to
10 effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton ex-
11 changes, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries,
12 for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal
13 standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or
14 settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the
15 preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the
16 practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.”

17 (c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized
18 agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in
19 all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the
20 truth of the statements therein contained.

21 (d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agri-
22 culture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned
23 motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within
24 the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose
25 of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the

1 supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate
2 limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to
3 exceed 3 cents per mile.

4 SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the
5 War Food Administration current at the time services are
6 rendered or payment therefor is received may be reim-
7 bursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments
8 (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or
9 estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Adminis-
10 tration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for
11 such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

12 SEC. 403. *Section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to*
13 *amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other pur-*
14 *poses", approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as*
15 *amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the*
16 *following language:*

17 "The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this sec-
18 tion may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30,
19 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in non-
20 profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-
21 care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and ex-
22 change, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and
23 products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such
24 schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in con-
25 nection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural

1 commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable,
2 for the processing and exchange of such commodities and
3 their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary
4 may determine: Provided, That funds appropriated for the
5 purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expendi-
6 ture in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District
7 of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as deter-
8 mined by the Secretary, except that if program participation
9 in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the
10 Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other
11 States in consideration of need, as he may determine: Pro-
12 vided further, That benefits under this section to schools or
13 child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agri-
14 cultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the
15 school or child-care center as established by certificates exe-
16 cuted by the authorized representative of the sponsoring
17 agency: Provided further, That such sponsoring agency
18 shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs
19 of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the pro-
20 gram and that such accounts and records shall be available
21 for audit by representatives of the Department of Agricul-
22 ture: Provided further, That these funds may be used for,
23 or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such
24 agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing,
25 disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, com-

1 mission, and other incidental costs and expenses without
2 regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Stat-
3 utes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation con-
4 tained in this section: Provided further, That not more than
5 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amend-
6 ment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care
7 centers.

8 *“There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for*
9 *the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such additional*
10 *amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress*
11 *may deem necessary.”*

TITLE V

13 SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural
14 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901–
15 914), is amended by striking out the words: “The Recon-
16 struction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and
17 directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request
18 approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate
19 amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
20 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30,
21 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum” and by
22 inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The Reconstruction
23 Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to
24 make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and
25 approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts

1 in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the
2 fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may
3 from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest
4 at a rate of $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum", and by changing the
5 colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and
6 inserting thereafter the following: "Interest rates on the
7 unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction
8 Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to the effec-
9 tive date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of
10 $1\frac{3}{4}$ per centum per annum:".

11 (b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
12 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
13 further amended by the addition of the following language:
14 "The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such
15 obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation
16 is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstand-
17 ing at any one time under existing law is hereby increased
18 by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

19 (c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrifica-
20 tion Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is
21 amended by striking out the words "*And provided further,*
22 That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance
23 Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939." and
24 by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a
25 period.

1 SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act
2 of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by
3 striking out the following words in the second proviso: "at
4 a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the
5 United States of America on its obligations, having a ma-
6 turity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued
7 during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such
8 obligations were issued:" and inserting in lieu thereof the
9 following: "at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest
10 rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans
11 made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of
12 this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum,
13 and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted
14 to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date
15 of such loan:".

16 (b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936,
17 as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking
18 out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the
19 average rate of interest payable by the United States of
20 America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more
21 years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding
22 fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.", and
23 inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of interest
24 of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured
25 and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this sec-

1 tion prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be ad-
2 justed to 2 per centum per annum.”

3 SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification
4 Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended
5 by striking out the words “twenty-five years” in each section
6 and inserting in lieu thereof “thirty-five years”.

7 SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural
8 Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-
9 914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection.
10 which reads as follows: “There is hereby authorized to be
11 appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not other-
12 wise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938.
13 and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of
14 \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
15 vided.”, and by inserting in lieu thereof the following:
16 “There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums
17 as the Congress may from time to time determine to be
18 necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter pro-
19 vided.”

20 SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is
21 authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as
22 may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*,
23 That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless
24 provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation

1 and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed
2 therein.

3 TITLE VI

4 SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall,
5 prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after
6 June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the
7 cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal
8 land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for coop-
9 eratives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate
10 credit banks, production credit corporations, and produc-
11 tion credit associations; shall apportion the amount so de-
12 termined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land
13 banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives,
14 Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit cor-
15 porations, and production credit associations on such equitable
16 basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall
17 assess against and collect in advance the amount so appor-
18 tioned from the banks, corporations, and other organiza-
19 tions among which the apportionment is made.

20 (b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the
21 first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944,
22 estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the ad-
23 ministrative supervision of the Federal land bank system,
24 the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Coopera-

1 tives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the produc-
2 tion credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined
3 among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives,
4 the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate
5 credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such
6 equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and
7 shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks
8 and corporations the amount so apportioned.

9 (c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a)
10 and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and
11 credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby authorized to
12 be appropriated to said Administration for expenditure dur-
13 ing each fiscal year for salaries and expenses applicable to
14 examination and administrative supervision as set forth in the
15 annual appropriation made for the same fiscal year for salaries
16 and expenses of said Administration. As soon as practicable
17 after the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration
18 shall determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of
19 the examination services rendered during the fiscal year to
20 each said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2)
21 the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to
22 each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year
23 of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these
24 two items in any case is greater than the total amount col-
25 lected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the

1 difference shall be collected from such bank, corporation, or
2 other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said
3 special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization
4 entitled thereto.

5 (d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal
6 Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the
7 Act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby
8 repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

9 SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is author-
10 ized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by
11 personal service without regard to the provisions of any
12 other Act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the
13 performance of special services, including legal services;
14 *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not
15 be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable
16 appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limita-
17 tions prescribed therein.

18 SEC. 603. All expenditures which under the accounting
19 system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora-
20 tion by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as
21 capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired
22 fixed property (real estate and chattel), shall be considered
23 as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of section 7
24 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a).

1 TITLE VII

2 SEC. 701. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
3 ized to expend funds, available for agricultural conservation,
4 adjustment, and land use programs, for the share of the
5 United States as a member of the International Wheat
6 Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or
7 like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said
8 programs, together with traveling and other necessary
9 expenses relating thereto: *Provided*, That expenditures
10 under this authority shall not be made unless provision is
11 made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
12 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

13 (b) Section 415 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C.
14 1605) is amended by adding at the end thereof the follow-
15 ing new paragraph:

16 "Appropriations made under this authorization, within
17 the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended
18 for the share of the United States in the expense of the
19 International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans
20 for correlating the work of the various adhering govern-
21 ments on problems relating to seed analyses or other sub-
22 jects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in
23 the interest of international seed trade."

24 SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or inde-
25 pendent establishment of the Government requiring inspec-

1 tions, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within
 2 the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture
 3 and which that Department is unable to perform within the
 4 limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the
 5 Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expendi-
 6 ture such sums as may be necessary for the performance
 7 of such work.

8 (b) Not to exceed 7 per centum of the amounts ap-
 9 propriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses
 10 of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Depart-
 11 ment of Agriculture shall be available interchangeably for
 12 expenditures on the objects included within the general ex-
 13 penses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7
 14 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation
 15 except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

16 SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
 17 to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public
 18 improvements as may be necessary to carry out its author-
 19 ized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall
 20 be erected or altered under this authority unless provision
 21 is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost
 22 thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

23 SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized
 24 to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry
 25 out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this

1 authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor
2 in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
3 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

4 SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is author-
5 ized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the
6 authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appro-
7 priated to the Department.

8 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to
9 contract for stenographic reporting services.

10 (c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture sta-
11 tioned abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of
12 Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods
13 not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, sub-
14 scriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the
15 conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in
16 advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice
17 requires payment in advance.

18 SEC. 706. (a) The War Food Administrator is author-
19 ized to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions
20 of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of
21 persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency.
22 The Department of Agriculture may employ persons or
23 organizations, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise,
24 without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended:
25 *Provided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employ-

1 ment shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the
2 applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess
3 of limitations prescribed therein.

4 (b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay
5 actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not
6 to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serv-
7 ing, while away from their homes, without other compen-
8 sation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the
9 Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expendi-
10 tures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in
11 the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in
12 excess of limitations prescribed therein.

13 SEC. 707. The Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C.
14 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000"
15 and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000", and by adding
16 immediately before the period at the end thereof the follow-
17 ing: ": *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to
18 this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in
19 accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the
20 fiscal year 1944".

21 SEC. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized
22 to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Depart-
23 ment library, microfilm and other photographic reproduc-
24 tions of books and other library materials in the Department
25 and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices

1 (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he
 2 may determine, the money received from such sales to be
 3 deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable
 4 appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished
 5 or payment therefor is received.

6 SEC. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to
 7 such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ per-
 8 sonnel in the departmental service wherever located.

9 SEC. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate
 10 to such officers as he shall designate the function of author-
 11 izing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods
 12 of employees on change of official stations.

13 SEC. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other
 14 statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized
 15 herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the
 16 part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by
 17 the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable
 18 appropriation.

19 SEC. 712. This Act may be cited as the "Department
 20 of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944".

Passed the House of Representatives March 7, 1944.

Attest: SOUTH TRIMBLE,

Clerk.

AN ACT

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

MARCH 9 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 7), 1944

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

APRIL 21 (legislative day, APRIL 12), 1944

Reported with amendments

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued April 26, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, April 25, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944, H.R. 4278 (Pace bill relating to points of order) was made the unfinished business and will be taken up Fri., Apr. 28 (p. 2756).
2. AGRICULTURAL AID TO RUSSIA. Sen. Canber, Kans., commended the exhibit in the patio of the Administration Building of American agricultural aid to Russia and inserted a Russian radiogram complimenting this aid (pp. 3741-2).
3. IRRIGATION; RECLAMATION; NAVIGATION. Sen. Wheeler, Mont., discussed, and inserted newspaper editorials criticizing, the War Department's proposal for the distribution and use of the waters of the Missouri River (pp. 3742-3).
4. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments H.R. 4559, the naval appropriation bill. Conferees were appointed. (pp. 3743-51.).
5. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Davis, Pa., commended and urged extension of flood-control work and inserted recommendations of the Flood-Free Johnstown Observance Committee for future projects (pp. 3756-9).
6. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Both Houses received Selective Service's report of registrants deferred as of Jan. 15, 1944, because of their employment in or under the Federal Government. To Military Affairs Committees (pp. 3739, 3774.).
7. ADJOURNED until Fri., Apr. 28 (p. 3789).

HOUSE

8. PERSONNEL; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Civil Service Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2782, to grant Government employees who are members of certain military units leaves of absence for periods of active service (H.Rept. 1389) (p. 3774).

9. INSECT CONTROL. Claims Committee reported without amendment H.R. 2542, for the relief of certain claimants who suffered losses and sustained damages as the result of the Mediterranean-fruitfly-eradication campaign in Fla. (H.Rept. 1387) (p. 3774).

BILLS INTRODUCED

10. COMMUNICATIONS. By Sen. Downey, Calif., S. Res. 285, authorizing an investigation with respect to the present state of telegraph service with a view to determining its adequacy for the war effort. To Interstate Commerce Committee. (p. 3741.)
11. FARM MACHINERY; SOIL CONSERVATION. By Rep. Cole, N.Y., H.R. 4659, "to authorize the Soil Conservation Service to lend certain equipment." To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3774.)
12. MUSTERING-OUT PAY. By Rep. Lane, Mass., H.R. 4660, to extend the Mustering-Out Payment Act of 1944 to certain persons discharged or relieved from active service in the armed forces to accept employment. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 3774.) Remarks of author (p. 3760).
13. HEALTH. By Rep. Miller, Nebr., H.R. 4663, to transfer to the Federal Security Administrator and the Public Health Service, respectively, the functions of the Secretary of Labor and the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor with respect to health. To Expenditures in the Executive Departments. (p. 3774.) Remarks of author (pp. A2118-9).
14. LANDS; GRAZING; MINERALS. By Rep. Barrett, Wyo., H.R. 4666, to amend the Carey Act with respect to leasing, for grazing or for oil or gas development, unsettled and unreclaimed portions of land. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 3775.)
15. MONOPOLY. By Rep. Voorhis, Calif., H.R. 4668, to prevent monopoly and to promote a high level of production in the U.S. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3775.) Remarks of author (pp. 3766-73).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

16. MANPOWER MOBILIZATION. Sen. Austin, Vt., inserted Walter Lippmann's Washington Post article on "the necessity for a national war service act" (p. A2103).
17. COTTON PRODUCTION. Sen. Maybank, S.C., inserted a State (S.C.) editorial on "Evaluating the Cotton Crop" (p. A2106).
18. STRAWBERRY PRICES. Rep. Morrison, La., inserted his letters to the President and Stephen Early urging "aid to strawberry farmers against unfair ceiling prices" (pp. A2112-3).
19. PRICE CONTROL. Extension of remarks of Rep. Crawford, Mich., criticizing price control by Government regulation (pp. A2119-20).
20. FOOD PRODUCTION. Rep. Burdick, N.Dak., inserted the National Farmers Union program based on "abundance" instead of "scarcity" (pp. A2120-1).
- Rep. Beall, Md., inserted an Upper Montgomery farmers' petition urging deferment for farm labor, the appointment of a wheat commission, and that the Secretary of Agriculture request county agents and their local committees to encourage 60 % greater wheat planting this fall (pp. A2123-4).
21. LEND-LEASE. Rep. Gordon, Ill., inserted Frank R. Kent's Chicago Sun article criticizing rumors on alleged misuse of lend-lease articles (p. A2126).

sort of reflection should be cast upon one who comes from the hill country. Does the writer of the article think it better that the hill country were not populated?

The hill country of Tennessee, of Kentucky, of Virginia, and North Carolina, and generally throughout that section, was settled principally by what we call today the Anglo-Saxons, many of them from the hills of Scotland, and they have left their mark upon this Nation. Today, even though many of them have not had the advantages and the opportunities afforded to individuals in other sections, more blessed perhaps than the hill sections, the so-called hillbillies are patriotic citizens, and their integrity and honesty is above reproach. They ought not to be referred to in such a manner as to imply that there is something corrupt about being hillbillies or living in the hill country.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. They can make a living without publishing all over the country unconfirmed rumors and smear gossip about their fellow men, too; can they not?

Mr. STEWART. In that section of the country most of them that I have ever heard of do not do any gossiping more than once. [Laughter.] They have a cure for it there.

They make good citizens. Today, upon the battle fronts and in the far-flung sections of the world, there are boys looking down the barrels of American-made guns who are hillbillies, such as this man Pearson would have people think are not fit to be referred to as decent American citizens. They are at the front earning the \$50 a month which the Government pays them and they are fighting for what? For the right of free speech, for the right of Drew Pearson to call the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar] a hillbilly; and they are carrying their part of the load. There is not a county in my State of Tennessee—I do not mean to reflect on any other State in the Union—for my statement applies to every county in all other States of the Union—which, under the draft laws, has failed to supply its quota of men for the armed forces. Not a county in Tennessee has failed to supply its quota of soldiers and sailors fighting in this war. I resent the use of the term hillbilly as an implication that a man living in the hills is dishonest or that there is something corrupt about him because he lives in the hills and can be called a hillbilly. I have an idea also there are many other kinds of billies besides hillbillies, some of whom possibly may have brought upon themselves the unenviable distinction of being referred to with propriety in a manner a great deal less complimentary than that in which Pearson has undertaken to refer to those who were born in a section of the country they love, where the hills are high.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. STEWART. I yield.

Mr. CHANDLER. I think the people of the United States should know that

while the hillbillies of Kentucky and Tennessee were on the battlefields of Guadalcanal, in the Solomons, and in New Georgia, some of these smear columnists were on the beaches of Miami and Nassau.

Mr. STEWART. Of course, Mr. President, I do not know what particular beach this columnist or any other columnist was on, because I have no information about that; but I do know that the people who live in the hill sections of Tennessee, Kentucky, North Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Arkansas, and Missouri, in the central area of this country, as well as the people who live in any other part of our country, are not to be slandered and picked out as an object of criticism because they live in the hills.

I have said more than I intended to say. I merely wish to add my humble endorsement to what my colleague, the senior Senator from Tennessee has had to say, and to state to the Senate that he is not any smaller in stature in Tennessee, by reason of this article, than he is here today in the Senate of the United States.

Mr. CHANDLER. Mr. President, it is difficult to resist the urge to take part in this discussion. After the President of the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. McKellar], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. George] and others have called these fellows these "revolving" names, I should like to join that company. I say that I prefer to go along with them, and that they have expressed my opinion of these fellows who want to have their right to say about you whatever they please, although the same right they have to say anything they want about you does not give you any right to say anything at all in defense of yourself. They holler about freedom and liberty, but they use the freedom of the press to circulate what they know are false rumors and lies, in the effort to destroy the confidence of the people in their chosen representatives. It is all a part of a plot to destroy representative government in the United States. If you say anything about them, you are a bad fellow; but they can say anything they want to say about you.

I wish to call the Senate's attention to an incident which occurred the other day and which I fear may have been generally overlooked. There is a boy from my State known as "Jumping Joe" Clifton. Joe Clifton, from Paducah, Ky., is one of my personal friends, and I have admired him ever since he was a youngster in college. He went to the University of Kentucky, and later graduated from the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The other day a task force made a raid on Sabang, in the Sumatra and Java area of the Indian Ocean. While that fight was in progress, the Japs shot down one of our planes. That was the plane flown by Lt. Dale Christian "Klondike" Klahn, of Laramie, Wyo., the home State of my good friend, the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. Robertson]. Klahn had been flying as the group commander's wing for about 2 years.

"Jumping Joe" ordered 12 of the Hellcat fighters to fly over this lone fighter

plane as it started its downward plunge from 20,000 or 25,000 feet into the Indian Ocean. Air Group Commander Clifton spread the alarm back to the carrier and to the other members of the task force. He said he was not certain that he was coherent, because he was bawling. What he tried to call over the radio was, "Klondike" is down about 2 miles northeast of Sabang Air Field." The whole squadron offered to stay there to protect this lone flyer—which was quite a lesson to the Japanese who hold life so cheaply. But the squadron commander thought it best not to risk the entire squadron. So he let 12 of the Hellcat fighter planes spread a star-spangled umbrella over this lone flyer; and as the plane went down in flames, the fellow who flew the left wing implored "Klondike" to get out, and actually stood up in his plane and held his hands over head, making signs which mean to bail out. But Klahn kept on flying. Soon there was a gasoline explosion, and the plane turned over, heading for the water. Out of the puff of smoke popped "Klondike." His parachute blossomed out just a few yards over the water. When he landed in the water he broke out a life raft, stood up, and semaphored.

Then the Japanese coastal guns opened fire, and their fire was accurate. A British submarine which had surfaced received Clifton's call to go to Klondike's aid. As it neared Klahn, he jumped out of his life raft and started swimming toward the submarine. The Japanese coastal guns continued their fire. The 12 Hellcat fighters attacked a Japanese destroyer which was nearby, and also attacked Japanese aircraft warming up on a nearby airfield. When our fighters ran out of ammunition, they simply made threatening runs. Those fighter-plane pilots risked their lives for 90 minutes, but stayed there to save the life of this boy from Wyoming. The British submarine moved in, in the face of the fire from the 6-inch Japanese coastal guns. The shells were falling close around the submarine, but at the last moment the crew dragged Klahn aboard and closed the hatches of the submarine, and it made a crash dive to safety.

All these fellows read the Psalms before they go into battle. They were at Midway, they were at the battle of Coral Sea. They have been in New Georgia, they have been off the coast of New Guinea. They have made an outstanding record.

Greater love hath no man than this, that a man lay down his life for his friends.

I want to pay tribute today to Flight Commander Clifton who was heartbroken when his friend whom he had known for 2 years was shot down over enemy territory. Clifton and the others of his squadron risked their lives for an hour and a half, and saved the life of that boy from Wyoming. That sort of spirit, that sort of estimate of the value of one American life, is what is going such a long way toward bringing victory to American arms. God bless every one of those boys as they read their Psalms before they go into battle, and as they continue to be with Him, and save even

the least of one of these. As our Saviour said:

Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto Me.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation for the remarks made by my colleague about Air Group Commander Joe Clifton. Joe Clifton was reared in the town where I lived. I have known him all his life. He went to Annapolis as a student at the Naval Academy, from which he was graduated in 1930. Following that he went to Pensacola, Fla., and took a course in naval aviation, and has been in that branch of the naval service ever since. He is a great man. He comes from a fine family. As a boy he was taught all the fundamental things that make America worth while, not only from the standpoint of patriotism, but from the standpoint of religion. He is clean and high-minded. I share, with my colleague and all the people of Kentucky, especially those in western Kentucky, and more particularly those in my own home city, the pride which they all feel in the exploits of Joe Clifton, the commander of the squadron referred to by my colleague.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I had intended to ask for the present consideration of House bill 4278, a bill to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases and for other purposes. It is called an omnibus bill. It would make legal certain practices which have been appropriated for heretofore without any statutory authority. The House gathered together a number of items which had been ruled out on points of order in the House, and placed them in a bill. That is the bill to which I refer.

I have consulted with the majority leader, and he requests that I ask that the bill be made the unfinished business, to go over until Friday.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, anticipating the request of the Senator from South Carolina, I have made such inquiries as I could among the minority members of the committee. I find that there may be some controversy over the bill, but I have no objection to its being made the unfinished business, with the understanding that it will not be taken up until Friday.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH. I ask unanimous consent that the bill be made the unfinished business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from South Carolina?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee

on Agriculture and Forestry, with amendments.

FLOOD-CONTROL PROGRAMS

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, disastrous floods have long been a problem of major importance in the United States. Even as I speak, great floods are raging throughout a number of the larger river valleys in the very heart of this Nation, causing untold damage, destruction, and human misery.

There is little doubt that this body will soon be called upon to consider further legislation with respect to flood-control programs in various sections throughout the country, and I believe that now is an appropriate time to call to the attention of my colleagues the fact that the city of Johnstown in Pennsylvania, which has been remembered as the flood city ever since that tragic day of May 31, 1889, has, by reason of the appropriations made by Congress, the studies conducted by the United States Army engineers, and the flood-control projects completed in that area, become known as flood-free Johnstown—a good place to live, to work, to do business.

Very recently I had the unique privilege of attending a city-wide celebration which marked the completion of the \$8,670,000 project which, according to the United States Army engineers, has conquered the flood menace which has periodically disrupted the life of this community for many years past.

I well remember as a youngster the periodic inundations which came to my own community of Sharon, Pa. Twice each year—in the early spring and in the late fall—the now placid and controlled Shenango, which rose in the Pymatuning swamps, would overflow its banks, flooding the lowlands and partially immersing the numerous settlements throughout the valley.

During those times my companions and I would row about the community on a raft; or, if the flood came in the late fall, the water which flowed over into the lowlands would freeze during the nights of low temperature, and we would enjoy many hours of skating on the hard and vast surfaces.

Little did we realize then the tragic tolls which these floods exacted in the damaging of property and the destruction of human life.

Today I am pleased to relate that the Pymatuning swamps have been converted into a huge man-made lake in which potential floodwaters are stored and from which a regulated waterflow is maintained in the channel of the Shenango—thus assuring a full and regular year-round supply of water to all the communities throughout the valley.

These conditions of today represent a happy contrast to the conditions of alternate flood and drought which prevailed in this valley not so many years ago. This great improvement has been wrought with the completion of but a single flood-control project.

Only recently the Congress of the United States took proper action to combat the menace of floods which has claimed property damages of untold millions of dollars and many hundreds of human lives.

The flood-control projects which have been approved by the Congress have cost many hundred millions of dollars, but already they have paid for themselves many times over. And as the years go by the savings made by those outlays of funds will be repaid to the people and to the Nation many hundreds of times.

The results of the past two decades have shown conclusively that flood control can be established, even in the most dangerous areas.

There has been organized in the city of Johnstown the Flood-Free Johnstown Observance Committee, which is comprised of a number of outstanding citizens in that community who, by reason of the remarkable achievements realized in their own city, have devoted themselves to the endorsement of flood control projects throughout the Nation.

In connection with this matter the committee at Johnstown has undertaken a comprehensive study of the entire flood-control question, and the action which has been taken and which is contemplated to overcome this menace in various parts of the country.

The study which this committee has made is, in my opinion, a most penetrating, encouraging, and enlightening one, and I therefore ask unanimous consent to have the statement of facts developed by this committee placed in the Record at this point as a part of my remarks, together with certain tables and graphs which the committee has developed, showing the status of various flood-control projects throughout the Nation, both accomplished and proposed.

There being no objection, the matters were ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

FLOOD CONTROL SHOULD HAVE PRIORITY

With the advent of spring, together with melting snows and April showers, there come to us the annual reports of high waters and floods in different parts of the country, accompanied by the usual distress and mental anguish, property loss, and interrupted business and industry. All of this is bad enough in peacetime, but very disturbing in days of war making.

What the loss of life and material damages will be this year has yet to be estimated, but in the spring of 1943 the United States Army engineers estimate that the tangible damages were in excess of \$153,000,000. A break-down of these figures by major river basins is as follows:

	Area inundated in acres	Reported deaths	Estimated damages
Missouri River Basin.....	2,478,000	11	\$47,382,000
Illinois River Basin.....	480,000	11	14,758,000
Upper Mississippi River Basin.....	465,000	15	27,517,000
Wabash River Basin.....	918,000	10	23,016,000
White River Basin.....	1,005,000	1	5,350,000
St. Francis River Basin.....	86,500	0	50,000
Arkansas River Basin.....	1,447,750	23	32,760,200
Red River Basin.....	239,200	0	2,234,000
Total.....	7,119,450	71	153,067,200

There follows a copy of a tabulation prepared by the Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce furnishing information on the loss of life and property in the United States from floods which have occurred during the years 1924-40, inclusive.

RECORDED FLOODS SINCE 1543

Of course, floods are nothing new in this country. History tells us that floods and

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 3, 1944, for actions of Monday and Tuesday, May 1 and 2, 1944)
(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE - May 2

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Passed with amendments the Pace bill, H. R. 4278, which is largely for the purpose of providing substantive legislation for provisions in the Agricultural Appropriation Act which are subject to points of order (pp. 3910-27). Agreed to the committee amendment regarding FSA loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation, with an amendment by Sen. Bankhead, Ala., to limit the authorization to the fiscal years 1945 and 1946, and with an amendment by Sen. Bushfield, S. Dak., to provide that medical-care funds shall not be used so as to prevent patients from having practitioners of their choice (pp. 3923-4). Agreed to the school-lunch amendment with an amendment by Sen. McFarland, Ariz., to authorize the program for the fiscal years 1945 and 1946 (rather than 1945, as the Committee bill provided) (p. 3927). Before agreeing to this amendment, the Senate agreed to an amendment (by Sen. McFarland) to the amendment, striking out the time limitation, so that the authorization would have been permanent; but the question was later reconsidered, at the request of Sen. Taft, Ohio, who then agreed to the compromise amendment to authorize the program for 2 years (pp. 3924-7). Agreed to the committee amendment providing that if tobacco farmers over-plant during 1944-5 not more than 1/5 of an acre or 7 percent, whichever is greater, they shall not be penalized (p. 3924).
Sens. Smith, Russell, Bankhead, Shipstead, and Aiken were appointed Senate conferees on this bill (p. 3927).
2. PURCHASING. S. 1718, to provide for settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, was made the unfinished business (p. 3927). Earlier in the day the Military Affairs Committee reported the bill with amendment (S. Rept. 836), and Sen. Murray, Mont., discussed it and inserted a joint statement by himself and Sen. George, Ga. (p. 3995).
3. LEND-LEASE. The Foreign Relations Committee reported without amendment H. R. 4254, to continue the Lend-Lease Act for 1 year (S. Rept. 848) (p. 3886).
4. FARM-MACHINERY INVESTIGATION. Agreed, without amendment, to S. Res. 276, directing the Agriculture and Forestry Committee to investigate the farm-machinery supply situation (p. 3886).
5. VETERANS. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 225, directing the Finance Committee to study problems relating to readjustment of veterans (p. 3886).

- 2-
6. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department a flood-control survey report on Buffalo Creek watershed, N. Y. To Commerce Committee. (p. 3883.)
 7. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Received from the Okla. Senate a resolution favoring return to standard time (p. 3883).
 8. CORN SALES. Sen. Capper, Kans., criticized the restriction on corn sales and inserted a letter he has received on this subject (pp. 3887-9).
 9. FARM LABOR; SELECTIVE SERVICE. Sen. Capper, Kans., criticized "contradictory statements" by Selective Service regarding deferment of farm laborers and inserted a petition on this subject (p. 3889).
 10. LEND-LEASE. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., inserted a statement and a letter from Lee Crowley giving information regarding lend-lease aid to Mexico (pp. 3890-1).

HOUSE - May 1

11. Adjourned in memory of Secretary Knox (p. 3880).

HOUSE - May 2

12. CORN SITUATION. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, criticized "government seizure of corn" (p. 3935).
13. FISHERIES. Passed without amendment S. J. Res. 112, authorizing a survey of U. S. fishery resources by the Fish and Wildlife Service (pp. 3939-40). This measure will now be sent to the President.
14. TRANSPORTATION. Received the conference report on H. R. 3261, providing for the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels of 1,000 tons or less (pp. 3936-7). The Senate agreed to this report Apr. 28.
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Both Houses received from this Department a flood-control survey report of the Yazoo River, Miss (H. Doc. 564). To House and Senate Flood Control Commerce Committees. (pp. 3883, 3958.)
Received the War Department's flood control survey report on the Pembina River, N. Dak. (H. Doc. 565). To Flood Control Committee. (p. 3958.)
Reps. Cannon, Mo., and Rankin, Miss., urged flood-control projects in the Miss. Valley (pp. 3935-6).
16. TAXATION. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4646, to provide for the simplification of the income-tax return (pp. 3931, 3958).
17. EDUCATION. Rep. Wickersham, Okla., urged support for H. R. 2849, to provide financial aid to States for education (p. 3932).
18. PERSONNEL. Passed without amendment H. R. 1475, to amend the Civil Service Retirement Act so as to prohibit recovery of annuity payments from any annuitant when such recovery would be contrary to equity and good conscience (p. 3944). (Congressional Record incomplete; information checked with House Bill Clerk.)
Passed without amendment H. R. 2782, to grant leaves of absence, not exceeding 15 days, to Government employees who are members of State, etc., military units (pp. 3843-4).
Passed without amendment H. R. 3998, to authorize payments of awards to postal employees for inventions (pp. 3941-2).

The first seven sections of the bill are directed to this objective.

Section 1 provides that the act may be cited as the "War Labor Disputes Act."

Section 2 relates to definitions.

Section 3 gives statutory authority to the President to seize war facilities—a power already exercised on several occasions under Executive order or proclamation.

Sections 4 and 5 of the bill provide for maintaining existing terms and conditions of employment except as directed by the War Labor Board.

Section 6 makes it a criminal offense to instigate, direct, or aid a strike in a Government-operated plant or mine.

This would make possible the arrest of a few leaders who would give bond for their appearance at trial. It would assure punishment for those found guilty, and might also have some deterrent effect. But it would not assure continuance of war production in the most critical emergencies.

Section 7 gives the National War Labor Board statutory authority and defines its powers.

Broadly speaking, these sections incorporate into statute the existing machinery for settling labor disputes. The penalties provided by the act do not detract from the moral sanctions of labor's no-strike pledge.

If the bill were limited to these seven sections I would sign it.

But the bill contains other provisions which have no place in legislation to prevent strikes in wartime and which in fact would foment slow-downs and strikes.

I doubt whether the public generally are familiar with these provisions. I doubt whether the Congress had the opportunity fully to appraise the effects of these provisions upon war production.

Section 8 requires the representative of employees of a war contractor to give notice of a labor dispute which threatens seriously to interrupt war production to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board, and the National Labor Relations Board in order to give the employees the opportunity to express themselves by secret ballot whether they will permit such interruption of war production.

It would force a labor leader who is trying to prevent a strike in accordance with his no-strike pledge, to give the notice which would cause the taking of a strike ballot and might actually precipitate a strike.

In wartime we cannot sanction strikes with or without notice.

Section 8 further makes it mandatory that the National Labor Relations Board on the thirtieth day after the giving of the notice take a secret ballot among the employees in the "plants, mines, facilities, bargaining unit, or bargaining units," as the case may be on the question of whether they will stop work. This requirement would open the whole controversy over "bargaining units," a fruitful source of controversy and of bitter jurisdictional strife.

Section 8 ignores completely labor's "no strike" pledge and provides in effect for strike notices and strike ballots. Far from discouraging strikes these provisions would stimulate labor unrest and give Government sanction to strike agitations.

The 30 days allowed before the strike vote is taken under Government auspices might well become a boiling period instead of a cooling period. The thought and energies of the workers would be diverted from war production to vote-getting.

The heads of our military, naval, and production agencies have testified that these provisions are likely to be subversive of the very purpose of the bill—uninterrupted production.

Section 9 of the bill prohibits, for the period of the war, political contributions by labor organizations. This provision obvi-

ously has no relevancy to a bill prohibiting strikes during the war in plants operated by the Government or to a War Labor Disputes Act. If there be merit in the prohibition, it should not be confined to wartime, and careful consideration should be given to the appropriateness of extending the prohibition to other nonprofit organizations.

There should be no misunderstanding—I intend to use the powers of government to prevent the interruption of war production by strikes. I shall approve legislation that will truly strengthen the hands of government in dealing with such strikes, and will prevent the defiance of the National War Labor Board's decision.

I recommend that the Selective Service Act be amended so that persons may be inducted into noncombat military service up to the age of 65 years. This will enable us to induct into military service all persons who engage in strikes or stoppages or other interruptions of work in plants in the possession of the United States.

This direct approach is necessary to insure the continuity of war work. The only alternative would be to extend the principle of selective service and make it universal in character.

I recognize that this bill has an entirely praiseworthy purpose to insure full war production. But I am convinced that section 8 will produce strikes in vital war plants which otherwise would not occur. Therefore, I could not properly discharge the duties of my office if I were to approve S. 796.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, June 25, 1943.

The legislative clerk called the roll.

MR. OVERTON. I announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Louisiana [Mr. ELLENDER] is unavoidably detained because of illness.

MR. HILL. I announce that the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. BARKLEY] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from North Carolina [Mr. BAILEY], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], and the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS] are detained on important public business.

The Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE], who, if present, would vote "yea," is necessarily absent.

The junior Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] is absent, having been directed by the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs as a subcommittee to visit the hospital ship which recently reached New York from Africa.

The Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] is absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], who, if present, would vote "yea," are paired with the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN], who, if present, would vote "nay."

The Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] and the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who, if present, would vote "yea," are paired with the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], who would vote "nay."

MR. McNARY. The following Senators would vote "yea," if present:

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN], the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR], the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], and the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD].

The Senator from California [Mr. JOHNSON] is absent because of illness.

The Senator from South Dakota [Mr. BUSHFIELD] is absent on official business as a member of the Indian Affairs Committee.

The Senator from Vermont [Mr. AUSTIN] and the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. BARBOUR] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON] is absent as a member of the special committee of the Senate attending a meeting of the Canada branch of the Empire Parliamentary Association at Ottawa, Canada.

The result was announced—yeas 56, nays 25, as follows:

Yeas, 56: Aiken, Andrews, Bankhead, Bilbo, Brewster, Bridges, Brooks, Buck, Butler, Byrd, Capper, Caraway, Chavez, Connally, Eastland, Ferguson, George, Gerry, Gurney, Hatch, Hawkes, Hayden, Hill, Holman, Lodge, McClellan, McKellar, McNary, Maloney, Maybank, Millikin, Moore, O'Daniel, O'Mahoney, Overton, Pepper, Radcliffe, Reed, Revercomb, Reynolds, Robertson, Russell, Smith, Stewart, Taft, Thomas of Idaho, Thomas of Oklahoma, Tobey, Tydings, Vandenberg, Van Nuys, Wherry, White, Wiley, Willis, Wilson.

Nays, 25: Ball, Bone, Clark of Missouri, Davis, Downey, Green, Guffey, Johnson of Colorado, Kilgore, La Follette, Langer, McCarran, McFarland, Mead, Murdock, Murray, Nye, Scrugham, Shipstead, Thomas of Utah, Truman, Tunnell, Wagner, Walsh, Wheeler.

Not voting, 15: Austin, Bailey, Barbour, Barkley, Burton, Bushfield, Chandler, Clark of Idaho, Danaher, Ellender, Gillette, Glass, Johnson of California, Lucas, Wallgren.

THE VICE PRESIDENT. On this question, more than two-thirds of the Senators present having voted in the affirmative, the bill, on reconsideration, is passed, the objections of the President of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE RECONSTRUCTION FINANCE CORPORATION AND THE CHICAGO & EASTERN ILLINOIS RAILROAD—LETTERS BY HON. JESSE H. JONES

MR. JOHNSON of Colorado. Mr. President, on March 30 the Senator from Kansas [Mr. REED] and the Senator from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] submitted Senate Resolution 278, to investigate the alleged improper influence of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Secretary of Commerce with the holders of shares of railroad stock.

This resolution was referred to the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, and in turn was referred to the subcommittee of which I am the chairman. Today I received a letter from the Honorable Jesse H. Jones, Secretary of Commerce, with respect to the attempted manipulation of the stock of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad by a party by the name of Boatner.

I ask unanimous consent to insert in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD as a part of my remarks the letter which Mr. Jones wrote to me today, and the letter which he wrote to Mr. O'Neal, president of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad, on October 11, 1943, which speak for themselves.

There being no objection, the letters were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE SECRETARY OF COMMERCE,
Washington, April 30, 1944.

HON. EDWIN C. JOHNSON,
United States Senate,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SENATOR JOHNSON: Due to other engagements, it may not be possible for me to attend the hearing which you have scheduled for May 5 with respect to the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad. However, we will be glad to furnish you with any facts or information in connection with our dealings with this or any other railroad to which we lend money.

My attention has been called to certain statements by Mr. Victor Boatner regarding the activities of the R. F. C. and myself in

connection with the C. & E. I. Some of his statements are false. His publicity campaign and his appeal to Senator WHEELER seem intended to draw a red herring across his own trail in trying to get control of the C. & E. I. I think it is well known that Mr. Boatner has been making large profits buying and selling securities of this road while serving on the board of directors.

He called to see me early in 1942 and told me that he and some associates, including a brokerage or banking house in New York, had bought a large amount of the common stock of this road from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Co., something over 67,000 shares at \$1.06 a share, and that he wanted to be elected to the presidency of the road. He solicited my support. He also stated that they had bought some of the preferred stock.

In other words, for a comparatively small amount of money he and his associates were endeavoring to get control of the road, and Mr. Boatner its presidency at a fat salary.

At the stockholders' meeting May 8, 1942, Boatner and his group secured the election of five directors, and it was not long until Mr. Boatner was urging that a dividend of \$1 a share be paid on the common stock. This was approximately the cost to them of much of their stock. The board did not vote this dividend, but later declared a dividend of 50 cents a share on the common. There have also been paid four dividends on the preferred stock, one of 59 cents a share January 15, 1943, one of \$1 a share June 15, 1943, one of \$1 a share October 15, 1943, and one of \$1 a share April 15, 1944.

It is well known that in the past many of our railroads have suffered from exploitation, and speculators are now active in cheap railroad stocks because of the large temporary earnings made possible by the war. These operators will bear watching, particularly with respect to roads which come out of bankruptcy with low-fixed charges. Such roads are easy prey for manipulators. There can, of course, be no objection to investors buying cheap stocks, but any movement to manipulate a railroad for the personal profit of its officers or directors should not be allowed, even if it requires legislation to prevent it.

It is well known that the physical properties, i. e., the roadbeds, facilities, and equipment of all railroads have been under a great strain because of the war, and that due to a lack of available materials and the labor shortage, adequate maintenance has not been possible. The C. & E. I. is no exception.

The C. & E. I. was in receivership from May 1913 to January 1922, and in bankruptcy from 1933 to the end of 1940. I am advised that, except for a few switching engines, it has not been able to buy a new locomotive for 20 years.

The record of this road would indicate that it should not only have a sound financial policy, but management that is interested in the ultimate success of the property, and not in speculating in its securities.

The present management of the C. & E. I. is good, and, notwithstanding that it is operating largely with old equipment, it is doing an excellent job in this emergency.

Upon investigation, it will be found that Mr. Boatner has had very little railroad operation experience, and none since 1931. While he was president of a small terminal or switching company at Peoria for several years, his only experience in management of a railroad was less than 2 years as president of the Chicago Great Western, which also went into bankruptcy in 1935 and was reorganized in 1941.

With the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, the R. F. C. made a secured loan to the C. & E. I. Railroad of \$5,916,500 in 1932. Despite this aid, the road went into bankruptcy the following year.

The plan of reorganization, approved by the United States district court, the I. C. C. and the security holders, required approximately \$5,000,000 new cash. The R. F. C. was the only source from which this new money could be had. The plan allowed the R. F. C. \$6,262,000 first mortgage bonds for its debt and accumulated interest. In addition, the R. F. C. bought \$4,933,000 first mortgage bonds at par, making a total R. F. C. investment in the first mortgage bonds of the road of \$11,195,000.

To insure the R. F. C. against loss should it become necessary to sell its bonds at a discount, it received \$1,244,000 additional first mortgage bonds and some other collateral.

Bonds aggregating \$1,034,000 have been paid, leaving a balance now due the R. F. C. of \$10,161,000. The bonds may be called at intervals prior to January 1, 1952, at 105 percent of their face value, from January 1, 1952 to January 1, 1961, at 102 percent of their face value, and after 1961 at 101 percent.

The Federal court and the directors of the road approved the mortgage, and under its terms, Boatner's contention that the road can now legally redeem the whole issue at par is not true.

The plan of reorganization approved by the Federal court and the I. C. C. called for a board of 13 directors, and provided that, as long as the R. F. C. owned as much as \$1,000,000 face value of the road's first mortgage bonds, it should be entitled to approve only 3 of the 13 directors, which certainly does not constitute control.

Of the present board, the three directors approved by the R. F. C. are the Honorable Will Hays, former Postmaster General, Mr. Frank Watts, honorary chairman of the First National Bank in St. Louis, and Mr. James Leavell, president of the Continental Illinois Bank & Trust Co., Chicago.

The R. F. C. has been practically the only source of credit for railroads for more than a decade. Its loans are made on a constructive basis, with no fees or underwriting charges. We have a definite responsibility in making loans to railroads, and while we are not interested in who owns them, we are interested in their management and financial policy if they come to the R. F. C. for money. Management is often as much a factor in lending money as the actual security offered.

It is my considered judgment that if Mr. Boatner has been speculating in the stocks or other securities of the C. & E. I. Railroad while serving as one of its directors, as is indicated by the records, he should be disqualified for any position of management in connection with the road. The officers and directors of a railroad represent the holders of all of its stocks and securities, and should not speculate in them or be allowed to speculate in them.

Mr. Boatner's published statements leave the impression that the policy of the R. F. C. is not in the best interests of stockholders of corporations which find it necessary to borrow from it. The facts are exactly to the contrary, and where loan agreements give the R. F. C. responsibility with respect to dividends to stockholders of its borrowers (which is not true in the case of the C. & E. I.), it cooperates with management and does not interpose objection to their payment when consistent with a sound financial policy of the borrower. However, generally speaking, corporations which can only borrow from the Government should not be too free in the payment of dividends.

I enclose copy of my letter of October 11, 1943, to Mr. O'Neal, president of the C. & E. I., copy of which was sent to each of the directors of the road.

I will appreciate your placing this correspondence in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

OCTOBER 11, 1943.

Mr. C. T. O'NEAL,
President, Chicago & Eastern Illinois
Railroad Co., Chicago, Ill.

DEAR MR. O'NEAL: I am advised that at the directors' meeting of the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad Co., September 17, 1943, a motion to declare a dividend on the common stock was offered but failed to carry because of a tie vote, six of the directors present voting against the dividend and six for it. I am further advised that the directors will again consider the subject of a dividend on the common stock at a special meeting to be held October 16.

The directors of the road have the sole responsibility of its management, including the payment of dividends when earnings are sufficient to pay them. However, in view of all the circumstances in connection with this railroad—the fact that it was in receivership from May 1913 to January 1922, and in bankruptcy from April 1933 to January 1941, and that investors in the road's securities took heavy losses—the directors would not be in too big a hurry to pay dividends on the present common stock of the road, when such dividends could only be paid because of unusual earnings due to the war, and which are temporary.

As late as November 1941, the holders of a substantial amount of this common stock bought 67,484 shares of it from the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway Co., at \$1.06 a share, and they are now insisting upon a dividend.

The road still has a large debt which should be greatly reduced before any dividends are paid on the common stock.

Do you not think it would be better and to the interest of the road if such funds as can be spared during this period of high earnings are used to retire debt in some fair proportion between its first mortgage and income bonds? I am sure the Reconstruction Finance Corporation would cooperate with you in such a plan.

This course will work to the ultimate benefit of the stockholders.

As you well know, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation was the only source of credit available to this railroad for its last reorganization, and if we are to judge the future by the past, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation or some other Government agency is apt to be the principal source of credit for railroads in the future, particularly when earnings are lean.

Again, I emphasize that the management of your road lies with its directors. My concern is that of one who has lived with troubled railroads for a dozen years and who feels that many of their troubles have come from imprudent financing and not from the physical operations of the property.

We should bear in mind the possibility that other forms of transportation will make further inroads on the railroads after the war.

I am sending a copy of this letter to each of your directors.

Sincerely yours,

JESSE H. JONES,
Secretary of Commerce.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrifi-

cation Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, House bill 4278 is the unfinished business, and I hope the Senate will now give consideration to the measure.

Mr. GERRY. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Alken	Ferguson	Overton
Austin	George	Radcliffe
Bailey	Gerry	Reed
Bankhead	Gillette	Reynolds
Barkley	Green	Robertson
Blibo	Guffey	Russell
Brewster	Hatch	Shipstead
Bridges	Hawkes	Smith
Brooks	Hayden	Stewart
Buck	Jackson	Taft
Burton	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Bushfield	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Tunnell
Capper	Langer	Tydings
Caraway	Lucas	Vandenberg
Chavez	McCarran	Walsh, Mass.
Clark, Mo.	McFarland	Walsh, N. J.
Connally	McKellar	Weeks
Cordon	Maloney	Wheeler
Danaher	Maybank	Wherry
Davis	Mead	White
Downey	Millikin	Wilson
Eastland	Murdock	
Ellender	Murray	

Mr. BARKLEY. I announce that the Senator from Washington [Mr. BONE] and the Senator from Virginia [Mr. GLASS] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senator from Utah [Mr. THOMAS] has been appointed by the President of the United States as a delegate to attend the International Labor Organization Conference in Philadelphia, and is, therefore, necessarily absent.

The Senators from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Idaho [Mr. CLARK], the Senator from Alabama [Mr. HILL], and the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. McCLELLAN] are detained on public business.

The Senator from Nevada [Mr. SCRUGHAM] is absent on official business.

The Senator from New York [Mr. WAGNER], and the Senator from Texas [Mr. O'DANIEL] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Missouri [Mr. TRUMAN] and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are absent on official business for the Special Committee to Investigate the National Defense Program.

The Senator from Wyoming [Mr. O'MAHONEY] is absent because of a death in his family.

Mr. WHERRY. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. MOORE], the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. NYE], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. REVERCOMB] and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. TOBEY] are absent because of illness.

The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. WILEY] is absent on official business.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. EASTLAND in the chair). Seventy Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, in considering House bill 4278, I wish to make an explanation. The bill has passed the House. It was sent to the Senate and was referred to our committee. The gentleman from Georgia, Representative PACE, the author of the bill, claimed that it embodied only the items which went out of the appropriation bill in the House on points of order because they were not legally authorized. When the bill came to the Senate, the Senate replaced those items in the bill and made appropriations therefor. The gentleman from Georgia, Representative PACE, asked that the items which went out in the House on points of order be included in the pending bill.

With the exception of certain amendments offered by various Senators, and which have been incorporated in the bill, it seems to me that the only items which are in the bill are those which went out in the House on points of order and were reinstated and appropriated for by the Senate when the appropriation bill came to the Senate.

In view of the fact that the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] has had charge of the agricultural appropriation bill in the Senate, when it has come over from the House, he is familiar with the various items which have been reinstated and appropriated for. Therefore, I shall ask him to take charge of the bill, except as to the amendments.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to ask the senior Senator from South Carolina a question.

There have been no hearings held on this bill by the Senate committee, have there?

Mr. SMITH. No.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. House bill 4278 is one of the most important bills to come before the Senate in a long time. The distinguished Senator has said that it is an authorization bill. That is true. It authorizes many things which are controversial. It authorizes many things upon which not one single word of testimony has been submitted to show the necessity of the authorization.

Mr. SMITH. But appropriations have been made for those items, and they have been carried in the agriculture appropriation bills the Senate has passed.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I agree with the Senator; but if it is not necessary to have an authorization, why bring such a bill before the Senate now?

Mr. SMITH. In order to obviate the loss of time occasioned by points of order in the House, which result in such items being stricken from the appropriation bill.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. The distinguished Senator from South Carolina has stated that there have been no hearings on this bill before the Senate committee. There were two meetings of the Senate committee on Agriculture and Forestry, both of which I attended. The first meeting was just before the recess, and after a few minutes we adjourned until after the re-

cess. A week ago last Friday, as I recall the date, the committee met again for an hour and 30 minutes. Three amendments to the bill were submitted in the committee. One of them was for the school lunch program; another for the Farm Security Administration; and the third was a tobacco amendment in which the Senator from South Carolina was interested. Those amendments were very briefly discussed by the Senators present. Representative PACE, of North Carolina, appeared before the committee and very briefly explained the bill.

Not a single word of testimony was submitted by anyone showing the need for any of the provisions of the bill. I therefore move that the bill be recommitted to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in order that hearings may be held and testimony submitted substantiating the need for it.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the motion will be promptly voted down. There is absolutely no justification for recommitting the bill to the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. If I correctly understood the Senator, he stated that there is no need for a hearing on this bill, one of the most important bills which have come before the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is my opinion. In this instance there is no need for hearings before the standing Committee of Agriculture and Forestry, Mr. President, because the items embraced in the bill, with one or two exceptions to which I shall refer in a few minutes, have been the subject of lengthy annual hearings before the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations of the Senate Appropriations Committee, some of them for as long as 50 years. I have before me the hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill which were held by the subcommittee last year. Those hearings lasted for weeks, as they have in prior years—most of these matters have also been discussed on the floor of the Senate at great length on many occasions.

The necessity for the bill grew out of a controversy in the other body between the standing Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Appropriations.

The items which appear in this bill, some of which have been in appropriation bills for 50 years, deal with things which are part of the warp and woof of the agricultural life of the Nation. They are items which are essential to the public health of our people, and affect every American family. There was no need on earth for the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry to retrace that ground, when there were literally hundreds of pages of testimony which had been adduced by another committee, and which were available for the use of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. I understood the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH] to

say that appropriations had been carried for all the items which are included in the bill. I was curious to know what necessity there was for the proposed legislation if there has been law on the statute books authorizing such appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. There has been no specific legislation. I will come to that point if the Senator will permit me to proceed for a few minutes.

When the agricultural appropriation bill came to the Senate from the House last year it was nothing but a skeleton. Because of the controversy to which I have referred, the Rules Committee refused to give the Committee on Appropriations a rule. The bill was then riddled on points of order.

I wish to call attention to some of the items which were stricken out on points of order in the House, because of the contention that there was no basic authorization.

One item was for the treatment of tubercular cattle, and the eradication of Bang's disease, to assure a pure source of milk and meat for the people of the Nation. That item had been the subject of congressional consideration and appropriation since 1891, but it was stricken out in the House before the bill came to the Senate, and there is no specific authorization for it in the statutes.

I could enumerate other items in exactly the same category. The work in the eradication of cattle ticks has been of vital importance to every section of the country; yet there has been no specific legislative authorization for dealing with the cattle tick. Year after year, as the agricultural appropriation bill was presented, there were lengthy hearings upon the appropriation item to show the importance of eradicating the cattle tick. Hearings were held by the Senate committee last year, and the record of those hearings is available to all Members of this body, to show the tremendous importance of this work; and yet there was no specific legislative authorization for the work of eradicating cattle ticks.

The item dealing with hog cholera and related swine diseases has been included in agricultural appropriation bills since 1899, but there was no specific legislative authorization for the Secretary of Agriculture to attempt to assist farmers in dealing with hog cholera and related swine diseases.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Am I justified in understanding, then, that the proposed legislation is an authorization for appropriations which have been made in the past?

Mr. RUSSELL. It is.

Mr. WHITE. Does it undertake to legalize what has been done heretofore?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not think it is in the nature of an ex post facto law, because when the Congress enacts an appropriation bill, the authorization in the appropriation bill is legislation for 1 year. The purpose of the bill is permanently to define the power of the Sec-

retary of Agriculture and the Department in dealing with these questions.

Mr. WHITE. Let me put it this way: As I understand, the bill seeks to make lawful in the future activities for which there has been no specific statutory authority in the past, and to lay the basis for future appropriations.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct. However, there is considerable controversy on this point, because it has been contended that the broad powers conferred on the Secretary of Agriculture in the act creating the Department in 1862 was sufficient to enable him to do this work. I myself believe that under that language, which instructs him to acquire and diffuse among the people general information on subjects connected with agriculture, in the most general and comprehensive sense of that word, he would be enabled to carry on a great many of these activities. However, the House of Representatives decided otherwise. We cannot legislate without their cooperation and assistance. Indeed appropriation bills must originate there.

Senators will recall that when the agricultural appropriation bill was before us last year approximately 136 amendments were recommended by the Committee on Appropriations. A great many of those amendments were legislative in nature. Senator after Senator rose and condemned the Committee on Appropriations for attempting to legislate, merely because we were seeking to see that the vital work of this Department was carried on, and that it did not break down in instances in which the work had been in progress for a great number of years.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to obviate that criticism in the future, and clearly to define and limit the power of the Secretary of Agriculture in dealing with these questions.

There are only two new matters in the bill, and I shall refer to them as soon as I have enumerated some of the other items involved in the bill.

Another item relates to scabies in sheep and cattle. That work has been carried on since 1895. If the Senate should recommit the bill to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and endanger the appropriation items, it is possible that this work would be discontinued as of the 1st day of July.

Another item relates to dourine in horses, and emergencies arising out of the existence of contagious and infectious diseases of animals. That has particular reference to the dread hoof-and-mouth disease.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Of course, I believe that a bill of this kind should be passed authorizing a great many things which have previously been done but for which there has been no specific legislative authority. However, when we come to pass an authorization bill, the problem is somewhat different from that in connection with an appropriation bill. In other words, we are permanently granting certain powers to the Secretary of Agriculture.

Mr. RUSSELL. I concede that.

Mr. TAFT. For instance, I am somewhat puzzled about the language contained in section 11, page 2, which reads as follows:

The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, * * * is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals—

And so forth. Authority is there expressed in very general terms. The language is "to control and eradicate." Will the Senator tell me what he thinks a man can do to control and eradicate? Does that language mean that he may step into any farmyard, trespass upon any person's property, and tell him what kind of medicine he shall administer to his cattle? I do not know what it would mean, but when authority is given in such sweeping terms it seems to me that there should be a greater specification of just what may be done to carry out the program. The program is a highly desirable one, of course, and I have risen only to suggest a legal question which I should like to have the Senator explain.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, the Senator from Ohio knows the difficulties which we would encounter if we were to attempt to spell out all of the activities involved in dealing with each one of these specific diseases of animals or the pests or insects which attack plant life of this country. I think the power of the Secretary of Agriculture to go into different farms and to eliminate diseases in certain areas has been determined judicially in litigation interpreting similar language which has been carried in appropriation bills.

I should like to refer the Senator from Ohio to page 22 of the Agriculture appropriation bill in order to show that the language he has read from is practically the same language included in the agricultural appropriation bill passed by the Senate last year.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I may say to the Senator from Ohio that this provision has been in operation for years. There has been no difficulty in its operation.

Mr. RUSSELL. The language referred to by the Senator appears on page 22 of the current appropriation bill. It reads as follows:

Eradicating tuberculosis and Bang's disease: For the control and eradication of the diseases of tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, and Bang's disease of cattle.

A certain sum is appropriated, and power is given to the Secretary of Agriculture, if it is necessary, to condemn and destroy tubercular cattle, or cattle reacting to the tests for Bang's disease. That is a public-health measure.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I am not objecting at all to the measure. I merely say that when we are asked to authorize somebody to step upon the premises of another person and condemn his property, as well as destroy his animals, I think a wise legislative policy would provide the manner in which it should be done, the remedies which could be provided, and deal generally with the whole problem so that we would not have such

a situation that the Secretary of Agriculture might make any regulation he pleases concerning the condemnation of animals.

Mr. RUSSELL. Each year the Congress protects the situation to which the Senator refers in the appropriation bill. When the Congress makes appropriations for each of these items limitations are written into the measure and they have been carried in the bill for a long number of years. They are applicable to each of the diseases for which the appropriation is made. In the pending appropriation bill under the item for Bang's disease and tubercular cattle, language is provided which is a limitation on the power of the Secretary of Agriculture as to the amount which he can pay for diseased animals, and such limitations have been in similar bill for years.

Mr. TAFT. I suggest that the limitations should be in the authorization bill and should not depend on someone putting something in or taking it out of the appropriation bill. If we are formally to authorize a program which has never been authorized except by appropriation, it should be spelled out properly with the limitation applying to the particular program. As I have said, I do not think there is anything more important than the proposed program. I am raising only the question as to the form in which to provide the authorization.

Mr. RUSSELL. As the Senator knows, it would be almost impossible to draft a more detailed authorization for each of these items. The bill would be very much longer than it is, and there would be more confusion than we have now. From my experience in undertaking to handle the agricultural appropriation bill, I think it would be most unwise to attempt to do what the Senator has suggested. For example, if there should be a severe epidemic of hog cholera in a certain area, and the law provided that the Secretary of Agriculture could contribute only one-half of the cost of the serum, it would be necessary to pass an act of Congress to enable him to contribute one-half of the cost of the serum to save the hogs in that community.

Mr. TAFT. Will the Senator yield for a moment?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. If Congress should put the limitation in an appropriation in June and the disease occurred in October the Secretary would have to come to Congress and get an appropriation. We cannot legislate for an indefinite period.

Mr. RUSSELL. No, but the Senator from Ohio is aware that a deficiency bill comes through this body almost every 2 or 3 months, and by leaving the matter of a specific regulation as to each individual disease, and each type of animal, open to appropriations limitations we would have a much more flexible program, and one which would enable the farmers and the consuming public of the Nation to be more adequately protected than would be possible by providing for the situation line by line in a permanent statute.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I wish to make the general criticism that over and over again we have passed general au-

thorizations, thinking they meant one thing, and the executive departments have found that they meant a great deal more. The moment we abandon our duty of prescribing definitely the principles of the programs to be carried out we then broaden the power of the executive, and lead to the very kinds of abuses of power which are now being criticized throughout the country. That is not so much the fault of the Executive as it is the fault of Congress in writing blank checks for effectuating the programs.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure that the Senator from Ohio would not undertake to compare this proposed legislation with any general grant or delegation of power. Of course, if we are to proceed on the assumption that the people who are to carry out these programs will willfully abuse their power and run over people, stand at their doors and kill their animals, then we can vote against any kind of control and let all the pests and diseases destroy everything. If we do that, we shall perish. We are barely holding our own in the age-old battle between man and the bugs and diseases which threaten our sources of food and clothing. I have heard no charges that the Department has abused its powers in the past.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not suggest anything like that at all. I should like to have the Senator's assurance that he does not think this measure would grant any authority to go beyond the program which has been conducted during the past 5 years under other appropriation bills.

Mr. RUSSELL. With the exception of the amendments with respect to the Rural Electrification plan there is no new power of consequence delegated to the Secretary of Agriculture over and beyond that which was delegated to him year after year in appropriation bills. The Senator from Ohio can be assured of that.

Mr. President, I shall continue to refer to some of the items involved in this bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. If these items are in the appropriation bill why is it now necessary to have a general authorization bill covering them?

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, under the rules of both Houses a suspension of the rules is required in order to insert the items each year. The Senator will recall that last year the Senator from Ohio [Mr. Taft] criticized the Committee on Appropriations for bringing in legislative amendments. We are now attempting to cure the situation by suggesting an authorization by statute. This is to give the statutory authorization that we did not have last year, for which we were roundly condemned and criticized on the floor.

Mr. President, some of the other work that is more or less important to the people of this country that is involved in this bill are the funds for the control and prevention of the spread of the Japanese beetle, which has been a very destructive pest. That insect has caused a great damage in this country, but

through the fine work that has been done by Dr. Annand and his associates in the Department of Agriculture splendid progress has been made in preventing the spread of the Japanese beetle. Other pests involved in the program are the sweetpotato weevil, the Mexican fruit-fly, the citrus canker, the gypsy and brown-tail moth, the Dutch elm disease, the phony peach disease. Barberry eradication is also included. There is nothing of greater importance to the wheat growers of this Nation than the work the Department of Agriculture has done in attempting to eliminate the barberry bush, which is the host plant for the rust that has cost the wheat farmers tens of millions of dollars. There is no specific statutory authority for this work, and the entire appropriation for next year will be in danger if this bill should be sent back to the committee.

There is likewise included the corn borer, which in times past has been very destructive to the corn farmers of the country, but there has never been any specific legislative authority to enable the Secretary to combat it.

There are a number of other items. I might refer to bee-breeding work that has been carried on by the Department of Agriculture. People may scoff at the work the Department has done in dealing with bees, but bee culture and its related activities represent more than a hundred-million-dollar-a-year business for the farmers of this country. There has been no statutory authority for the bee-breeding work of the Department; and if this bill is sent back to the committee, it will endanger that work. If no appropriation can be made, those who are engaging in the work of bee culture will be exposed to great loss.

There are other items which are of tremendous importance. Senators will recall that last year on the floor we had to offer a legislative amendment to attempt to wipe out the inequalities which, due to a shift of the rural population, existed between the several States in the case of funds for experiment stations and for county agents in the Extension Service.

There is no legislative authority for that fund. We offered it from the floor, but the House has resisted an appropriation because there was no legislative authority. Here is an opportunity to get legislative authority for something which the States affected have contended is vitally important to them.

The State that will suffer the largest loss in the Extension Service is the State of Texas which would lose \$37,000. Second is the State of South Dakota, which would lose for the Extension Service \$27,493, without this legislative authorization. The State of Oklahoma is third; it would lose \$23,000. The State of North Dakota would lose \$17,783. The State of Nebraska would have taken from its extension fund \$22,872.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I do not want to be placed in a wrong position by the statement of the distinguished Senator about the various items. I may be in

favor of all of them when they are properly explained, as the Senator is now doing; but my experience in the Committee on Agriculture was that after a few brief moments in the committee the distinguished chairman of the committee said, "All in favor will signify by saying 'aye.'" I said, "Wait a moment. I should like to ask a few questions"; but the chairman said, "We have not time; all in favor will signify by saying 'aye.'" That is the kind of hearing we had in the committee.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me to say so, I think he is mistaken in saying that I suggested that we did not have time.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. If I misquoted the Senator I apologize most humbly.

Mr. SMITH. I think I said that the questions asked were not pertinent.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I have the highest esteem for the chairman of the Agricultural Committee. I regard him as my personal friend and he has been very kind to me since I have been in this body. I would not for the world say anything that might be considered a misquotation of what he said. That is the way I thought he expressed himself. At any rate, I wanted answers to some questions. There are many things in this bill, though not the things the distinguished Senator from Georgia is talking about, that need explanation, and I hope we will have an explanation, and I want to ask him a number of questions before we get through. I do not desire to be placed in the position of appearing to be opposed to the eradication of plant diseases because I am for all such activities.

Mr. RUSSELL. I can assure the Senator from South Dakota that I am not undertaking to misrepresent his position, but I am undertaking to show the importance of this bill in preserving agricultural activities that are vital to farm life and that are now under way. That is all this bill does, with the exceptions that I shall advert to in a few minutes. I am sure the Senator approves many of these items, but all of them will be endangered if the Senate recommit the bill.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. As a member of the Agricultural Committee, I should like to say that I do not recall any request for hearings. I ask the chairman of the Agricultural Committee if he had any request for hearings on this bill which he refused?

Mr. SMITH. No.

Mr. AIKEN. Not even from the Senator from South Dakota?

Mr. SMITH. No; I had no request for hearings.

Mr. AIKEN. It seems to me the time to ask for hearings on this bill was 2 or 3 weeks ago rather than to wait until the bill comes on the floor of the Senate and then seek hearings. I hope the motion will not prevail, because, if it does, the effect will be to kill, among appropriations authorized by this bill, the controversial matter of the school-lunch program. If this bill is recommitted, I sup-

pose it would have the effect of killing that program. If anybody wants to kill that program, I say let him come on the floor of the Senate and argue against it, and not try to kill it by the process of recommitting the bill.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I want to make my position clear. There is no man on this floor who can accuse me of refusing to grant every legitimate request that comes before my committee. No one even intimated that a hearing on the bill was desired. As I recall, everybody appeared to be satisfied. I asked for a vote, and I got a pretty good response. I think the votes were all in the affirmative except one. I merely wish to state that I do not want—

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President—

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. Jackson in the chair). Does the Senator from Georgia yield further; and if so, to whom?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield first to the Senator from South Dakota, and when this controversy is over I hope Senators will allow me to proceed with my explanation. I shall be very brief.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I want to correct the distinguished chairman of the Agricultural Committee. One of his own party joined against reporting the bill favorably.

Mr. SMITH. I am sorry that the two combined. We have some curious combinations, anyway. This matter was so universally accepted—

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Georgia yield further?

Mr. SMITH. I yield the floor if we are going to have that kind of procedure.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I will resume my discussion as to the effect of this proposed legislation on the Extension Service. There are a large number of States which, due to a shift of their farm population after the census of 1940, would suffer a considerable reduction in appropriations for the Extension Service unless some substantive legislation were enacted. This is the only substantive legislation of which I have any knowledge which would affect that situation.

Other States include the State of Kansas, a great agricultural State. If this proposed legislation should fail or be recommitment and the delay should cause the defeat of these appropriations through technical or other causes, the State of Kansas would suffer a reduction of \$23,078.07 in its extension fund. The State of Iowa would suffer a reduction of \$12,874.34. The State of Colorado would suffer a reduction of \$12,587.27.

These are funds which are tremendously important to the county agents and to the general scheme of extension service in the States.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I am unfamiliar with some of the terms the Senator uses, but I cannot see why a reasonable delay to inquire into the purpose of these provisions would mean a failure of the appropriation.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course not, if there were reasonable delay. I do not know what the Senator would mean by "rea-

sonable." I do not think there is any necessity on earth for any hearings on the very item I am now discussing—the extension item. We have had the heads of the land-grant colleges before the Committee on Appropriations year after year, and they have testified at great length as to the desirability of these appropriations. Yea, they have stated it would almost break down the county-agent work in their several States if they were not allowed. Yet there has never been enacted any general substantive law. We have gone along from year to year. Last year the House eliminated the item on the floor of the House through a point of order, and it was finally inserted in the Senate only after notice had been given of motion to suspend the rules, and then it took all the power which could be exerted to see that it was finally left in the bill.

This year the House Committee on Appropriations got a rule from the Rules Committee which limited the items in appropriations to the items contained in the bill that is now before the Senate, and if this bill were recommitted I say that in my judgment it would at least endanger some of the items, because we have no way of knowing what other legislation will intervene, or when we would be able to get the bill upon the floor again.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, on page 25 of the bill, section 703, appears this language:

The Department of Agriculture is authorized to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public improvements as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work.

I was informed that the Department of Agriculture had in contemplation a very elaborate plan to erect public buildings all over the country, in each county seat. Can the Senator tell me whether or not the purpose of the pending authorization is to permit that to be done?

Mr. RUSSELL. I had not heard any such thing. The purpose of this section in the bill is to place upon the Congress, in connection with each appropriation bill, the responsibility of determining whether or not buildings should be constructed. It is not only an authorization in the nature of a limitation on the powers of the Secretary and the Department of Agriculture, but it leaves in the Congress, in connection with each appropriation bill, the power to determine the amount which shall be appropriated. The Secretary cannot spend any part of an appropriation for permanent buildings unless it is specifically outlined in an appropriation bill, and earmarked for that purpose.

Mr. BYRD. Is the Senator aware of any such proposal on the part of the Department of Agriculture?

Mr. RUSSELL. I had not heard of it, and I am frank to say that I do not believe any such idea exists. I cannot credit the rumor which has reached the Senator.

Mr. BYRD. It was published in the newspapers, and I was informed that such a plan was under advisement, to erect in all the county seats public buildings to house the various activities.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no; the Secretary of Agriculture could not construct a building of that nature without specific appropriation by Congress, and I might say that, for my part, I should at this time oppose any such idea. I do not think funds should be appropriated for that purpose now. Under this section no funds can be expended on public buildings unless there is specific authorization in an appropriation bill. So that every Senator will have a chance to vote yea or nay as to any public building proposed to be constructed by the Department of Agriculture. In the agricultural appropriation bill we limit the cost of any structure which may be erected by the Department of Agriculture. There is no power anywhere to expend any of its other appropriations on any such building program.

Mr. President, when the bill reached the Senate committee three amendments were adopted.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the proviso in the provision to which the Senator from Virginia has adverted, which should be read. It is as follows:

Provided, That no building or improvement shall be erected or altered under this authority unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad the Senator read the language in the bill. It bears out what I have stated, that no building could be constructed by the Department of Agriculture unless a specific appropriation were made for that purpose in the agricultural appropriation bill. I do not know of any other department which has a limitation as rigid and binding as that which we are imposing upon the Department of Agriculture in the pending measure.

I wish to call the attention of Senators to some changes proposed in the basic law affecting the Department of Agriculture. The only ones of any consequence are those relating to the Rural Electrification Administration. The Rural Electrification Administration at the present time is authorized to borrow funds at a rate of interest not greater than the average rate of interest that has applied to loans made within the last year on 10-year obligations. That caused the Rural Electrification Administration to have an interest rate running from 2½ percent to around 3 percent, and the flat charge to the R. E. A. cooperatives was 3 percent. The pending bill reduces the interest rate on R. E. A. loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to 1¾ percent, and reduces the interest rate on loans made by the R. E. A. to local cooperatives to 2 percent. Certainly these cooperatives, in view of the splendid record of repayment they have made, are entitled to this better rate of interest.

I wish to point out to Senators that the Home Owners' Loan Corporation was specifically authorized by law to borrow funds from the Treasury at 1 percent. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation, under its basic law, borrows funds from the Treasury at an interest rate of 1 percent, and the provision before us

allows the Reconstruction Finance Corporation three-quarters of 1 percent profit over and above the rate they pay the Treasury for the funds.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain the provision on pages 17 and 18, where alteration of the law is proposed? The wording is as follows:

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

Does not that have the effect of removing any limitations on the amount of money the Administration can spend, except the limitations imposed by the Committee on Appropriations?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; it does. In other words, it eliminates any limitation other than that Congress may put in the appropriation bill for each year.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Will the Senator please tell us why the committee saw fit to remove the limitation?

Mr. RUSSELL. I will tell the Senator what I conceive to be good reasons for the action.

We all know that at the present time the Rural Electrification Administration is building up a huge backlog of requests for service to the farm homes of this country. It is impossible to deal with them during the war period, because of the fact that the wires and other things which go into the construction of a power line are critical materials which the armed forces need. As I have said, the Rural Electrification Administration has a backlog of requests for good, repayable loans, which I think amount to something over \$100,000,000 at the present time, and some of the cooperatives are not filing their requests, because they know it would not avail them anything, with the tight condition as to copper and other electrical equipment. So, in order to enable us, when the war shall end, to give impetus to the rural-electrification program, and give employment to our people, this limitation was removed, and the matter was left to the judgment of Congress.

All the wisdom and all the vision of the ages will not perish when this Congress shall be adjourned sine die. Other Congresses will be just as interested in seeing that proper limitations are imposed on the activities of agencies and that the business of the Government is conducted properly, as are the Members of this Congress, and in view of the very unusual situation which exists in the need for rural electrification, these changes were made.

Mr. President, I call attention to the fact that the amortization period of Rural Electrification Administration loans is changed from 25 years, as it is in the existing law, to 35 years, in the bill before us.

That is one of the major changes I desire to call to the attention of the Sen-

ate. It is not because of the fact that these rural electric cooperatives that have borrowed these funds need the 35 years to repay present loans. Nearly 1,000 cooperatives have anticipated their repayments, and only a few of them are in arrears on their payments. Most of them have already paid a great many obligations which have not matured. Some have purchased War bonds. The proposed extension from 25 to 35 years is made because of the fact that under existing law there is a limit on the number of farms in each mile that can be served. The more thickly settled areas have largely been reached with electricity. If those who live in the more remote sections are to be reached, it will require a little more time to amortize than at present.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the repeal provided in section 504 also raise the limitation on the amount, which is now \$40,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. It does; yes.

Mr. WHERRY. The same thing is done in section 504 as is done in the other section to which reference was made?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; that is correct. The limitation is changed in two places in the bill.

Mr. WHERRY. So that whatever is necessary to be done under the authorization will be done by appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes, whatever Congress is convinced is necessary.

Mr. WHERRY. Of course, appropriations must be made from year to year.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. One more question. I should like to ask about section 303. Has the Senator an explanation to make of the amendment on page 13, section 303?

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator from Nebraska will indulge me I shall reach that as soon as I have cleaned up the matter of rural electrification.

Mr. WHERRY. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. In the judgment of the Senator will a study of the record show that 35 years will take care of most of the extreme rural lines that cannot get in under the 25-year program?

Mr. RUSSELL. It will not take care of all cases, but I think it provides a pretty fair compromise. The Association of Rural Electrification Cooperatives wanted 50 years. Some of the departments thought that 25 years was long enough. I think the 35-year period will enable them to reach nearly all the farm homes in this country that they wish to serve.

Mr. MAYBANK. I should also like to ask the Senator if in his judgment he believes that in the future we may be able to reach even more distant rural localities?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think that the change will have that effect. Of course this is a tremendous improvement over anything we have had up until now, and it should be a great benefit to the rural users of electric current.

Mr. MAYBANK. I want to thank the Senator from Georgia particularly in behalf of our rural population.

Mr. RUSSELL. I know the deep interest the Senator from South Carolina has particularly in the question of rural electrification, and which he had even before he came to the Senate.

Mr. President, I think that briefly covers the changes which have been made in the existing law which relate to the Rural Electrification Administration.

There are two amendments which were suggested by the Senate Committee on Agriculture. One of them is section 303, to which the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY] has just referred, and the other is what is commonly known as the school lunch program. Senators will remember that these items have been the subject of great discussion on the floor of the Senate, as well as in the committees, and I certainly do not think that the opinion of any Senator with respect to either one of these items would have been altered by any hearings, however long extended, that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry may have carried on.

Section 303, which relates to what is commonly known as the Farm Security Administration, gives the Farm Security Administration the power to proceed under all the limitations which were added by the Congress last year to the agricultural appropriation bill. Senators will recall that last year the Congress placed a limitation of \$2,500 on the amount that any borrower could borrow from the Farm Security Administration. We provided for the liquidation of all the collective farming projects, and they are now in process of liquidation. But Congress prohibited the making of loans to cooperatives, and otherwise sought to eliminate some of the activities of the Farm Security Administration which had subjected it to considerable criticism in the past. I think I should say here that the Farm Security Administration last year made a magnificent record. It collected \$128,720,000, whereas it loaned only \$97,000,000.

Mr. President, that bears out the contention that those of us who have supported this program have made here from year to year, that these people, though small farmers, would pay as quickly as anyone else when they were able to pay. The Farm Security Administration is collecting about \$1.30 for every dollar that matures. The Administration is collecting many old loans, in some cases loans which practically have been written off the books. The F. S. A. in my judgment is justifying the action of the Senate last year when it took so strong a stand that the Farm Security Administration should carry on in the fiscal year 1944.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Does not the Senator understand that a better record is being made this year than was made last year? As I understand, in my State loans are being repaid at the rate of \$2 for every \$1 in new loans made. I think that holds more or less true for the whole country.

Mr. RUSSELL. The record is improving from day to day. During the hearings which were held before the Senate Appropriations Committee when dealing with agricultural appropriations week before last it was stated by the Administrator, Mr. Hancock, who made a very profound impression upon the committee, I might say, that as compared to the \$1.32 of collections to which I have just referred for every dollar that was loaned, that this year the collections are running as high as \$1.70 for every dollar that has been loaned, showing that these poor people are doing their very best, when they have the money, to meet their obligations.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. The last time we discussed this matter on the floor of the Senate the Senator from Georgia was reminded of the fact that there were several Government agencies loaning money on the same basis, nonrecourse loans, such as the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation, the Farm Security Administration, Emergency Crop and Feed Loans Section, F. C. A., and others. I think the report of the Joint Committee on Reduction of Nonessential Expenditures in Government shows that there are 20 Government agencies lending money to the farmers. It was my understanding from the Senator from Georgia that because of the manpower situation and the overhead, some progress was being made to streamline these agencies into one, and that the next time this matter came up the chances were that something along that line would be accomplished. Can the Senator tell me and the other Senators present whether anything like that has been done?

Mr. RUSSELL. I think I recall the colloquy which took place between the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Georgia last year. I told the Senator that the House Committee on Agriculture had appointed a subcommittee to go into this question. That subcommittee has gone into it rather exhaustively, and out of the hearings it has held has come a bill which has been introduced, the number of which I do not remember, but which is known as the Cooley bill in the House of Representatives. It is not as comprehensive as the Senator would indicate, but it does deal with some five or six of these lending agencies.

Mr. WHERRY. Are they the non-recourse lending agencies?

Mr. RUSSELL. I know of but one agency which makes nonrecourse loans above the value of crops planted. That agency is the regional agricultural credit corporation.

Mr. WHERRY. Does the Farm Security Administration make nonrecourse loans?

Mr. RUSSELL. No. The Farm Security Administration makes full faith credit loans to each borrower.

Mr. WHERRY. What is the amount of the outstanding loans of F. S. A. today? Has the amount in total dollar volume of loans decreased or increased?

Mr. RUSSELL. As I have theretofore pointed out on this floor, a great many of these obligations were not made by the Farm Security Administration. Some of them came down from the old State rehabilitation agencies, and some of them came to the Farm Security Administration from the Rural Resettlement Administration, as it was called. The total amount of the principal of all these agencies, not just the Farm Security Administration—

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, let me inquire whether the Senator has the figures for the Farm Security Administration alone?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; I do. But I desire to present a full picture. The total amount of the principal of all these agencies, not merely the Farm Security Administration, is approximately \$511,420,000. With reference to the Farm Security Administration, I do not have before me the table which I requested, and which was presented by the Administrator. It is my recollection that the figure for rural rehabilitation loans outstanding is \$370,000,000.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, I wish to say to the Senator that I checked the figures day before yesterday; and if I got them correctly, approximately \$1,825,000,000 has been loaned for all agricultural purposes. Of that one billion eight-hundred-and-some-odd-million dollars, approximately \$980,000,000 has been loaned by the small private banks, namely, the country banks and other private banks throughout the country. That leaves nearly 50 percent that is being loaned today through the governmental lending agencies.

It is my feeling and my thought that with the banks so full of money, and with no place to make a loan, it is time for Congress to restrict rather than to broaden any governmental lending agency, especially in view of the fact that it seems that the country is now overproduced. We cannot obtain decent prices for our livestock, and there is a question about obtaining sufficient feed. We have representatives of governmental lending agencies walking over each other's feet, trying to make loans in competition with each other, at a time when the private banks of the country cannot find places to make loans with their money.

I do not mean we should not have the governmental agencies ready at all times to make loans; but I say that if my figures are correct—and I think they are—the governmental lending agencies today are lending nearly as much money, dollar for dollar, as are the private banks throughout the country.

If that be true, in view of the manpower shortage which exists in the United States today, it is time the Congress streamlined these agencies, and had only one agency, rather than half a dozen or more Government agencies fighting each other in their attempts to make loans to the farmers. Furthermore, it was my absolute understanding before the committee which studied agricultural lending agencies that when the need no longer existed, such an agency would fold up. I should like to

know what, if anything, has been done with the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. That matter is not dealt with in this bill.

Mr. WHERRY. Has some study been made?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes; but that matter is not gone into in this bill.

Mr. WHERRY. However, I understand that by the pending bill we are making the Farm Security Administration a permanent institution.

Mr. RUSSELL. That would be the effect if the committee amendment be adopted.

Mr. WHERRY. Prior to this time the Farm Security Administration has been only a temporary agency, and has come before Congress each year for an appropriation. But under this authorization we would be setting up a permanent agency of the Government. I appreciate that no one is better informed about the matter than is the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL], who knows the agricultural set-up from beginning to end.

Mr. RUSSELL. If I knew the amount loaned by the R. A. C. C. this year, I would state it; but I do not have the exact information before me at this time. I know that agency has made some loans, but I do not know their exact amount.

Mr. WHERRY. It seems to me that if the suggestion made by the Senator from Georgia himself a few months ago were put into effect, namely, to streamline five or six, if not all, of the Government agencies lending money to farmers, and from them to form one agency which would be used to make loans to farmers—

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I did not give the Senator from Nebraska any assurance last year that these lending agencies would be consolidated. I told the Senator a study was being made to that end in the House of Representatives. Such a study was made and, I understand, was pursued very diligently in the House of Representatives, and a bill drawn up on the basis of the study has been introduced.

Of course, I do not entirely agree with the Senator's philosophy on this matter. I think there is a very definite need to have credit available at low rates to all the farmers of the country.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, if the Senator will further yield to me, on that point let me say that I did not say we should eliminate all governmental agencies lending money to farmers. I said we should consolidate them. My theory is that the Government should make loans to farmers only when the private banks fail to function in that respect. I cannot see that any relief from lending to farmers by governmental agencies is being obtained today despite the fact that such lending by governmental agencies is unnecessary at this time. It is unnecessary today because interest rates are so favorable, the banks are bursting with money, and the private banks are making only approximately half the agricultural loans. The necessity for a streamlining and consolidation of the governmental lending agencies is

all the more necessary in view of the pressing manpower shortage in this country.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, let me say to the Senator that we are undertaking to safeguard the interests of the private banks in connection with this legislation. Last year, after all the agitation, the following language was included in the law; and if the bill passed this year, as recommended by the committee, that language will still be in the law:

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made.

In other words, the Farm Security Administration cannot make a loan to a farmer if that farmer can obtain from any other source the needed funds at comparable rates within the area in which he lives.

Mr. WHERRY. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. WHERRY. I have in my file letters stating that representatives of these governmental lending agencies are running around the country, competing with each other for loans. Also, the fact that today the Federal agencies lending money to agricultural borrowers have made such loans to farmers on about a dollar-for-dollar basis with loans made to the farmers by private banks indicates the length to which these governmental agencies are going. They are asking for these loans; they are soliciting for them. I think all that is unnecessary. On the basis on which the Senator has put the case, certainly there is no justification for having the governmental lending agencies today loan money dollar for dollar with the private banks, which cannot loan anywhere near all the money they have available.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, of course the Senator from Nebraska is lumping the amounts for all the governmental lending agencies, including the Federal land bank. The Farm Security Administration had only \$67,000,000 last year.

Mr. WHERRY. The ones I am talking about are the Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation loans in the amount of \$54,000,000; livestock loan companies, discounting at Federal intermediate credit banks loans in the amount of \$41,000,000; and Farm Security Administration loans of approximately \$370,000,000.

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no.

Mr. WHERRY. That is correct; \$370,000,000 is the approximate amount of the outstanding loans made by the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. RUSSELL. Of course, Mr. President, the Senator is obliged to be in error. Last year the bill allowed the Farm Security Administration only \$67,000,000 for loans.

Mr. WHERRY. How many are in existence, let me ask?

Mr. RUSSELL. Or, approximately \$370,000,000 are in existence, but that represents several years' business.

Mr. WHERRY. Approximately \$370,000,000 of such loans are outstanding today.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is correct.

Mr. WHERRY. Then such loans were made this year.

Mr. RUSSELL. That amount was not loaned this year. The Senator is wholly in error on that point. The Farm Security Administration could loan only \$67,000,000 during the last year.

Mr. WHERRY. A loan which was made a few years ago, and which was renewed this year, is a loan this year, so far as that is concerned.

Mr. RUSSELL. Not all the loans were renewed this year.

Mr. WHERRY. The figures I gave do not include the amounts of loans made by the Federal land bank. The total amount of money loaned by governmental agricultural lending agencies runs into the billions of dollars. But I am using the figures for the five or six Federal lending agencies I have referred to, that are lending money only to farmers, for agricultural purposes. The figures I have cited do not include the amounts of real estate loans made by the Federal land bank and Farm Mortgage Corporation.

Mr. President, if an attempt were made to justify the Farm Security Administration on the basis of need, it is my contention that it could not be so justified today.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I desire to reiterate that the Senator from Nebraska is obliged to be in error with respect to the figures he has cited. If he contends that the Farm Security Administration has made \$370,000,000 worth of loans this year he is obliged to be in error, because the total amount of money the Congress allowed the Farm Security Administration this year for loans was \$67,000,000. The Senator is talking about all the accumulation of outstanding loans made over a period of 6 or 8 years.

Mr. WHERRY. I am talking about the same loans that the private banks of the country are anxious to make, but have not been able to make because they have had to compete with the governmental lending agencies. Regardless of whether the loans were made yesterday or the day before, it is true that that much money is being loaned to the farmers.

Mr. President, I have sent for the detailed figures relative to the amounts of agricultural loans, and I now have them before me. They are as follows:

On June 30, 1943, the amount of agricultural loans outstanding totaled \$1,874,000,000; and Government agencies accounted for almost one-half. In detail, this staggering total is made up as follows:

	Millions
Commercial banks	\$980
Production credit associations.....	255
Livestock loan companies, etc., discounting at Federal intermediate credit banks.....	41
Regional Agricultural Credit Corporation	54
Farm Security Administration.....	379
Emergency Crop and Feed Loan Section, F. C. A.....	165
Total	1,874

Mr. TUNNELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TUNNELL. Is there any precedent, rule, or custom, which requires that testimony must be taken with regard to every item in a bill before the bill can be reported to the Senate?

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know of any such rule; and I know of no item with which Senators ought to be more familiar than the one we are now discussing. It has occupied the time of the Senate for 2 or 3 days each year during the past 3 or 4 years.

Mr. TUNNELL. I understand the ground for asking that the bill be recommended to be that there are some items in the bill on which no testimony has been taken. I was wondering if there was any precedent or authority behind that suggestion.

Mr. RUSSELL. I never heard of it. I know that other committees often report bills on which no hearings have been held.

Mr. TUNNELL. When there are hundreds of items in a bill, if testimony must be taken as to each item, it involves endless expense, does it not?

Mr. RUSSELL. Undoubtedly the cost of printing the record alone would be tremendous.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. In response to some of the remarks made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. WHERRY], let me say that so far as the Farm Security Administration is concerned, it has not been in the position of needing to solicit any clients. As a matter of fact, under the limitation fixed by the Senate in the last appropriation bill, every Farm Security Administration agency of which I know anything—and I know about all of them in the State of Wisconsin—has a backlog of applicants for rehabilitation loans, and such applicants cannot be accommodated because the Congress has not provided a sufficient sum of money to accommodate all those who desire to obtain this type of loan.

In the second place, it is the policy, in conformity with the statute enacted by the Congress, that each client who comes to the Farm Security Administration seeking a rehabilitation loan must demonstrate that he is unable to obtain a loan under comparable terms and conditions from a private lending organization or corporation within his community.

In the State of Wisconsin many of these loans, which have reached the point where the banks regard them as suitable loans, are being refinanced by the banks after the borrower has reached the position where the bank considers him a good risk. That is true in Wisconsin, and I believe it is true throughout the country. In other words, the Farm Security Administration is making these loans only when the applicants cannot obtain them under similar terms from other sources. Then, when a sufficient amount of collateral has been accumulated so that the loans are desired by the banks, it is the affirmative and aggressive policy of

the Farm Security Administration to get the banks in the various localities to refinance the loans, and thus release further funds which can be loaned to applicants who are waiting to be accommodated.

Mr. RUSSELL. I believe the Senator has correctly stated the policy which prevails in all States of which I have knowledge.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Again I raise the question of the rather curious method by which we are passing an authorization bill. The language of the bill is:

SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section.

In other words, we are enacting a statute by incorporating, by reference, a lengthy provision in the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944, as a permanent authorization act. I think that is the poorest kind of draftsmanship for legislation.

I ask that there be printed in the RECORD at this point as a part of my remarks, from the Agricultural Appropriation Act of 1944, the language under the heading "Loans, grants and rural rehabilitation," so that we may know what law it is we are enacting at this point.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am glad the Senator offered that language for printing in the RECORD. I had intended to offer it.

There being no objection, the matter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

LOANS, GRANTS, AND RURAL REHABILITATION

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including (1) farm-debt-adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers; (3) grants; and (4) liquidation as expeditiously as possible of Federal rural-rehabilitation projects under the supervision of the War Food Administration, \$20,000,000, which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing, including personal services in the District of Columbia and elsewhere; compensation of experts without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended; purchase of lawbooks, books of reference, periodicals, and newspapers; purchase, operation, and maintenance of motor-propelled passenger-carrying vehicles; and printing and binding: *Provided*, That the War Food Administrator shall transmit to the Congress semiannually a progress report with respect to the liquidation of Federal rural rehabilitation projects, under his supervision, showing by name and by States all dispositions of such projects, or parts thereof, together with the amounts of Federal funds expended in the process of liquidation, and

any losses incurred in the use of such funds: *Provided further*, That during the first 4 months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1944, the Administrator of the War Food Administration may, in his discretion, authorize expenditures from this appropriation at a rate in excess of one-twelfth of the total appropriation during each of such months.

In making any grant payments under this act, the Secretary is authorized to require with respect to such payments the performance of work on useful public projects, Federal and non-Federal, including work on private or public land in furtherance of the conservation of natural resources, and the provisions of the act of February 15, 1934 (5 U. S. C. 796), as amended, relating to disability or death compensation, and benefits shall apply to those persons performing such work: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any case coming within the purview of the workmen's compensation law of any State, Territory, or possession, or in which the claimant has received or is entitled to receive similar benefits for injury or death.

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000. Such advances shall be made (1) with interest at the rate of 3 percent per annum payable semiannually; (2) upon the security of obligations acceptable to the Corporation heretofore or hereafter acquired by the Secretary pursuant to law; (3) in amounts which shall not exceed 75 percent of the then unpaid principal amount of the obligations securing such advances; and (4) upon such other terms and conditions, and with such maturities, as the Corporation may determine. The Secretary shall pay to the Corporation, currently as received by him, all moneys collected as payments of principal and interest on the loans made from the amounts so advanced or collected upon any obligations held by the Corporation as security for such advances, until such amounts are fully repaid. The amount of notes, debentures, bonds, or other such obligations which the Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under the provisions of law in force on the date this act takes effect is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.

None of the moneys appropriated or otherwise authorized under this caption ("Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation") shall be used for (1) the purchase or leasing of land or for the carrying on of any land-purchase or land-leasing program; (2) the carrying on of any operations in collective farming, or cooperative farming, or the organization, promotion, or management of homestead associations, land-leasing associations, land-purchasing associations, or cooperative land purchasing for colonies of rehabilitants or tenant purchasers, except for the liquidation as expeditiously as possible of any such projects heretofore initiated; or (3) the making of loans to any individual farmer in excess of \$2,500; or (4) the making of loans to any cooperative association; or (5) the making of loans for the payment of dues to or the purchase of any share or stock interest in any cooperative association (except for medical, dental, or hospital services) or for any expenditure other than that deemed necessary, in the discretion of the Administrator, for the production of agricultural commodities.

The Secretary of Agriculture may expend funds administered by him as trustee under the various transfer agreements with the several State rural rehabilitation corporations only for purposes for which funds made available under this caption may be ex-

pended, and the limitations applicable to such funds shall also be applicable to the expenditure of such trust funds by the Secretary of Agriculture.

The appropriation and authorizations herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," shall constitute the total amount to be available for obligation under this heading during the fiscal year 1944 and shall not be supplemented by funds from any source.

No part of the appropriation herein made under the heading "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation" shall be available to pay the compensation of any person appointed in accordance with the civil-service laws.

Mr. TAFT. That authority is rather broad. It would authorize the Secretary, through the War Food Administration, to continue to provide assistance to the farmers. Let me ask the Senator how the Farm Security Administration comes under the War Food Administration. Is this provision being administered entirely by the War Food Administrator?

Mr. RUSSELL. In the reorganization of the Department of Agriculture, when the War Food Administration was created, the Farm Security Administration, being one of the finest fields of production for the crops which were needed in the war effort, was put directly under the supervision of the War Food Administrator.

Mr. TAFT. At best, it seems to me to be a temporary provision. I have no great objection to authorizing the continuation of this activity for another year, but I do not think there should be a permanent authorization, referring to another act dealing with the War Food Administration, which is purely a war measure, and which will expire at the end of the war. Would it not be feasible to limit this activity to 1 year's authorization, as the child-feeding program is limited, so that at the end of a year we may make some general provision?

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Knowing of the interest of the Senator from Ohio in this subject, I have conferred with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL]. There was a contest in the committee as to whether this authorization should be made permanent or limited to 1 year. Those who wished to make it permanent were in the majority, and it was so reported. However, in view of the difference of opinion on the subject, I have conferred with the Senator from Georgia. I understand that he has no objection to my offering an amendment if I desire to do so. So I have made an agreement, so far as I can control it—of course, I have no power to control it—to offer an amendment limiting this authorization to 2 years, instead of making it permanent, with the understanding that there will be no further opposition to this program for this year.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, my feeling is that there ought to be a complete study of all the rural credit agencies. There ought to be a single bill. I understand that there is such a bill in the House. I do not know what it is. I have not seen it. However, it seems to me that this

particular authorization, hanging on to the appropriation bill for 1944, ought to be limited in time. I think it ought to be limited for 1 year. I do not greatly object to 2 years.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have been heart and soul in support of some of the activities of the Farm Security Administration. However, the Senator from Alabama has been a great leader and champion in this fight. He is one of the coauthors of the Bankhead-Jones Act, which provided for the rehabilitation loans. In view of the studies being made in the House, and the fact that proposed legislation is pending there to consolidate these lending agencies, I shall interpose no objection if the Senator wishes to modify his amendment.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I assume the Senator understands that this is a temporary arrangement, and does not in any way change my attitude as to the very great value of this program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am sure the Senator from Alabama is familiar with it.

Mr. BANKHEAD. When the subject is approached by way of permanent legislation, I shall wish to make the program permanent.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The Senator referred to the fact that loans to needy individual farmers are made only when they are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates in the areas where such loans are proposed to be made. It seems to me clear that in the authorization bill there is no such limit, because in the first part of the direct appropriation, having nothing to do with the R. F. C., the authorization is:

(1) Farm debt adjustment service, and making and servicing of loans and grants under this and prior laws; (2) loans to needy individual farmers.

There is no other restriction whatsoever, and so far as the authorization is concerned, it is a wide-open authorization to make any loan to any needy individual farmer.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is reading from the language which applies to the administrative appropriation. That is for the machinery of administration. If the Senator will go down to where funds are actually provided for loans, he will see that the language to which I have referred is in the bill, and is applicable to all the loans which are made. I shall read from the current act. The Senator is reading from the administrative appropriation item. If he will go down to the third paragraph, he will find this provision, which relates to all the loans:

For additional funds for the purpose of making rural rehabilitation loans to needy individual farmers, who are unable to obtain credit elsewhere at comparable rates for the area where such loan is proposed to be made, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and directed to make advances to the Secretary upon his request in an aggregate amount of not to exceed \$60,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. That applies only to money obtained from the R. F. C. That is one difficulty in attempting to incorporate this language by reference. But it is clear to me that if this is an authorization bill the first four purposes are broadly authorized in general terms, and if Congress appropriates money for them the Secretary may proceed under the first section without relying on the R. F. C. at all.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will read the language in the first paragraph again he will see that it refers to the administrative part of the program. I read:

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants.

That has to do with the administrative end of it, and the work which is being done.

Mr. TAFT. If the Senator will yield, I should like to read it.

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. The language reads as follows:

To enable the Secretary through the War Food Administration to continue to provide assistance through rural rehabilitation and grants to needy farmers in the United States, its Territories, and possessions, including—

(1), (2), (3), and (4), \$20,000,000—

which sum shall be also available for necessary administrative expenses incident to the foregoing.

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. TAFT. So \$20,000,000 is available also for each of (1), (2), (3), and (4) directives. When that is incorporated, as here, in an authorization bill it is perfectly clear that the authorization covers the making of loans to needy farmers without reference to the R. F. C. in unlimited amount and without the restrictions imposed on R. F. C. loans.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. I have been much interested in the argument of the Senator from Ohio. I think he has made a very good argument in favor of his contention.

Mr. TAFT. I do not mind the irregularity for a year or two, but I do not think we should have permanently on the books language which is ambiguous.

Mr. AIKEN. Would the Senator advocate going further and supporting the limitation on R. F. C. loans to needy industries for a certain time?

Mr. TAFT. I am in favor of stopping all R. F. C. loans to industries not later than a year and a half or 2 years following the end of the war. I think the Government is in the loaning business when it should not be. While the Government cannot get out of it at the present moment, and may not be able to get out of it when it is confronted with great conversion problems of the post-war period, I believe that within 2 years after the end of the war we should take the Government out of the business of loaning money.

Mr. AIKEN. Until that is done it seems to me that we should give exactly the same consideration to a man who

borrow \$150 to fix the roof on his barn as we give to the man who borrows \$250,000 in order to keep his factory in operation.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, we are asked to pass an authorization bill adding a number of ambiguous provisions to the appropriation bill of 1944. It seems that they should be drawn in the form of an appropriation for 1 year, and not for a long-term program of many years. I am satisfied with the suggestion of the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD]. I think before the expiration date, which is 2 years, we should be able to rewrite a fundamentally correct farm-credit bill.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia if this authorization bill does not merely say that the subjects which are covered in the bill are proper subjects for appropriation?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does not the Committee on Appropriations expect to go into these various items in detail and determine whether each one of them is necessary, before appropriations are made?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I should not undertake to estimate the number of hours which have been spent by the subcommittee on agricultural appropriations in holding hearings on this item, and conferring and working on it in an attempt to see that every possible safeguard is placed about it.

Mr. McFARLAND. In connection with the various agencies which have been mentioned, in which the making of public loans has taken place, has there been any evidence that private capital has been willing to replace all those loans?

Mr. RUSSELL. Not all of them, I am sure.

Mr. McFARLAND. If there were evidence that private capital was willing to come into those fields and make loans at the rate of interest charged by the Government, would appropriations in connection with those items be asked for?

Mr. RUSSELL. Oh, no. If private capital were willing to make the loans, this specific Government agency, the F. S. A., could not make them, because the law provides that loans will be made only to those who cannot obtain funds in the areas in which they live.

Mr. McFARLAND. I should like to ask the Senator a similar question with regard to page 15 of the bill on which appears language concerning the lunch program.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if the Senator will bear with me, I shall come to that point in a moment.

I wish to say with regard to the Farm Security Administration, that, whether it shall be continued for 1 year, or 2 years, we certainly should continue it, because the Government has a very large stake in the program. We have outstanding about \$400,000,000 in these loans, and we are collecting them at the rate of \$128,000,000 a year.

If we do not have authorization somewhere for the Farm Security Adminis-

tration, we do not even have any provision to attempt to service those loans and collect them. Certainly some reference should be made to the functions of the Farm Security Administration in this bill so that we can at least make an appropriation in order to insure that what the taxpayers and the Treasury has invested in these loans is fully protected.

In addition, approximately 500,000 farm families are today relying on these loans. An abandonment of the program would cause great chaos and confusion on 500,000 farms of this country and would bring about great loss in the production of food and fiber which are needed in the war effort.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In the State of South Dakota the Farm Security set-up has in the past engaged in a sort of socialized medicine program. Does the Senator know anything about it?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have read something about the medical program. I am sorry that I cannot give the Senator all details with regard to it, but I know that there is a cooperative medical program of some kind. I have received no complaint that it was what is called socialized medicine.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Is it the expectation of the Senator from Georgia that the medical program provided for in this measure will be a part of the F. S. A., in case we continue it?

Mr. RUSSELL. It will be unless some limitation is placed upon the appropriation. The Senator can draw his own conclusions, but for my part I am not going to make any snap judgment on it.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In my own State it was a venture operated for profit by a few individuals.

Mr. RUSSELL. I would not approve of a program of that kind, but I can see that the Farm Security clients, who are poor people, may not be able to obtain medical attention unless they are permitted to obtain loans for that purpose.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I never heard of a patient in my State unable to get a doctor.

Mr. MAYBANK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. MAYBANK. The Senator brought out a point about which I should like to ask him. Are these loans paid back?

Mr. RUSSELL. They are all repayable and most of them are being repaid.

Mr. MAYBANK. There is one thing about which not much has been said. We have been talking about money and loans, but not about production. Is it

not a fact that a vast production in many areas of the United States today is from small farms?

Mr. RUSSELL. I would merely observe that any excess of labor in this country on the farm is on the small-type farm. The old man may be there and he may have a boy about 14 years of age, and a girl about 12 years of age, and his wife may be able to do a little work. If they have a little farm they can grow more chickens and maintain some extra milk cows. They have the labor. The large producers cannot get the labor to expand. These people have made a perfectly remarkable record in increasing their production.

I had intended to delay any discussion of this question until the appropriation bill came before the Senate, but these people have increased the production of milk, of butter, of pork, and of eggs, and other commodities which the War Food Administration has encouraged, to a much higher degree than have the average farmers in the country who are not under the Farm Security Administration.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Will the Senator from Georgia yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield to the Senator from New Mexico.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, the last statement made by the distinguished Senator is correct. The record is full of testimony of the increase in the production of poultry, of hogs, of milk, and of soybeans, by these particular farmers. As a matter of fact, it is a better record than was made by other classes of farmers.

Mr. President, with reference to the question asked by the Senator from South Dakota, I know that if it had not been for the help of the Farm Security Administration in my State in the way of medicine, in many instances in many counties there would not have been medicine for the people. It might have been socialized medicine, or this or that but it was certainly humane and I, for one, want that program to continue.

Mr. RUSSELL. In view of the statement which has been made about increased production, I ask unanimous consent that there appear at this point in the RECORD the tables which appear on page 359 of the hearings on the agricultural appropriation bill for the year 1945, showing the increase in the production that has been obtained through Farm Security borrowing.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection?

There being no objection, the tables were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

1943 sales of livestock and livestock products by active standard Rural Rehabilitation borrowers who were operating farms in 1942 and 1943

Product	Unit ¹	1943 sales	Increase in sales, 1942 to 1943		Number of active men increased sales will feed for 1 year
			Amount	Percent	
Hogs.....	Pound.....	532,361,500	190,172,200	56	1,584,800
Cattle and calves.....	Pound.....	432,360,700	130,619,500	43	816,400
Sheep.....	Pound.....	62,777,800	14,333,600	30	716,600
Milk.....	Gallon.....	571,116,000	87,359,700	18	1,344,500
Chickens.....	Pound.....	66,069,700	20,987,000	47	787,000
Eggs.....	Dozen.....	126,333,300	30,418,500	32	1,789,300

¹ Pounds are live weight.

1942 and 1943 production of selected crops by 1943 active standard rural rehabilitation borrowers who were operating farms in both years

Crops	Unit	1942 production, amount	1943 production, amount	Percent increase 1942 to 1943
Soybeans.....	Bushels.....	3,682,900	5,049,200	37
Peanuts.....	Pounds.....	128,236,000	156,776,400	22
Dry beans and black-eyed peas.....	Pounds.....	73,176,900	84,185,000	15
Wheat.....	Bushels.....	27,946,100	26,950,300	-4
Irish potatoes.....	Bushels.....	12,698,200	20,996,800	65
Sweet potatoes.....	Bushels.....	5,225,900	5,972,700	14

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. LANGER. With reference to the value of this program, I should like to call the attention of the distinguished Senator to the fact that no bank in my State will loan to an Indian on an Indian reservation. The Farm Security Administration loaned to Indians on the Standing Rock Reservation, and at Elbow Woods, and the loans were repaid by the Indians even in a greater proportion than the white people have repaid their loans. If this program shall be abolished, it will mean that such Indians can no longer get such loans. Therefore I am supporting the program.

Mr. RUSSELL. I believe that concludes the items in the bill, except that having reference to the so-called school lunch program.

Perhaps Senators will recall that when the appropriation bill was on the floor of the Senate last year, it came here after the House had eliminated the school-lunch program. The Senate included the provision in the bill. The House conferees were very reluctant to accept the provision, but finally did accept it, with the statement in the conference report that the program would not be urged in 1945 unless substantive legislation were enacted prior to that date. That goes to show the importance of having some statutory authorization such as we are seeking in the bill before us for the activities of the Department related directly to our people.

The standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry has therefore adopted an amendment to the pending bill specifically authorizing a school lunch program for the ensuing fiscal year. If this program is to be had at all, we must have some authorization, because the House has, through the conference report, which the Senate conferees were compelled to agree to, stated the House would not consider the program this year, and it was voted down by a substantial majority on the floor of the House when an effort was made to bring it up this year.

Whatever may be the merits or the demerits of the school lunch program, there is certainly as great need for it this year as there has ever been before. More women are at work in the war plants, more mothers are compelled to work in the fields and around the lots on the farm, and they do not have the time or opportunity to prepare the food the children should have.

I personally think this has been one of the finest and most beneficial pro-

grams our country has ever seen. In my State, as well as in other States, I think in all of the States of the Union, there are children who eat practically the same things three times a day, and one of the most staggering indictments of our lack of interest in such a program I have ever seen was presented when large numbers of young men who had lived in their youth upon a diet which was deficient from a nutritional point of view, presented themselves to the selective service boards.

Unfortunately, over my objection, the standing Committee on Agriculture and Forestry adopted an amendment to the pending bill limiting the program to 1 year. I think we should adopt it permanently, but I am not in a position to offer such an amendment, because the chairman of the committee asked me to handle the bill upon the floor, and I was defeated on the same proposition in the committee.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator what reason was given for limiting the program to 1 year.

Mr. RUSSELL. Two things contributed to the committee's action. Those who oppose any school-lunch program, of course, voted to limit it to 1 year. There was another group who favor some program but who wanted to get some other kind of bill, and have the matter handled in some other way. I did not wish to risk the continuance of the program to the future whims and fancies of Congress, when we could have it provided for at this time, but I was outvoted in the committee.

Mr. BANKHEAD. It might be well to state that it was defeated by a tie vote.

Mr. RUSSELL. That is true; as I recall, the vote in the committee was 7 to 7.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In regard to the school-lunch program, I should like to go back to the beginning and work up to the present time. The Senator is more familiar than I am with the reasons for the school-lunch program. Two reasons were stated at the time the program was started. First, it was to take care of surplus commodities from the farm, and, second, to employ W. P. A. labor. Those were the two reasons assigned for the provision.

Is there any justification for a continuation of this program at this time, when the Department of Agriculture tells us that the nutrition of the people of

this country today is 44 percent higher than it was in 1935 and 1936?

Furthermore, here is the selective-service set-up. The distinguished Senator, as I understood him, stated there were many people in this country who were undernourished. I dispute that statement. The Department of Agriculture and some of its fanciful writers made the statement that millions of people were undernourished. That is not true, as is substantiated by the record. There is no better proof in America today of what I am saying than the selective-service system. They have examined fifteen to twenty million men. They have classified the reasons for the rejection of those men from the military service, and I shall refer to what they say about it. Instead of there being many people undernourished, I find in their report that just about 1½ percent are rejected for malnutrition. Those who are rejected for malnutrition, in fact, all the men who have been examined for military service came from the communities whence came the allegedly undernourished children. If there were undernourishment to the extent the Senator has intimated, or the writers of the Department of Agriculture have told us, it would reflect itself in the military service, and it is not shown there.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am not here contending that we have any condition of starvation in this country such as that I saw in Calcutta, India, where the authorities were picking up people from the streets in the morning and throwing them on trucks and carrying them outside, burning the corpses of those who starved to death in the streets. Of course I have not contended we have any such condition of starvation as that in this country. But I also have some evidence. The Selective Service examinations, according to a statement I have, show that 3.2 percent of the registrants have had specific nutritional defects, such as beriberi, scurvy, pellagra, malnutrition, night blindness, and undernourishment. Those people were actually suffering from some disease caused by poor dietary conditions.

But in addition over 14 times as many, or 43 percent of these registrants, had defects of eyes, teeth, blood vessels, and other ailments which were partly traceable to nutritional deficiencies. I should like to point out that over 23 percent of 15,251 volunteers reporting to a Red Cross mobile blood donor unit in Chicago were rejected, 14 percent of them because of nutritional anemia. Certainly there are families with large numbers of children in this country that even today, at this time when the national income is greater than it has ever been before, do not have a fully balanced diet. That is not always on account of poverty or lack of funds. In a great many cases it is due to a lack of knowledge and understanding of how to prepare the food. Such knowledge is one of the greatest benefits we have derived from this school-lunch program. Some of the children from some homes have practically the same thing served them three times a day in many sections

of the country. They know what an Irish potato is because they have it at home, but they have never seen whipped Irish potatoes or creamed Irish potatoes. They are familiar only with fried Irish potatoes. The school-lunch program has brought about a better understanding of diet and of better food and of better ways of preparing and using foods. It has opened up more avenues for many people of this country than almost any Federal program we have had.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I should like to suggest that perhaps the Selective Service had better get together on the figures furnished. The book I hold in my hand was issued by the Selective Service, and I assume the book from which the Senator is quoting was issued by them. My book says that 1.5 percent were rejected by reason of malnutrition.

Mr. RUSSELL. I did not confine my statement to malnutrition. I said 3.2 percent had specific physical defects, such as beri-beri.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In the book I have, nothing is attributed to beriberi at all. After beriberi the item is blank. The same is true with respect to scurvy, which the Senator mentioned.

Mr. RUSSELL. I also referred to pellagra and rickets.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Opposite pellagra the figure is one-tenth of 1 percent.

Mr. RUSSELL. Also underweight. I do not think there is any confusion with respect to the figures. The Senator is simply limiting his figures apparently to those who were suffering from lack of food at the time they were examined, and did not take into consideration those who were suffering from rickets, night blindness, pellagra, and other diseases which are directly attributable to malnutrition.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BYRD. Where were these figures secured?

Mr. RUSSELL. I requested those handling this program to obtain for me any figures they could from Selective Service.

Mr. BYRD. There is a wide discrepancy between the various figures which have been cited.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think there is, because the figures the Senator referred to related to malnutrition, whereas the figures I gave related to other diseases. There are different classifications involved.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. But two of the so-called diseases the Senator mentions are given in the chart I have in my hand, which comes from Selective Service, as not having any effect at all, being simply blank.

One more point, Mr. President, if the Senator from Georgia will bear with me. The Senator spoke about the children who receive school lunches learning something about food. I agree with the Senator that it is most desirable to teach

individuals to eat a better and a more complete diet, but are we to undertake at this time to tell the American people what kind of food they shall eat? Is the Senator prepared to go that far?

Mr. RUSSELL. No, I am not prepared to do that.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. That is the implication to be drawn from the Senator's remarks.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not think such a reference can be properly drawn. I certainly think we ought to furnish all the information we possibly can to the American people on proper food for their use. Under the Senator's argument, carried to its last analysis, the Federal Government could furnish information on how to treat a horse for night blindness or any other disease of horses, but could not diffuse information as to the diet of human beings.

I say, Mr. President, that there is a tremendous amount of interest in this program. The Federal Government has some responsibility in connection with this matter. I think it would cause much more confusion than Senators apprehend if this program were to stop now. It had a very small beginning. Today, with the contributions from the States—and the States are required to contribute under this language for expenditures this year—around \$40,000,000 of Federal funds are contributed—a total over-all expenditure of \$180,000,000 is now being made for school lunches in this country. For every dollar we put up approximately \$2 are being contributed by the local school districts or by the State organizations or other sponsors.

I merely want to point out that we have not solved our problems of surpluses in this country. When the War Food Administration picked the 46 different commodities for which they guaranteed prices, they invited some temporary surpluses. We have a temporary surplus of eggs today. We have a temporary surplus of cabbage today. These temporary surpluses will occur from time to time under this tremendous agricultural program we have to insure food and clothing for our people and our armed forces. This outlet through the War Food Administration for the school lunches is one of the most valuable outlets we have. It does not depress with the prices the farmer receives. It does not affect market prices. It is not in competition with any other outlet. It serves a most useful purpose in the schools.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. TAFT. Did I understand the Senator to say that the program would be \$40,000,000 this year?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; the limitation is \$50,000,000, as I understand. Oh, yes, it will cost about \$40,000,000 this year.

Mr. TAFT. But the new appropriation for next year would not be over \$50,000,000?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; it would not be over \$50,000,000. The Senator from Ohio is responsible for that limitation this year. It was placed in the bill last

year under an amendment offered by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator again yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Has the Senator any information respecting the number of Federal employees on the pay roll engaged in administering the school-lunch program?

Mr. RUSSELL. The number is very small. They are chiefly auditors who check the reports filed by the States as to the disposition of surpluses of agricultural commodities and of the funds that are turned over to the States. It is run in most instances almost entirely by the State departments of education.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I have in my hand a booklet published by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, called The School Lunch Program and Agricultural Surplus Disposal, in which it speaks of 65,000 workers engaged in administering this program.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator must be calling in all of the triple A people, even down to the local committeemen, who do not have the remotest connection with the school-lunch program. There cannot be any large number of employees handling the Federal part of the program.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I have a letter from the National School Cafeteria Association addressed to at least some Senators and Representatives, urging the recipients to get after their Members of Congress to put over this program, and I am wondering if there is not a pretty well oiled organization in the Department of Agriculture to put this program through?

Mr. RUSSELL. No; I do not think there is at all. There is interest, because people who have dealt with the program are naturally friendly to it. But none of these funds can be expended within the State by the State for any personal service. The States have to contribute all the personal service. The States have to contribute all the equipment on which the food is prepared and then distributed. The States have to pay out of their funds or school funds for the handling of these local programs in the schools. None of the Federal funds can be expended in the actual handling of the food. The Federal funds are provided only for the payment of those who distribute the food and the auditors to see that the States carry out the agreement, and that there are no sharp practices in the handling of the program.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield once more?

Mr. RUSSELL. Yes.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. In view of the fact that this program was initiated to take care of the problem of agricultural surpluses, which does not exist today, what is the purpose of the school program?

Mr. RUSSELL. In the first place, I do not concede that we do not have any agricultural surpluses today. I have received mail from any number of poultry growers in my State in the past 2 months saying that the Federal Government had insisted that they increase their production of eggs, and now that they have increased their production they cannot

sell them. There has been recent complaint that the Federal Government had promised them a certain price for their eggs, and that they could not get in the market the amount the Federal Government had promised them. The Federal Government is handling the surplus of eggs today. There is certainly no more valuable food than eggs. Eggs which are being acquired by section 32 funds are being shipped to schools. While this program is usually described in figures, so many millions of dollars, much of that money was in the form of eggs and in the form of cabbage, beans, and other food. In years past when we had the great glut of butter in this country, and butter went down to nearly nothing, this program handled thousands of pounds of butter and sent it to the schools and the children ate it.

Mr. WHERRY. Is the Senator in favor of surpluses that drive the farmers' products down to almost nothing?

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have always felt that in time of war it is much better to have too much than to have too little. For my part I would much rather have a surplus of food in this country than run into shortages and have the men that are overseas fighting this war for us be hungry for one moment. I want them to have the finest diet obtainable and plenty of it.

Of course I want the farmer to receive a fair price for his product. He does not do so now in all instances. However, without the support prices for these commodities he would be worse off than he is now. He has undoubtedly suffered as compared to some other groups from the way certain phases have been handled. But the farmer is as anxious to take care of those on the firing line as anyone else and he has made a magnificent contribution to that end.

Mr. WHERRY. That is the very thing I was talking about when I referred to the appropriation for the F. S. A. We have 30 percent more eggs this week than we had a year ago, and the F. S. A. has loaned money to the farmers to enable them to have more hens and to produce more eggs to make greater surpluses to be given away.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it is better to have a surplus now than to have a shortage. That is the fundamental difference in my philosophy and that of the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. I care little what the purpose of establishing this new lunch fund was in the first instance; I do not think it makes any difference why it was first established. The question is, Do we need it now? If the children of the United States, I care not if only one-half of 1 percent or one one-hundredth of 1 percent of them, are undernourished, to that extent I believe the Congress of the United States should feed the undernourished children. If we are going to cut down on appropriations, let us not cut down in this respect.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. McFARLAND. I yield.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I think the Senator should distinguish between undernourished and hungry children. We do not have any hungry children; we may have a small number of undernourished children.

Mr. McFARLAND. Whether they are hungry or undernourished we ought to give them the proper food.

Mr. TAFT. Do I understand the Senator to say that if one one-hundredth of 1 percent are undernourished the Federal Government ought to feed the other ninety-nine one-hundredths?

Mr. McFARLAND. I did not make any such statement. I said that, regardless of the percentage who are undernourished, the children should be fed.

Mr. TAFT. Yes; this program takes in everybody who is undernourished and everybody who is healthy, and it feeds those who are undernourished just as it does those who are in health. It is a matter of wise decision, I think, that is all.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator from Ohio is in error as to that. The agreement entered into with the State boards of education and with parochial schools that have these programs set forth that they may charge to those who are able to pay, but they cannot charge those who are unable to pay, and in that way Federal money through the whole program is eventually funneled down where it does make lunches available to those who are unable to pay for them.

Mr. TAFT. That may be so, but I do not think that is the case in Ohio. The lunches were financed for all alike and no payment was made.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is as badly mistaken as he ever was in his life. The children pay for those lunches in almost every instance where they are able to pay. There are three different type of luncheons; one toward which the Federal Government contributes 9 cents, a hot lunch in the middle of the day; then a 6-cent lunch, and then the milk program; but all the agreements provide that those who are unable to pay shall not be discriminated against in the schools. In that way the program finally does get down to those who are in need.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I have received many letters upon this subject and many people in my State are concerned in regard to the possible elimination of this program. I should like to read an example of the letters which I have received in regard to this subject.

Mr. STEWART. Mr. President, will the Senator let me ask him a question?

Mr. McFARLAND. Very well.

Mr. STEWART. What is the objection to the school-lunch program anyway?

Mr. McFARLAND. The Senator will have to ask those who are objecting to it.

Mr. STEWART. They have not stated any reason as yet.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not know why they object, I do not know why anyone should object to feeding a hungry child.

Mr. President, I have received many letters along the line of the following:

AVONDALE GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Avondale, Ariz., April 17, 1944.

Hon. ERNEST W. McFARLAND,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: I have been principal of the Avondale School 8 years, which is located in a rural community 18 miles west of Phoenix. Just 2 miles from the Avondale School we have a migratory labor camp which houses about 400 families. Besides these 400 migratory families farmers in the community have provided temporary shelters for hundreds of other farm workers.

In dealing with low-income families we have found it almost necessary to provide some sort of a low-cost nourishing meal for children from these homes.

With Federal assistance for the school-lunch program the Avondale School has been able to provide lunches for about 400 school children daily for the last 5 years.

When we read in the papers such statements as "Federal assistance for the school-lunch program will cease June 30" we begin to wonder just how schools will be able to continue with a satisfactory school-lunch program without this Federal aid.

As principal of the Avondale School and a citizen in a farming community, I wish to solicit your support in the continuance of Federal aid for the school-lunch program. Your support in this worthy Nation-wide program is badly needed.

Very truly yours,

L. F. COOR.

Mr. President, I have many other communications along the same line. I maintain that there is need for this program, and in this time when we have authorized money to U. N. R. R. A. to feed those who are undernourished in other lands, are we going to deny to our own children in the United States needed luncheons?

At the proper time, Mr. President, I expect to offer an amendment to eliminate the restriction to 1 year, because when this program is needed, whether next year or in time to come, I maintain we should provide the money for the purpose.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from South Dakota to recommit the bill.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I desire at this time to withdraw my motion to recommit.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The motion to recommit is withdrawn. The clerk will state the first committee amendment which appears to be section 303.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, after line 2, it is proposed to insert:

SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section.

Mr. BANKHEAD. Mr. President, I offer an amendment to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. In the committee amendment, section 303, lines 7 and 8, page 13, it is proposed to strike out "for each fiscal year, beginning with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945," and insert in lieu thereof "for each of the fiscal years 1944-5 and 1945-6."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the Senator from Alabama to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I send to the desk an amendment which I desire to offer to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, line 12, after the word "section" in the committee amendment, it is proposed to insert a colon and the following proviso: "Provided, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the amendment offered by the Senator from South Dakota to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next committee amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 13, after line 12, it is proposed to insert the following:

SEC. 304. Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is hereby amended by the addition of the following: "That farmers' reports of the acreage of flue-cured tobacco planted or harvested in the marketing years 1944-45 shall be considered correct if within one-fifth of an acre or 7 percent, whichever is greater, of the acreage finally determined, but the acreage in excess of that reported shall not be considered as past production in succeeding years."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the committee.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I wish to know why the amendment is limited to tobacco.

Mr. RUSSELL. The amendment was offered by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. SMITH]. He can explain it, perhaps, better than I can.

Mr. LANGER. I should like to know from the distinguished senior Senator from South Carolina, why, in line 16, the provision with respect to acreage is limited to flue-cured tobacco. The Senator will recall that a short time ago there was an acreage limitation on wheat.

Mr. RUSSELL. Tobacco is the only commodity which is under acreage limitation at the present time. There is no acreage limitation on any commodity except tobacco.

Mr. LANGER. I know that at the present time there is no acreage limita-

tion on any other commodity. However, if we are to extend this provision into 1946 and possibly 1947, I wish to be sure that wheat is also covered.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, tobacco is the only commodity which is now under acreage limitation.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, the Senator knows that the only reason why wheat can be overseeded is because of a directive issued by the Secretary of Agriculture. Wheat farmers are limited by that directive.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, tobacco is the only commodity now under acreage restriction. There may be some question as to the wisdom of the amendment from the standpoint of the tobacco growers. However, no other commodity is now under acreage restriction. Any farmer can plant all the wheat or rice or cotton he wishes to plant. Tobacco is the only commodity now under acreage restriction.

Mr. LANGER. Mr. President, I think the Senator will agree that the only reason why farmers are not now limited as to the acreage they may plant in wheat is because of a directive issued by the Secretary of Agriculture, not because of the law.

Mr. RUSSELL. That may be true. No election as to wheat or cotton was held last year. The amendment will have no effect on wheat because, under the directive of the Secretary of Agriculture, farmers can plant all the wheat they wish to plant.

Mr. LANGER. Does the Senator say that in 1945 there will be no limitation on the acreage which may be planted in wheat, so far as the Senator can now foresee?

Mr. RUSSELL. I have not heard of any proposal to limit wheat acreage in 1945. We seem to be faced with a shortage of wheat, especially for feed.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, this amendment is offered because under the allotment program the farmers who plant tobacco never have used all their allotments, for fear they might overplant, and be penalized. The amendment provides that if the farmers overplant not more than one-fifth of an acre or 7 percent, whichever is greater, they shall not be penalized; but the amendment would take effect for only 1 year.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment on page 13, lines 13 to 21. The amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The next amendment of the committee will be stated.

The next amendment was, on page 15, after line 11, to insert:

SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of pay-

ments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any States does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, to the committee amendment, I offer the amendment which I send to the desk and ask to have stated.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment will be stated.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. It is proposed to strike out all after the word "used", in line 18, page 15, down to and including the figures "1945", in line 19, page 15.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I favor the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment and so voted in committee. This amendment is a rather important one. Do I understand that the amendment has been agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, the Chair previously stated that my amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to, and I believe everyone understands what has occurred.

Mr. RUSSELL. I do not know whether all Senators understood that the effect of the amendment of the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment was to make the school lunch program a permanent matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. That concludes the committee amendments.

The bill is open to further amendment.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I do not understand what happened to the committee amendment as amended.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It was adopted, as amended by the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. TAFT. What was that?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The amendment to the amendment was read from the desk, but it is possible that the Senator from Ohio did not hear it distinctly.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment was adopted be reconsidered. Am I to understand that the amendment of the Senator from Arizona struck out the date "1945"?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Will the Senator from Ohio propound his question again?

Mr. TAFT. I wish to know what was the amendment which was adopted to the committee amendment.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will read it.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, in line 18, all after the word "used" was stricken out, down to and including the figures "1945", in line 19, page 15.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I move that the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Arizona to the committee amendment was agreed to be now reconsidered. I do not think the Senate understood the action which was taken.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, a parliamentary inquiry.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator will state it.

Mr. McFARLAND. Has not the committee amendment as amended been agreed to?

The PRESIDING OFFICER. It has.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, then I move that the vote by which the committee amendment as amended was agreed to be reconsidered.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment, as amended, was agreed to. [Putting the question.]

Mr. McFARLAND. I ask for a division.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I thought the Chair ruled at one time on the matter.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. All in favor of agreeing to the motion to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment as amended was agreed to will stand.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, we have proceeded all day on the theory that we were authorizing the child-feeding program for 1 year, on a temporary basis. That was the proposal made by the committee. That was the basis on which all opposition to the proposal was practically eliminated and the debate on it was eliminated. I think it is an extraordinary procedure for a Senator to submit, at the last moment, an amendment making the program a permanent institution.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Is a Senator precluded from offering an amendment merely because the Senator from Ohio has proceeded on the theory that we were going to make the provision for only 1 year?

Mr. TAFT. Not at all; but that has been the assumption.

Mr. McFARLAND. That was not the assumption of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. TAFT. If that was not the assumption, I intend to open the whole debate again. I should like to speak at some length on the subject, because it seems to me we are adopting a policy which is wholly unjustified as a permanent measure by the Constitution of the United States, and one to which I certainly am very strenuously opposed. I made no objection to the continuation of the program for 1 year, because it is now in actual process. There are now pending in committee three bills to establish a permanent program. Under those bills the program is set up in considerable detail. Two of the bills are now pending in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and one in the Committee on Education and Labor. Hearings on the bills are about to begin, if they have not already begun today. Certainly it was not the intention in this bill to provide for the permanent establishment of a program of child feeding, and I do not think the Senate desires that the bill do so. If any such program is to be established there are many restrictions and amendments which should be adopted, in order to work it out in a proper way, if it is to be done at all.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, quite apart from the merits of this matter, namely, whether the amendment to the committee amendment should be incorporated in this legislation, I submit to the Senator from Arizona that there was confusion in the Chamber when his amendment was offered. There was even greater confusion when the vote was taken. I venture the assertion that few Senators now in the Chamber had any appreciation of what the parliamentary situation was at the time when they voted or failed to vote. I simply submit to the Senator from Arizona that he should consent to the reconsideration of this matter, and to its determination upon its merits, as the Senate understands them.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will do so on the condition that we take the vote now, and conclude consideration of the matter.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I wish to say that two bills on the subject of school lunches are now pending before my com-

mittee, and I think there is perhaps a third one. Hearings on them have been held or will be held, and the question will be brought before the Senate for permanent settlement.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, in answer, I would say that if a bill providing for a permanent program is brought in it will amend the pending legislation. There is no harm in my amendment to the committee amendment. All my amendment would do would be to authorize the Appropriations Committee to appropriate money, if and when, after they have heard the evidence, they find there is need for it. That is all in the world that this authorization does. It does not appropriate the money. If after the Appropriations Committee hears the evidence, it finds, and the Congress finds, that the money is necessary and the appropriation should be made, it will be made. That is all the amendment does. It does not appropriate any money.

Mr. SMITH. Mr. President, I think the amendment which was agreed to is a reasonable compromise on the question of future permanent legislation.

Mr. ELLENDER. Mr. President, as I recall, when the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry had this bill under discussion, a motion was made to incorporate in the bill the amendment which was submitted by the distinguished Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], which was defeated.

Mr. McFARLAND. It was defeated by a tie vote.

Mr. ELLENDER. That is correct. The committee thought it best to limit the program to 1 year, in view of the fact that we had pending before our committee two bills. I will say to the Senate that we are now holding hearings on those two bills, so as to determine how these funds should be handled in the future.

In view of that fact, my hope is that the Senate will limit this authorization to 1 year only.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Ohio [Mr. TAFT] to reconsider the vote by which the committee amendment on page 15, line 12, as amended, was agreed to. On this question the yeas and nays have been ordered.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, if we can vote on the question at this time, I am sure the Senator from Arizona has no objection to the amendment being voted upon on its merits.

Mr. McFARLAND. That is correct.

Mr. RUSSELL. If we can have the vote now and dispose of the question.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the vote by which the committee amendment as amended was agreed to, may be reconsidered.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will not object to that if the Senator will agree that we proceed at once to vote. I do not wish to postpone consideration of the bill indefinitely. If I am in the minority, very well.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I will not agree to postpone debate. I propose to discuss the question at as great length

as is necessary. If the Senator wishes to give unanimous consent, I do not see that he loses anything, because the same issue will arise on his amendment.

Mr. McFARLAND. If the Senator from Michigan informs me that he did not understand this matter when it was voted upon—

Mr. VANDENBERG. I simply wish to say that I think the Senator from Arizona will lose no rights if the issue is voted upon first-hand instead of second-hand. I am sure the Senator from Arizona would not wish to put himself in the position of denying any Senator the right to be heard upon a subject which he did not understand was being voted upon. I know the Senator from Arizona too well to think that he would take that position.

Mr. McFARLAND. I thank the Senator from Michigan for his generosity to me. Certainly I do not wish to deny any Senator the privilege of being heard. I should like to have the bill disposed of this afternoon, because it has been pending for some time.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I share that wish.

Mr. McFARLAND. I do not wish to deprive the Senator from Ohio of the opportunity of discussing the amendment. I will agree to the unanimous-consent request.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Michigan? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Without objection, the order for the yeas and nays is rescinded; and, without objection, the vote by which the amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] was agreed to is also reconsidered.

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, the proposal of the committee is to appropriate \$50,000,000 a year for the Federal Government to provide school lunches in many thousands of public and private schools throughout the United States.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield.

Mr. McFARLAND. Does it authorize a specific amount?

Mr. TAFT. I mention \$50,000,000 because, as a matter of fact, the authorization is unlimited, but the actual appropriation which will be proposed this year will be \$50,000,000.

Mr. McFARLAND. It is limited by the need found by Congress, is it not?

Mr. TAFT. It is limited, of course, as all authorizations are, by the amount of the appropriation which may be made.

The purpose of this item is:

To provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine.

The Surplus Commodity Corporation first distributed surplus foods. After a

while, when there were no surplus foods, it proceeded to commute the food payments into cash, without any authority whatsoever. Its action was confirmed by Congress in one or two appropriation bills, but in the main it had no authority whatever. The first we heard of it, the Surplus Commodities Corporation had suddenly commuted payments into cash, and was distributing cash to all the individual schools throughout the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, the Senator is in error. None of those payments were ever made until the Congress in an appropriation bill, specifically authorized the use of section 32 funds. A vote was had on the question, and the Senator from Ohio offered an amendment which reduced the amount which could be handled in that manner from \$60,000,000 to \$50,000,000.

Mr. TAFT. That was a year ago.

Mr. RUSSELL. I understand that; but no payments were ever made which the Congress did not authorize in an appropriation bill.

Mr. TAFT. That was a year ago. At that time we were told that it had already been done, and that if we did not vote to approve it, a program in full force and operation would be stopped. If my recollection is correct, the Senator admitted last year that the administration had commuted the payments and had made subsidy payments without authority from Congress.

Mr. RUSSELL. No. Reimbursement payments for other than surpluses were made only under specific authority from the Congress. We gave that authority. There was some question about it last year, and the Senator from Ohio raised the question of the amount, and the Senate reduced the amount. The Senator charges the authorities with spending the money illegally. I assert that Congress had given the War Food Administrator the power to do this, and there has been no abuse of statutory power. The program has been more or less patchwork. It grew up like Topsy, through the disposition of the surplus commodities. There have been defects here and there, but I do not admit that it has been in violation of law.

Mr. TAFT. I do not assert that the payments were illegally made since we appropriated money a year ago, but I say that they undertook to make subsidy payments before there was any statutory authority whatsoever. That is history. It is water over the dam. I do not think it is particularly material here, but that is the history of the case.

Mr. RUSSELL. I think it is very material whether or not the authorities have violated a law of Congress. I do not think they have done so. I believe that the entire program has been carried on in conformity with section 32, as well as the specific authority of the Congress as delegated in the agricultural appropriation act. I do not think there has been any violation of law in this program.

Mr. TAFT. I think the Senator is mistaken. I shall be glad to submit a memorandum later to show the facts.

On the basic question of this program, I cannot understand the basis on which the Federal Government is asked to provide food, or money to pay for lunches of children throughout the United States. The program is not confined to poor children. In practice it may be or it may not be so confined. The authorization is to provide lunches for children in any school in the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. TAFT. I yield to the Senator from Georgia.

Mr. RUSSELL. If the Senator will permit me, I wish to read from a copy of the master agreement which was entered into between the Department of Agriculture and the several States, or the individual schools. This is article 6:

The sponsoring agency—

That is, the school—

shall offer meals to all children attending the school or child-care center, and shall serve meals without cost to all children unable to pay. No discrimination or segregation of any sort shall be permitted between paying and nonpaying children.

That is the provision in every one of these contracts. Children who are able to pay may be charged but those who are unable to pay are not charged. I have before me a statement—

Mr. TAFT. The Senator is presumably reading from some agreement, which has no relation whatever to the act. So far as the act is concerned, it authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to give food to any children, at any school—public, parochial, or otherwise—which is operated by a nonprofit organization.

Mr. RUSSELL. I am speaking of—

Mr. TAFT. Mr. President, I decline to yield further at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have never declined to yield to the Senator. I was about to read figures from the State of Ohio. The Senator has declined to yield, which he has a right to do.

Mr. TAFT. I shall be glad to yield to the Senator for that purpose.

However, it is perfectly clear that there is nothing in the authorization which in any way confines the distribution of school lunches. This is a program by which the Federal Government, so far as we can see, and so far as any limitation here is concerned, may pay 100 percent of the cost of the lunch of every school child in the United States, in every county, every city, and every school district in the United States. There is nothing in the Federal Constitution, or in our dual system of government, which authorizes the Federal Government to undertake any such payment, or justifies it in doing so.

We have assisted States in the payment of relief money. It has always been related in some way to the need. This program is in no way related to the need. It is proposed that every child in every school shall receive a free lunch from the Federal Government. That is a necessary implication, and authority for it is given in the bill which we are now asked to pass. It applies to every rich child. The proposal that

we shall try to make paupers of some children and say to them in effect, "You cannot pay for your lunch" would be an unfortunate democratic situation if put into effect.

Mr. President, I see no reason whatever for the Federal Government to undertake a program of this character. We might as well give every child in the United States a pair of shoes, to be paid for out of the Federal Treasury. There is no distinction that I can see between that and the school-lunch program which is here proposed. The program has been lobbied all over the United States. One of the heads of the Department of Agriculture has been stirring up telegrams and has been active in appearing in a double capacity in order to lobby for this particular program. Jessie W. Harris, a division chief in the Department of Agriculture, has been active. She has sent to persons all over the United States her propaganda in favor of this particular measure. She is also president of the Home Economics Association, and appears in her capacity as such while at the same time being paid by the United States Department of Agriculture.

I believe that we have here a program which Congress has never approved and which has no constitutional purpose whatever. I can see some reason, during wartime when mothers and fathers are working, and when it is difficult to provide lunches, for the Federal Government to take an interest in seeing that children receive the benefits of the proposed program. But as a permanent program following the war I cannot see the slightest interest which the Federal Government should have in this kind of activity. I should be willing to go along with a 1-year or a 2-year program.

During the war we have a special situation in which children are not well cared for, and in which parents are not always able to provide for them. Because of the increase in the cost of living many parents are finding it more difficult to provide for their children. However, once the war is over, I can see no reason for providing for this program unless we are to support all the children of the United States.

I think it would be very unfortunate to extend the program beyond the period of the war. I think it is unfortunate that the issue should have been raised in connection with this bill, which involves many other matters of greater importance, and I feel very strongly that the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] should be rejected.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I will compromise with the Senator on 2 years.

Mr. TAFT. I am willing to agree to 2 years because I am willing to consider it on a war basis. I accept the proposed compromise of the Senator from Arizona.

Mr. McFARLAND. Mr. President, I wish to modify my amendment so as to read, in line 18 on page 15:

The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946—

And so forth.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment offered by the Senator from Arizona, as proposed by him to be modified.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. On page 15, line 18, in the committee amendment, after the word "fiscal," it is proposed to strike out "year" and insert "years"; and in line 19, after "1945," it is proposed to insert "and 1946."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the modified amendment of the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND] to the committee amendment beginning in line 17 on page 15.

The modified amendment to the committee amendment was agreed to.

The committee amendment as amended was agreed to.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill is before the Senate and open to further amendment. If there be no further amendment to be offered, the question is on the engrossment of the amendments and the third reading of the bill.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed, and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill (H. R. 4278) was read the third time and passed.

Mr. SMITH. I move that the Senate insist on its amendments, request a conference with the House of Representatives thereon, and that the Chair appoint the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The motion was agreed to; and the Presiding Officer appointed Mr. SMITH, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr. BANKHEAD, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, and Mr. AIKEN conferees on the part of the Senate.

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS ARISING FROM TERMINATED WAR CONTRACTS

Mr. GEORGE. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of Senate bill 1718. I wish to have it made the unfinished business, but not considered further at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1718) to provide for the settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts, and for other purposes.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I promised the office of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. KILGORE], who was present a day or two ago, that the bill would not be taken up until he had an opportunity to return, which I understand will be tomorrow.

Mr. GEORGE. It will not be taken up until tomorrow.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Military Affairs with an amendment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGE REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. JACKSON in the chair) laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations of postmasters, which was referred to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following favorable reports of nominations were submitted:

By Mr. McCARRAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Harold K. Claypool, of Ohio, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Ohio, vice Charles H. Sisson, deceased;

William M. Lindsay, of Kansas, to be United States marshal for the district of Kansas; and

Elwyn R. Shaw, of Illinois, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Illinois, vice Charles Edgar Woodward, deceased.

By Mr. MURDOCK, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

Byron B. Harlan, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, vice Leo Calvin Crawford, term expired.

By Mr. CONNALLY, from the Committee on Foreign Relations:

S. Pinkney Tuck, of New York, now a Foreign Service officer of class 1, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Egypt; and

R. Henry Norweb, of Ohio, now Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Portugal, to be Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Portugal.

By Mr. McKELLAR, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads:

Several postmasters.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will state the nominations on the calendar.

THE JUDICIARY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Harry O. Arend to be United States attorney for division No. 4 of Alaska.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edward M. Curran to be United States attorney for the District of Columbia.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Brian S. Odem to be United States attorney for the southern district of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of William R. Smith, Jr., to be United States attorney for the western district of Texas.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George A. Wright to be United States marshal for the district of Montana.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the President be immediately notified of the confirmation of these nominations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

The legislative clerk will state the next nomination on the calendar.

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph J. O'Connell, Jr., to be general counsel for the Department of the Treasury.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Edgar Bernard Brossard to be a member of the United States Tariff Commission for a term expiring June 16, 1950.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

BUREAU OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of George J. Schoeneman to be Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

NATIONAL HOUSING AGENCY

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Philip M. Klutznick to be Administrator of the United States Housing Authority.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Joseph P. Marcelle to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of New York.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Paul R. Leake to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 28.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Martin O. Bement to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 9.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Austin J. Mahoney to be collector of customs for customs collection district No. 8.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President may be immediately notified of all these confirmations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

The clerk will state the next nomination on the calendar.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. McKELLAR. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations of postmasters be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the postmaster nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be immediately notified of these confirmations.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

That completes the calendar.

RECESS

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate take a recess until 12 o'clock noon tomorrow.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the Senate took a recess until Wednesday, May 3, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate May 2 (legislative day of April 12), 1944:

POSTMASTERS

The following-named persons to be postmasters:

ARIZONA

Jeanette Mae Collins, Dateland, Ariz. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

ARKANSAS

M. Evorie Kirkham, Delight, Ark., in place of G. L. Webb, resigned.

CALIFORNIA

Henry I. Holrup, Bolinas, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Roy A. Smith, Eldridge, Calif., in place of A. E. Schieck, deceased.

Kenneth Baird Haslam, Firebaugh, Calif., in place of F. I. Wyckoff, transferred.

Robert E. Meacham, Hermosa Beach, Calif., in place of M. S. Wick, resigned.

Eva L. Fowler, Kelseyville, Calif., in place of N. C. Fowler, deceased.

Lawrence P. Comerford, Lincoln Acres, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Sadie L. Diaz, San Marcos, Calif. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Llewellyn B. Peck, Saratoga, Calif., in place of L. C. Puccinelli, resigned.

Wanda L. Stark, Tulelake, Calif., in place of E. M. Taylor, resigned.

COLORADO

Harry R. Boles, Kersey, Colo. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

CONNECTICUT

Earl E. Sexton, East Lyme, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Roland Lester Powe, North Windham, Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

DELAWARE

Mary S. Bell, Smyrna, Del., in place of D. H. Bell, deceased.

GEORGIA

J. Heard Summerour, Duluth, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Ruth G. Dixon, Girard, Ga. Office became Presidential July 1, 1942.

Wilma G. Cook, Parrott, Ga., in place of H. E. Cook, deceased.

IDAHO

Imelda B. Wimer, Cottonwood, Idaho, in place of F. S. Wimer, deceased.

ILLINOIS

Nigel B. Herrin, Cave in Rock, Ill., in place of W. C. Herrin, deceased.

Roll E. Gibbs, Clayton, Ill., in place of C. B. Pevehouse, deceased.

Earl D. Husted, Cornell, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Margaret W. Irish, Farina, Ill., in place of B. J. Donaldson, transferred.

Myrtle Wilkison, Glen Carbon, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary Ruth Shine, Glenwood, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John L. Zimmerman, Hinsdale, Ill., in place of F. M. Rawlings, resigned.

Wendell A. Stotler, Hudson, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Mary H. Cofey, Maple Park, Ill., in place of L. E. McKelvey, resigned.

Hugh James, Montrose, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

James D. Cook, Mulkeytown, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Lewis R. Wall, New Douglas, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Albert W. Schurg, Pesotum, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Charles E. Lowry, Philo, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Samuel W. Brown, Ringwood, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Jacob H. Michel, West Brooklyn, Ill. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

INDIANA

Mary E. Wade, Wilkinson, Ind. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

IOWA

George O. Friedrichsen, Alford, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Anton C. Rank, Buffalo Center, Iowa, in place of H. E. Eiel, deceased.

Emma M. Jochimsen, Callender, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

William H. Meshek, Dedham, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Eva M. Anderson, Fremont, Iowa, in place of G. V. Fellers, resigned.

Ida E. Heffernen, Peosta, Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

John R. Shebek, Riverside, Iowa, in place of J. P. Quinn, transferred.

Alice B. Dougherty, Sheldon, Iowa, in place of W. J. Hollander, resigned.

KENTUCKY

Charles M. Swim, Frenchburg, Ky. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

LOUISIANA

Mathias J. Reuter, Arabi, La., in place of W. F. Roy, Jr., resigned.

MARYLAND

Kenneth L. Toohey, Cresaptown, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Rachel S. Rowe, Landover, Md. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

William H. Fridinger, Williamsport, Md., in place of N. T. Reed. Incumbent's commission expired May 12, 1942.

MASSACHUSETTS

John J. Lynch, Uxbridge, Mass., in place of C. E. Cook, retired.

MICHIGAN

Clifford B. Dabney, Almont, Mich., in place of R. P. Hallock, retired.

Oswald J. Koch, Ann Arbor, Mich., in place of F. S. Abbott, removed.

Barbara B. Burwell, Baldwin, Mich., in place of A. C. Misteli, retired.

Carleton A. May, Camden, Mich., in place of Kay Rice, resigned.

Arthur Elmore, Hanover, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Roy G. Hubbard, Hastings, Mich., in place of L. F. Maus. Incumbent's commission expired August 19, 1941.

Minnie H. Nash, Holton, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

Claude A. Van Dusen, Jasper, Mich. Office became Presidential July 1, 1943.

D. D. Harris, Lansing, Mich., in place of C. E. Cady, resigned.

William H. Cuthbertson, Ludington, Mich., in place of W. H. Cuthbertson. Incumbent's commission expired March 30, 1942.

Verna E. Cameron, Lyons, Mich., in place of E. C. Clements, resigned.

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 78

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 4, 1944, for actions of Wednesday, May 3, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Reps. Flannagan, Va., Cooley, N.C., Pace, Ga., Hope, Kans., and Johnson, Ill., were appointed conferees on H.R. 4278, the Pace points-of-order bill (p. 4001). Senate conferees were appointed May 2.
2. TAXATION. Began general debate on H.R. 4646, to provide for the simplification of the income-tax return (pp. 4049-64).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Received the War Department's flood-control survey reports on the Hungry Horse Dam, Mont., Cheat River, W.Va., and the Youghiogheny River, Pa. To Flood Control Committee. (pp. 4064-5).
4. WPB REPORT. Received WPB's eleventh report of operations. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 4065.)

SENATE

5. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., urged continuation of the school-lunch program and inserted a Christian Science Monitor article, "Senate Acts to Salvage School-Lunch Program" (p. 3999).
6. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Sen. Langer, N.Dak., criticized the Department's handling of the food program, referring particularly to poultry and eggs, and inserted a constituent's letter on the subject (pp. 3976-7).
7. SMALL BUSINESS. Received WPB's 11th bimonthly report relating to the Smaller War Plants Corporation. To Banking and Currency Committee. (p. 3961.)

8. TRANSPORTATION; ELECTRIFICATION. Received several Odgensburg (N.Y.) C of C resolutions urging the construction of the St. Lawrence seaway and power project (p. 3962).
9. DAYLIGHT-SAVING TIME. Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted a resolution from several Kans. granges urging the restoration of standard time (p. 3963).
10. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Sen. Mead, N.Y., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H.R. 4320, which limits the computation of interest on retirement-refund claims of persons having rendered less than five years' service to a monthly basis (p. 3964).
11. PRICE CONTROL. Sen. Johnson, Colo., submitted amendments which he intends to propose to S. 1764, to amend the Emergency Price Control Act of 1942 (p. 3964).
12. FLOOD CONTROL; ELECTRIFICATION. Sen. Maybank, S.C., urged approval of his S. 1876, to provide for flood control and navigation improvements in the basins of the rivers in S.C. and the basins of the Pee Dee and for the disposition of surplus electric energy generated by the Federal flood control and navigation improvements in the basins of such rivers and included letters from the Federal Power Commission and the Budget Bureau favoring the recommendations of the bill (pp. 3973-6).
13. PURCHASING. Began debate on S. 1718, to provide for settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts (pp. 3971, 3980-97).
14. WARD SEIZURE. Agreed, with amendment, to S. Res. 286, directing the Judiciary Committee to investigate the seizure of the Montgomery Ward plant (pp. 3997-9).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. FLOOD CONTROL. By Sen. Clark, Mo., S. 1887, to provide for emergency flood-control work made necessary by recent floods. To Commerce Committee (p. 3964.)
16. SYNTHETIC FIBERS. By Sen. Bankhead, Ala., S. Res. 291, authorizing an investigation with respect to the use of rayon and other synthetic products as substitutes for cotton and wool. To Agriculture Committee. (p. 3964.)
17. INVESTIGATION; IRRIGATION. By Sen. Gillette, Iowa, S.J.Res. 128, relating to the employment of counsel to the subcommittee of the Committee of Agriculture and Forestry of the Senate investigating certain matters. To Judiciary Committee. (p. 3964.)
18. IRRIGATION. By Sen. Langer, N. Dak., S. 1889, to provide for use and delivery for irrigation purposes of waters stored at Fort Peck Dam, Mont. To Irrigation and Reclamation Committee. (p. 3964.)
19. TAXATION. By Rep. Lane, Mass., H.R. 4738, to repeal the automobile-use tax. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4065.)
20. NATIONAL FLOWER. By Rep. Robertson, Va., H.R. 4740, to designate the white flowering American dogwood as the national flower. To Library Committee. (p. 4065.)
21. WATER-POLLUTION. By Rep. Spence, Ky., H. R. 4741, to provide for water-pollution control activities in the U.S. Public Health Service. To Rivers and Harbors Committee. (p. 4065.)

House of Representatives

WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, by whom light is sown for the righteous and gladness for the upright in heart, we are mindful of Thy gracious promise: "I will never leave thee nor forsake thee." From that pride which is the root of evil do Thou spare us, and endow us with that grace which is the beginning of virtue. Without complaint and in the spirit of high privilege we pray that we may bear our responsibilities and perform our whole duty. Thou to whom all power and wisdom belongeth, possess our minds that our procedure may be just and upright.

Heavenly Father, a free country dictates its own destiny; how solemn the thought that the law of liberty becomes supreme and that sentence is pronounced by ourselves. By the power of public opinion, the influence of home, and the law of the state—by these we are to be judged. In our Republic we follow not a path galled by chains that fret and weary the human soul but seek the highway with Thy light like a beacon before our waiting eyes. We pray for a mighty crusade against all giant evils and for those girders of unselfishness which form a human bridge by which the perishing may climb to life and safety. Grant that the consummation of this noble hope may be realized and become a disinfectant in all sections of our broad land. In the name of the Son of Man. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4278. An act to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill and requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. SMITH, Mr. RUSSELL, Mr.

BANKHEAD, Mr. SHIPSTEAD, and Mr. AIKEN to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Vice President has appointed Mr. BARKLEY and Mr. BREWSTER members of the joint select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of August 5, 1939, entitled "An act to provide for the disposition of certain records of the United States Government," for the disposition of executive papers in the following departments:

1. Department of the Navy.
2. Department of War.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS, FOREST CONTROL, AND AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to call up the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the amendments of the Senate and ask for the appointment of conferees.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and appoints the following conferees: Messrs. FLANNAGAN, COOLEY, PACE, HOPE, and ANTON J. JOHNSON.

REMOVAL OF RESTRICTIONS ON ESTABLISHING POST-OFFICE BRANCHES AND STATIONS

Mr. BURCH of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to file a supplemental report on the bill (H. R. 4517) to remove restrictions on establishing post-office branches and stations.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BURCH]?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hopes that Members will not ask to proceed for 1 minute. We have a special order of 2 hours for today, after which the House will take up consideration of a tax bill.

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, did I understand the Speaker to say that I could not speak for 1 minute?

The SPEAKER. The Chair suggested that Members not request time to speak for 1 minute, but the gentleman may submit his request.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. LESINSKI. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute and to revise and extend my own remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article and a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. LESINSKI]?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LESINSKI addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

COMMITTEE ON WORLD WAR VETERANS' LEGISLATION

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation may sit this afternoon during the session of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. RANKIN]?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, this meeting will start at 1:30.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. WEISS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD, and I also ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. FEIGHAN] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WEISS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. BLAND. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask unanimous consent that leaves of absence be granted on May 5 and 6 to Mr. BONNER, of North Carolina, Mr. CAPOZZOLI, of New York, Mr. BRADLEY, of Michigan, Mr. McWILLIAMS, of Connecticut, Mr. FORAN, of Rhode Island, and me, to attend the meeting of the Board of Visitors of the United States Coast Guard Academy called for that time.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. BLAND]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. OUTLAND, Mr. COFFEE, and Mr. SUNDSTROM asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

Mr. BRYSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in two instances, in one to include an editorial and in the

other to include an article from a newspaper.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. BRYSON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

(Mr. HEBERT, Mr. KELLEY, Mr. TALBOT, Mr. McWILLIAMS, Mr. DEWEY, Mr. AUCHINCLOSS, Mr. BENNETT of Michigan, Mr. BUFFETT, Mr. HOWELL, Mr. JEFFREY, Mr. BISHOP, Mr. KEARNEY, Mr. DAY, Mr. PLUMLEY, Mr. BRUMBAUGH, and Mr. TOWN asked and were given permission to extend their own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. STEARNS of New Hampshire. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Hampshire [Mr. STEARNS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COMPTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Poland Still Lives.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. COMPTON]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ARENDS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial from the Farm Journal.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ARENDS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD in two places, in one to include a letter from a constituent and in the other a letter from the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, together with a petition.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. JUDD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. GILCHRIST. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a letter I have just received on the question of school lunches.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr. GILCHRIST]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, on account of the absence of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. SCHIFFLER] I ask unanimous consent that he may have permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANDREWS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD in view of the great significance of today in the history of Poland.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ANDREWS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. THOMAS of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the dictatorial practices of the New Deal administration.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. THOMAS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. LEONARD W. HALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein a radio address of Governor Dewey, of New York, and a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. LEONARD W. HALL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HOFFMAN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CUNNINGHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a letter.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. CUNNINGHAM]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. RODGERS of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject Polish Constitution Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. RODGERS]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech by Mr. Clarence K. Streit.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Dakota [Mr. MUNDT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on Poland and to include therein certain excerpts.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon [Mr. ANGELL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

Mr. CRAWFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. CRAWFORD]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Miss STANLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD on the subject of Polish Constitution Day and also to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a speech by the Honorable Thomas E. Dewey, Governor of the State of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentlewoman from New York [Miss STANLEY]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. HILL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. O'BRIEN of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement of myself with reference to Polish Constitution Day.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. O'BRIEN]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the RECORD and to include therein a statement by Governor Dewey of New York.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. HANCOCK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 89

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 19, 1944, for actions of May 18, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. AGRICULTURAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Reps. Tarver, Cannon, Sheppard, Wene, Lambertson, Dirksen, and Plumley were appointed conferees on this bill, H.R. 4443. Reps. Tarver, Cochran, and others discussed the school-lunch and FSA amendments to this and the Pace bill (p. 4719.)
2. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Received the conference report on this bill H.R. 4278 (pp. 4763-4). For provisions of the conference report see Digest 88.
3. FARM LOANS; VETERANS. Passed, 387-0, with amendments S. 1767, the GI Bill of Rights (pp. 4721-63). Agreed to Rep. Andresen's (Minn.) amendment to increase the guaranteed loan figure from \$1500 to \$2500 so that veterans "can acquire a farm which will provide a living as well as a full-time occupation" (p. 4749). Rejected amendments by Rep. Flannagan, Va., to "restore the Senate version of section 502 covering loans to be used in purchasing land, building, livestock," etc. (pp. 4734-43); by Rep. Murray, Wis., to limit interest rates to those prevailing for comparable loans in Federal loan agencies (pp. 4743-5); and Rep. Johnson, Okla., reduce the interest rate from 6 to 4 percent (pp. 4746-7).
4. MILK WASTE. Rep. Gillie, Ind., criticized the destruction of 1000 gallons of milk while there are people starving to death (p. 4720).
5. SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM. Rep. Sullivan, Nev., commended the school-lunch provision in H.R. 4278, the Organic Act of 1944 (p. 4720).
6. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Rep. Herter, Mass., urging that the proceeds of sale or disposition of surplus property "be applied exclusively to the liquidation" of the war debt (p. 4720).

7. TRANSPORTATION. Rep. Cochran, Mo., criticized H.R. 4184, to amend the Transportation Act of 1940 so as to eliminate the provision authorizing the transportation of military and naval personnel and property on land-grant railroads, at half rates (p. 4718).
8. FARM LABOR; ECONOMY. Rep. Phillips, Calif., criticized the waste in Government publications and cited an example of WMC material, received by a Calif. canner and food processor, on the employment of labor at processing plants where wages "are frozen at lower figures than are the wages at adjacent war industries" (pp. 4766-7).
9. PUERTO RICO. Insular Affairs Committee submitted a second interim report pursuant to H.Res. 159, providing for an investigation of political, economic, and social conditions in Puerto Rico (H. Rept. 1467) (p. 4770).
10. FLOOD CONTROL. Received a War Department report on the Leaf and Bowie Rivers and their tributaries (Miss.). To Flood Control Committee. (p. 4770.)
11. APPROPRIATIONS; CLAIMS. Received from the President an appropriation estimate of \$5,480,286.09 to cover claims allowed by GAO for the services of the several departments and independent establishments (H. Doc. 610). To Appropriations Committee. (p. 4770.)
12. FOOD ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Rees, Kans., spoke urging "a single responsible agency" to handle the food problem (p. 4769).
13. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Woodruff, Mich., urged that the American people be not "misled by the false philosophy that we can feed the world on credit and that nobody will ever have to pay the bill" (pp. 4767-8).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Fri., May 19.

14. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H.R. 4414 (S. Rept. 888) (May 17) (p. 4652).

BILLS INTRODUCED

15. PROPERTY DISPOSITION; PUBLIC DEBT. By Rep. Herter, Mass., H.R. 4822, to provide that all sums received by the U.S. from the liquidation of Government property be applied to the reduction of the public debt. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4771.)
16. CROP LOSSES; TAXATION. By Rep. Burdick, N. Dak., H.R. 4823, relating to crop losses in computing net income for the purposes of the income tax. To Ways and Means Committee. (p. 4771.)
17. FARM AND FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT. By Rep. Johnson, Ill., H.Res. 554, authorizing a study and investigation of the Iron and Steel Price Branch of OPA. To Rules Committee. (p. 4771.)

BILL APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

18. LEND-LEASE. H.R. 4254, to continue the Lend-Lease Act for 1 year with provisions limiting settlement powers. Approved May 17, 1944 (Public Law 304, 78th Cong.).

of returning World War No. 2 veterans, pursuant to House Resolution 540, reported the same back to the House with an amendment adopted by the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. Under the rule, the previous question is ordered.

The question is on the amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, and was read the third time.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all Members may have 5 legislative days in which to extend their remarks on this bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

Mr. RANKIN and Mr. MARTIN of Massachusetts demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 387, nays 0, not voting 42, as follows:

[Roll No. 62]

YEAS—387

Abernethy	Carson, Ohio	Gamble
Allen, Ill.	Case	Gathings
Allen, La.	Celler	Gavin
Andersen	Chapman	Gerlach
H. Carl	Chenoweth	Gibson
Anderson, Calif.	Chipewald	Gifford
Anderson	Church	Gilchrist
N. Mex.	Clark	Gillespie
Andersen	Clevenger	Gillert
August H.	Cochran	Gillie
Andrews, Ala.	Coffee	Goodwin
Andrews, N. Y.	Cole, Mo.	Gordon
Angell	Cole, N. Y.	Gore
Arends	Colmer	Gorski
Arnold	Compton	Graham
Auchincloss	Cooley	Granger
Baldwin, Md.	Cooper	Grant, Ala.
Baldwin, N. Y.	Courtney	Gregory
Barden	Cox	Griffiths
Barrett	Cravens	Gross
Barry	Crawford	Gwynne
Bates, Ky.	Crosser	Hagen
Bates, Mass.	Cunningham	Hale
Beall	Curley	Hall
Beckworth	Curtis	Edwin Arthur
Bell	D'Alesandro	Hall
Bender	Davis	Leonard W.
Bennett, Mich.	Day	Halleck
Bennett, Mo.	Delaney	Hancock
Elshop	Dewey	Hare
Blackney	Dickstein	Harless, Ariz.
Bland	Diweg	Harness, Ind.
Bloom	Dingell	Harris, Ark.
Bolton	Dirksen	Harris, Va.
Bonner	Dondero	Hart
Boren	Doughton	Hartley
Boykin	Douglas	Hays
Bradley, Mich.	Drewry	Hébert
Bradley, Pa.	Durham	Heffernan
Brehm	Dworshak	Heidinger
Brooks	Eaton	Hendricks
Brown, Ga.	Eberharter	Herter
Brown, Ohio	Elliot	Hess
Brumbaugh	Ellis	Hill
Bryson	Ellison, Md.	Hinshaw
Buckley	Ellsworth	Hobbs
Buffett	Elmer	Hoch
Bulwinkle	Elston, Ohio	Hoeven
Burch, Va.	Engel, Mich.	Hoffman
Burchill, N. Y.	Fay	Holifield
Burdick	Feighan	Holmes, Mass.
Burbey	Fellows	Holmes, Wash.
Butler	Fenton	Hope
Byrne	Fernandez	Horan
Camp	Fish	Howell
Canfield	Fisher	Hull
Cannon, Fla.	Fitzpatrick	Izac
Cannon, Mo.	Flannagan	Jackson
Capozzoli	Fogarty	Jeffrey
Carlson, Kans.	Folger	Jenkins
Carrier	Forand	Jensen

Johnson, Anton J.	Mills
Johnson, Calvin D.	Monkiewicz
Johnson, J. Leroy	Monroney
Johnson, Luther A.	Morrison, La.
Johnson, Lyndon B.	Mott
Johnson, Okla.	Mruk
Johnson, Ward	Mundt
Jones	Murdoch
Jonkman	Murphy
Judd	Murray, Tenn.
Kean	Murray, Wis.
Kearney	Myers
Kee	Newsome
Keefe	Norman
Kefauver	Norrell
Kelley	Norton
Kennedy	O'Brien, Ill.
Keogh	O'Brien, Mich.
Kilburn	O'Brien, N. Y.
Kilday	O'Connor
Kinzer	O'Hara
Kirwan	O'Neal
Kleberg	O'Toole
Klein	Outland
Kunkel	Pace
LaFollette	Patman
Lambertson	Patton
Landis	Peterson, Fla.
Lane	Peterson, Ga.
Lanham	Pfeifer
Larcade	Philbin
LeCompte	Phillips
LeFevre	Pittenger
Lemke	Plumley
Lesinski	Poage
Lewis	Poulson
Luce	Powers
Ludlow	Pracht
Lynch	C. Frederick
McConnell	Pratt
McCord	Joseph M.
McCormack	Price
McCowan	Priest
McGehee	Rabaut
McGregor	Ramey
McKenzie	Ramspeck
McLean	Randolph
McMillan	Rankin
McMurray	Reece, Tenn.
McWilliams	Reed, Ill.
Maas	Reed, N. Y.
Madden	Rees, Kans.
Mahon	Richards
Malorey	Rivers
Mansfield	Robertson
Mont.	Robinson, Utah
Marcantonio	Robson, Ky.
Martin, Iowa	Rockwell
Martin, Mass.	Rodgers, Pa.
Mason	Rogers, Mass.
May	Rohrbough
Merritt	Rolph
Morrow	Rowan
Michener	Rowe
Miller, Conn.	Russell
Miller, Mo.	Sabath
Miller, Nebr.	Sadowski
Miller, Pa.	Sasser
	Satterfield
	Sauthoff
	Scanlon
	Schiffner
	Schwabe

NAYS—0

NOT VOTING—42

Burgin	Gallagher	Mansfield, Tex.
Carter	Gearhart	Morrison, N. C.
Clason	Gossett	O'Konski
Costello	Grant, Ind.	Ploeser
Dawson	Green	Rizley
Dies	Jarman	Rogers, Calif.
Disney	Jennings	Sheppard
Engle, Calif.	Johnson, Ind.	Sheridan
Ford	Kerr	Smith, W. Va.
Fulbright	King	Thomas, Tex.
Fuller	Knutson	Vinson, Ga.
Fulmer	Lea	Winstead
Furlong	Magnuson	Winter
Gale	Manasco	Woodrum, Va.

So the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

General pairs:

Mr. Burgin with Mr. Ploeser.
 Mr. Lea with Mr. Knutson.
 Mr. Fulbright with Mr. Clason.
 Mr. Kerr with Mr. Fuller.
 Mr. Sheridan with Mr. Grant of Indiana.
 Mr. Engle of California with Mr. Rizley.

Mr. Manasco with Mr. Gallagher.
 Mr. Sheppard with Mr. Jennings.
 Mr. Fulmer with Mr. O'Konski.
 Mr. Green with Mr. Winter.
 Mr. Magnuson with Mr. Johnson of Indiana.
 Mr. King with Mr. Gearhart.
 Mr. Costello with Mr. Carter.
 Mr. Vinson of Georgia with Mr. Gale.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the Committee on Agriculture, presented the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In the fourth and fifth lines of said amendment strike out "each of the fiscal years 1944-1945 and 1945-1946" and insert in lieu thereof "the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945," and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agen-

cies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for the same purpose.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

"The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the words 'separate fund' and before the word 'and' the following: 'to remain available until expended.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: On the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration,

to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds to title III of the bill a new section which authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46, the rural-rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in the manner provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Loans, grants, and rural-rehabilitation", with a proviso that no part of the sums authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as there is compliance with State laws. The House recedes with an amendment limiting the continuance of such program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds to title IV of the bill a new section which authorizes the continuation for 2 years of the school-lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, in the same manner as it is now being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds only for the year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may deem necessary. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the expenditures which may be made during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, for the school-lunch program to not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended.

(2) An amendment limiting the amount which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in any State during any fiscal year for the school-lunch program to an amount not exceeding the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for such purpose.

(3) An amendment which strikes out the language which limits the authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(4) An amendment adding an additional paragraph to section 403 of the bill. This paragraph further amends section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, so as to make available, until expended, sums appropriated by such section.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks at this point in the Record.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. JACKSON. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Washington [Mr. MAGNUSON] is unable to be here today due to official business on the Pacific coast in connection with the Naval Affairs Committee. Mr. MAGNUSON is a veteran of this war, having served with the Navy in the Pacific theater. Being a veteran, he is well versed with needs of our servicemen. He has been a consist-

ent supporter of all veteran legislation. He has given his wholehearted support to this bill since its inception.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MORRISON of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an article that was contained in the Washington Daily News today.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. FOGARTY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and include therein an address delivered by me to the alumni of Providence College on the occasion of the annual communion breakfast on Sunday, May 7, at Providence, R. I.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF RECORD

Mr. DILWEG. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to correct the Record of yesterday, May 17, 1944. On page 4702, column 2, line 23, delete the word "contains" and place the word "removes" in its stead.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. DILWEG]?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and to include therein an editorial that appeared in the Lawrence Evening Tribune, Lawrence, Mass.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. LANE]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I want to stay within the rules.

The SPEAKER. May the Chair say it is a violation of the rules of the House for any Member to announce how another Member will vote if he were here.

Mr. POAGE. I am not going to do that, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. The Chair wants to make a statement anyway. No one knows how a Member would vote. A bill might be amended in such a way that a Member who intended to vote for it would not vote for it. The gentleman

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ORGANIC ACT OF 1944

MAY 18, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4278]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment Numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In the fourth and fifth lines of said amendment strike out "each of the fiscal years 1944-1945 and 1945-1946" and insert in lieu thereof the *fiscal year ending June 30, 1945*, and the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 403. Section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers

through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for the same purpose.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the words "separate fund" and before the word "and" the following: "to remain available until expended".

; And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment Numbered 2:

On the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds to title III of the bill a new section which authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46, the rural-rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in the manner provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Loans, grants, and rural-rehabilitation," with a proviso that no part of the sums authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as there is compliance with State laws. The House recedes with an amendment limiting the continuance of such program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds to title IV of the bill a new section which authorizes the continuation for 2 years of the school-lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, in the same manner as it is now being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds only for the year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may deem necessary. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the expenditures which may be made during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, for the school-lunch program to not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended.

(2) An amendment limiting the amount which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in any State during any fiscal year for the school-lunch program to an amount not exceeding the amount furnished by the State or local school authorities of such State for such purpose.

(3) An amendment which strikes out the language which limits the authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(4) An amendment adding an additional paragraph to section 403 of the bill. This paragraph further amends section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, so as to make available, until expended, sums appropriated by such section.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, JR.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,
Managers on the part of the House.

○

House of Representatives

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Thou who are the giver and author of all truth, who remainest the same yesterday, today, and forever, sanctify our joys and comfort our sorrows. We pray for the sick, for the little children, for the members of broken family circles, and for all who are wandering and far away; listen to the silent prayers made for them and bless them with Thy fatherly care. Help those who struggle with pride, with avarice, with irritable passions, and all who strive against the narrowing lust for gold.

In all counsels and deliberations be very near our President, our Speaker, and the Congress. Grant that the world may soon hail that joyous day in which there shall be no more idols, no more superstition nor ignorance, and no more unjust oppression, and all lands shall rest in peace among themselves. Grant that we may be burden bearers for one another, suffer and live for one another, bringing them out of unbelief into the communion with the people of God. Help us all, blessed Lord, to gain strength and grow in those virtues which make wise and better servants for the public weal. In the name of the Master of all good workmen. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

I AM AN AMERICAN DAY—MAY 21

Mr. KENNEDY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[Mr. KENNEDY addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. EBERHARTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on today, at the conclusion of the special orders heretofore entered, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. HOFFMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, following the statement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER], I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 20 minutes today, following the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

DEWEY PLAN FOR INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND CURRENCY STABILIZATION

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. DEWEY. Mr. Speaker, during the present week Dr. Harry White, of the Treasury Department, has appeared as a witness before the Foreign Affairs Committee in opposition to the so-called Dewey plan, House Joint Resolution 226, which provides for common sense and proven methods of stabilizing currencies and aiding in the rehabilitation of the economies of devastated countries in cooperation with other well-disposed nations.

Important opinion believes that the Treasury stabilization and international banking plans are visionary and hold out promises of commitments far in excess of what the American people and the Congress will approve.

I call your attention to an editorial in the New York Times introduced in the Appendix of the RECORD on April 25 by the gentleman from Kansas, Hon. FRANK CARLSON, and I ask unanimous consent to insert with my remarks in the Appendix an editorial from the Wall Street Journal, May 18, 1944, entitled "What Have We Promised?"

The SPEAKER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix of the RECORD.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that, after the disposition of the business on the Speaker's desk today and after the other gentlemen have relieved themselves of their ideas, I may address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. KILBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include therein a letter to the O. P. A.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

G. I. BILL OF RIGHTS

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. BREHM. Mr. Speaker, yesterday the House passed the so-called G. I. bill of rights. During the debate on this important and worth-while legislation certain lines kept coming to my mind. They are:

God and the doctor alike we adore,
At the brink of danger—not before.
The danger is past, both are required.
God is forgotten, the doctor slighted.

I sincerely trust that this and all future Congresses will guard well this legislation so that some future phony economy act will not make the above poem applicable to the Congress regarding these veterans.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an article written by Henry Phillips, Jr., a political columnist for the Exeter News-Letter, Exeter, N. H.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. AUCHINCLOSS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

CORRECTION OF THE ROLL CALL

Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, on the roll call No. 62, which was the vote on the bill S. 1767, the G. I. bill, I am recorded as not voting. I was present and voted "aye" on the bill. I ask unanimous consent that the RECORD and Journal may be corrected accordingly.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the RECORD and Journal will be corrected accordingly.

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. VURSELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that I may address the House for 15 minutes after the close of legislative business on next Monday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

KNOW YOUR CONGRESSMAN

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 min-

ute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BURDICK. Mr. Speaker, Walter Chamblin, Jr., has written a nine-page pamphlet on how to handle Congress in the matter of legislation. Among other things he says as follows:

Cut out the demagoguery before a committee. That is Congress' own specialty and encroachment in this sphere is resented.

The unfortunate part of this article appearing in the New York Times of May 19, 1944, is the conclusion, which reads as follows:

It declared that a Congressman's \$10,000 annual salary was not enough for the many demands made on him.

That is not in the pamphlet, but that is in the report.

It is an insinuation that the way to handle Congressmen is to recognize that they are not getting enough money.

That makes me think of the young man who left the East a few years ago and went out to our country and later was elected to Congress. He wrote his old mother a letter telling her that he had been sent to Congress. She received the letter and she began to weep. The old man said, "Ma, what are you crying about?" She said, "Now, see what John has gone and done. After we tried to raise him a good Christian young man, see what he has done. He has been sent to Congress, but he don't say what for."

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. BURDICK] has expired.

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks and include a letter I have addressed to the Secretary of the Interior.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. SCANLON. Mr. Speaker, under leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I wish to include an address which I gave at the public testimonial to "Commando" Sgt. Charles E. Kelly, at West Park, North Side, Pittsburgh, Pa., on April 26, 1944, and to include also the proclamation of Hon. Cornelius D. Scully, mayor of the city of Pittsburgh, and an editorial which appeared in the Pittsburgh Press.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a brief article.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAM

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I rise to congratulate the two minority members on the Pace committee, the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ANTON J. JOHNSON], for refusing to sign the conference report, which appears in the RECORD this morning.

After the House debated for practically 1 day the school-lunch program and defeated it by 2 to 1, this Pace committee, meeting in conference, backed down and inserted it for authorization. It is the most flagrant misrepresentation that I ever heard of.

Secondly, not to be outdone by putting in the school-lunch program they put in farm security. The entire committee went before the Rules Committee a year ago and protested our agricultural appropriation bill, complaining because they said we had usurped their functions and in effect had a great many items removed because they lacked authorization.

Then they went to the Senate and got the appropriation inserted last year, but promising to bring to this House an authorization bill. Now, after 14 months, the Committee on Agriculture having failed to bring in any authorization for farm security, they go over to the Senate again and join them in a left-handed authorization, by which they bring back here the first authorization for farm security, all to be disposed of in an hour on a conference report. They could have brought them back for separate votes had they wished to have been fair with the House.

The two Republican members refused to sign the report, and I congratulate them. The conference report should most positively be rejected.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

SHORTAGE OF SOLID FUELS

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROWE. Mr. Speaker, I want to call attention to the membership of the House, as I did once before, when I predicted there would be a shortage of approximately 20,000,000 tons of solid fuels in this Nation the coming winter. That figure has been revised upward by the Department of the Interior to 40,000,000 tons. I predict it will ultimately reach, with the present slow-down in production, approximately 75,000,000 tons shortage in the coming winter.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Ohio has expired.

CONSOLIDATING AND REVISING LAWS PERTAINING TO THE PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

Mr. SABATH, from the Committee on Rules, submitted the following privileged

resolution (H. Res. 555, Rept. No. 1469), on the bill H. R. 4624 to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes, which was referred to the House Calendar and ordered printed:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 4624) to consolidate and revise the laws relating to the Public Health Service, and for other purposes. That after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall continue not to exceed 2 hours to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendment, the committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion except one motion to recommit.

GOVERNMENT PROTECTION TO WIDOWS AND CHILDREN OF DECEASED WORLD WAR VETERANS

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, I call up House Resolution 539 and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolved, That immediately upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 1744) to provide Government protection to widows and children of deceased World War veterans; that after general debate, which shall be confined to the bill and shall be continued not to exceed 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the chairman and the ranking minority member of the Committee on World War Veterans' Legislation, the bill shall be read for amendment under the 5-minute rule. At the conclusion of the reading of the bill for amendments, the Committee shall rise and report the same to the House with such amendments as may have been adopted, and the previous question shall be considered as ordered on the bill and amendments thereto to final passage without intervening motion, except one motion to recommit.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, later I shall yield 30 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FISH].

This rule makes in order a really meritorious bill (H. R. 1744) granting compensation to the widows and children of deceased veterans of World War No. 1 without the requirement that the veteran at time of his death must have had a disability shown to have been incurred in or aggravated by such service. The bill contains the requirement that the veteran must have served 90 days or more during the World War, or, if less than 90 days, must have been discharged from disability incurred in line of duty. An honorable discharge is necessary to benefit and there is the further provision that the veteran must have entered the service prior to November 12, 1918, or, if service was in Russia, before April 2, 1920.

Total compensation shall not exceed \$64 in any case. The bill will increase the compensation and make sure that benefits are actually received by the

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 23, 1944, for actions of Saturday and Monday, May 20 and 22, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE - May 20

1. TAXATION. Passed as reported H. R. 4646, the tax-simplification bill (pp. 4871-6). For bill's provisions, see Digest 80.

2. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL. Appropriations Committee reported with amendments this bill, H. R. 4679 (S. Rept. 899)(p. 4866). The Committee agreed to amendments providing funds for synthetic-fuels demonstration plants; providing for continued operation of the Virgin Islands agricultural experiment station under Interior; prohibiting use of these appropriations for the Jackson Hole National Monument; striking out the House provision for transfer of Agriculture's water-conservation-and-utilization functions to Interior, the House limitation on communications, and the House limitation on deferments of Interior employees from selective service.

Excerpts from Committee report follow. Regarding transfer of water-conser-
vation work to Interior: "The committee recommend that the above language be stricken from the bill inasmuch as it is in effect legislation on an appropriation bill. The committee feel that if there are to be any changes in the method of administering and handling the program for water conservation and utilization projects that the proposed changes should be considered by the proper legislative committees of the House and Senate." Regarding food production, the report states: "The War Production Board and the War Food Administration have cleared more than 20 projects for construction by the Bureau of Reclamation under the war food program. The Bureau of Reclamation should proceed with all dispatch to expedite construction of these projects in accordance with the expressed will of the Congress...The cooperation of the War Production Board, the War Food Administration, and the War Manpower Commission is urged... The committee expects the Bureau of Reclamation to use every effort through the funds provided to insure...all production possible... The Committee recommends that the War Production Board and the War Food Administration examine or reexamine other projects which are capable of increasing the food supplies and approve the construction of those recommended by the War Food Administration."

3. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sen. McKellar, Tenn., spoke in support of his

amendments to the independent offices appropriation bill regarding TVA and criticized the administration of the TVA program, particularly regarding fertilizers (pp. 4866-70).

4. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Overton announced the schedule of hearings on H. R. 4485 and S. 1812, the flood-control bills. This Department is to testify May 31. (pp. 4865-6.)
5. POST-WAR PLANNING. Sen. Wiley, Wis., inserted Herbert Stein's prize-winning plan for post-war employment, which refers to disposition of surplus property, budgetary and monetary policy, marketing, etc. (pp. 4870-1).
6. ADJOURNED until Tues., May 23 (p. 4876).

HOUSE - May 22

7. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. At the request of Rep. Flannagan, Va., H. R. 4278, the Pace bill providing substantive legislation for certain provisions now carried in the Agricultural Appropriation Act, was recommitted to conference (pp. 4877-8).
8. LEND-LEASE. Received from the President a report on lend-lease operations for the period ended March 31, 1944. To Foreign Affairs Committee. (pp. 4878-9.)
9. SMALL BUSINESS. Agreed, without amendment, to H. Res. 556, providing \$25,000 additional for the small-business committee (p. 4878).
10. HEALTH. Passed with amendments H. R. 4624, consolidating and revising laws relating to the Public Health Service (pp. 4884-901).
During debate on the bill, Rep. Andresen, Minn., criticized the proposed international monetary conference (p. 4888); and Reps. Rowe and Brown, O., charge that milk has been unnecessarily destroyed because of the dairy program, and Rep. Sabbath, Ill., denied the charge (pp. 4886-7, 4889).
11. FARM MACHINERY. Rep. Vursell, Ill., criticized the farm-machinery program and urged increased supplies (pp. 4915-17).
12. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H. R. 4204 (p. 4913). Senate conferees have not been appointed.
13. FARM CREDIT. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H. R. 4102, to continue for a year reduced interest rates on Land Bank Commissioner loans (pp. 4883, 4925).
14. TRANSPORTATION; LAND GRANTS. Rep. Poage, Tex., criticized H. R. 4184, which repeals land-grant rates for military and naval traffic (p. 4879).
15. FLOOD CONTROL. Received two flood-control survey reports from the War Department (H. Docs. 614, 615) (pp. 4924-5).
16. SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAM. Received from the Barker, N. Y., Education Board a resolution favoring this program (p. 4926).
17. PRICE CONTROL. Received a local labor union's petition for continued price control (p. 4926).



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 78th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 90

WASHINGTON, MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944

No. 92

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Tuesday, May 23, 1944, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1944

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Blessed Lord, Thou who abidest with us forever, grant us a full measure of Thy life and love, of Thy peace and power. Help us to seek and cultivate that spirit which builds up manhood and makes us patient under burdens and hopeful under difficulties, avoiding false security which is our worst enemy. Hold us with the strength of a mighty faith in Thy providence, lest the priceless stock of human worth mortify, wither, and decay.

Almighty God, in this fateful hour a supreme challenge is at the door of America; keep us from that ease of existence which has no strong, courageous objective. Frown upon employer or employee who gives only feeble response to a sad, stricken humanity in the depths of its anguish and need. Come forth and cause weak wills and minds to stand against the contagion and lust for power which is appalling the world. Rouse our land to the highest pitch of loyalty that there may be no compromise in our determination to destroy the scorns and hatreds which have come through these plodding years. Where oppression is draping its victims in rags, grant that the heavy tread of war shall soon crumble and blessed peace and lasting hope be restored to all men. We ask it as a disciple of our Lord and Saviour. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, May 19, 1944, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries, who also informed the

House that on the following dates the President approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the House of the following titles:

On May 12, 1944:

H. J. Res. 271. Joint resolution making an additional appropriation for the fiscal year 1944 for emergency maternity and infant care for wives of enlisted men in the armed forces.

On May 17, 1944:

H. R. 4254. An act to extend for 1 year the provisions of an act to promote the defense of the United States, approved March 11, 1941, as amended.

On May 18, 1944:

H. R. 3261. An act to amend the act of April 29, 1943, to authorize the return to private ownership of Great Lakes vessels and vessels of 1,000 gross tons or less, and for other purposes.

On May 20, 1944:

H. R. 1565. An act relating to the appointment of postmasters; and

H. J. Res. 280. Joint resolution to provide assistance to farmers whose property was destroyed or damaged, in whole or in part, by floods and windstorms in 1944, in order to enable them to continue farming operations to produce food for the war effort.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Gatling, one of its clerks, announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4414. An act making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes.

The message also announced that the Senate insists upon its amendments to the foregoing bill, requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. TYDINGS, Mr. OVERTON, Mr. TRUMAN, Mr. GREEN, Mr. MALONEY, Mr. BRIDGES,

and Mr. BURTON to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, a bill of the House of the following title:

H. R. 4646. An act to provide for simplification of the individual income tax.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendment of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 254. An act for the relief of Edward Gillam.

The message also announced that the Senate disagrees to the amendments of the House to the bill (S. 1758) entitled "An act to amend section 451 of the Tariff Act of 1930, and for other purposes," requests a conference with the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and appoints Mr. GERRY, Mr. CONNALLY, Mr. GEORGE, Mr. VANDENBERG, and Mr. TATE to be the conferees on the part of the Senate.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that today, at the conclusion of the legislative program and following any special orders heretofore entered, the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. McLEAN] may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conference report on H. R. 4278, an act to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases,

to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, be recommitted to the committee of conference.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SMALL BUSINESS PROGRAM

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution (H. Res. 556) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution providing the further expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 294 of the Seventy-seventh Congress and continued by House Resolution 18 of the Seventy-eighth Congress.

Resolved, That the further expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 294 of the Seventy-seventh Congress and continued by House Resolution 18 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the select committee appointed to study and investigate the national defense program in its relation to small business in the United States, acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$25,000 additional, including expenditures for the employment of experts, investigators, attorneys, clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or any subcommittee thereof conducting such investigation, signed by the chairman of the committee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN], who is chairman of the Select Committee on Small Business, as well as other members and employees of the committee, appeared before the Committee on Accounts and furnished information in reference to the past activities as well as future plans of the Small Business Committee.

The Select Committee on Small Business has received \$67,500 to date. It was organized in 1941, and on the basis of past expenditures they have been spending an average of \$2,250 per month. The life of the committee expires at the end of the Seventy-eighth Congress and the Committee on Accounts has no authority to appropriate money for any studies or investigations beyond that period unless the life of the Select Committee on Small Business is extended by resolution. The committee submitted the following break-down of expenditures:

Salaries	\$35,987.88
Hotel and subsistence	8,948.76
Transportation	10,542.32

Reporting hearings	\$4,496.32
Office supplies	289.17
Miscellaneous	679.19
Total	60,943.64

The balance for the committee, excluding certain vouchers now outstanding, is \$6,556.36.

The gentleman from Texas requested the sum of \$50,000 additional to continue the studies and investigations. After a thorough discussion by the Committee on Accounts it was voted to authorize the sum of \$25,000 additional from the contingent fund of the House.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] advised us his committee has dealt with problems of the distribution trade, problems of manufacturers, and has investigated as well as assisted individual firms on matters of priorities as well as miscellaneous complaints.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] stated that it was his desire that the committee expand and that funds be granted to employ counsel. The Committee on Accounts called attention to the fact that this committee has been in existence since December 4, 1941. The first appropriation was made on December 11, 1941, for \$20,000. The second resolution passed January 25, 1943, provided for \$22,500 additional, and the third resolution passed September 20, 1943, provided for \$25,000.

As stated, the committee expires January 3, 1945, and the sum appropriated is more than sufficient to carry the committee through to January 3, unless the average expenditures since the committee was authorized are increased.

The gentleman from Texas [Mr. PATMAN] does not think this \$25,000 will be sufficient to carry the committee to the end of the session. The Senate has a committee that investigates small business, but the chairman of the House committee and his chief assistant stated that they cooperate with the Senate committee in order to avoid any duplication of effort.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

SELECT COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE SEIZURE OF MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Accounts, I submit a privileged resolution, H. Res. 557, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That the expenses of conducting the study and investigation authorized by House Resolution 521 of the Seventy-eighth Congress, incurred by the Committee To Investigate the Seizure of Montgomery Ward & Co., acting as a whole or by subcommittee, not to exceed \$10,000, including expenditures for the employment of clerical, stenographic, and other assistants, shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House on vouchers authorized by such committee or subcommittee thereof conducting such study and

investigation or any part thereof, signed by the chairman of the committee or subcommittee, and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

SEC. 2. The official stenographers to committees may be used at all hearings held in the District of Columbia unless otherwise officially engaged.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] appeared before the committee. He stated that he felt the sum of \$10,000 would be sufficient to complete the Montgomery Ward investigation. The select committee does not plan to hold hearings outside of Washington unless it becomes necessary to do so, as the principal records are here. They have the power of subpoena and will ask the officials of Montgomery Ward & Co. concerned to come to Washington.

It is not the intention of the select committee to employ any investigators, but to try to handle the matter by public hearings.

The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] did not contemplate a great deal of expense and stated that the members of the select committee all felt that \$10,000 would be sufficient to conduct the investigation.

The views of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. RAMSPECK] were concurred in and approved by the other members of the select committee.

Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—FIFTEENTH REPORT TO CONGRESS ON LEND-LEASE OPERATIONS FOR THE PERIOD ENDED MARCH 31, 1944

The SPEAKER paid before the House the following message from the President of the United States which was read, and with the accompanying papers referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered printed, with illustrations:

To the Congress of the United States of America:

I am submitting herewith the Fifteenth Report on Lend-Lease Operations for the period ending March 31, 1944.

United Nations forces are now about to strike new and mightier blows at Nazi-occupied Europe from offensive bases in the west, the south, and the east. The fighting men of many nations have been banded together in combined operations. They are armed with the most powerful weapons that the combined resources and ingenuity of the United Nations can produce. They are ready to bring to bear their strength to continue the crushing process against the Nazis and the German war machine.

Our American forces will go into battle side by side with the men of Britain, France, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and our other allies. At sea, warships flying many United Nations flags will escort the fleets. In the skies, the R. A. F. will join with the United





OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd,--No., 96.

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued May 27, 1944, for actions of Friday, May 26, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HCUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Received the 2nd conference report on this bill, H.R. 4278 (H. Rept. 1522) (pp. 5155-6). The conferees rewrote the Senate amendments regarding (1) the school-lunch program so as to authorize additional appropriations for each of the two fiscal years 1945 and 1946 in such amounts as Congress deems necessary; limit school-lunch expenditures from section 32 funds to \$50,000,000 for fiscal years 1945 and 1946; require that Federal expenditures in any State shall not exceed the amount furnished by State and local authorities for the program; eliminate the limitation on authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1945; and provide that all Sec.32 funds shall be available until expended; and (2) the FSA lgrr program so as to provide for its continuance for the fiscal year 1945, with a modification of the Bushfield amendment regarding medical care. The tobacco item was reported in disagreement.
2. WAR AGENCIES APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4879 (pp. 5108-54). The bill includes appropriations for the Office of Censorship, Petroleum Administrator for War, Selective Service System, Office of Strategic Services, Division of Central Administrative Services of OEM (with most of this work deleted), OCD, Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, ODT, War Labor Board, Office of Scientific Research and Development, OWI, Office of War - Mobilization, WPB, War Shipping Administration, and the War Relocation Authority. Agreed, 141-103, to Rep. Tarver's (Ga.) amendment to strike out the \$500,000 item for the Committee on Fair Employment Practices (pp. 5140-9). Rep. Tarver stated that the agricultural appropriation bill conference report was being withheld pending disposition of the conference report on the Pace bill (pp. 5106, 40).
3. APPROPRIATIONS Committee received unanimous consent to file the report on the Labor-Federal Security Appropriation bill and the conference report on the independent offices appropriation bill before midnight tonight (p. 5108).

Received the conference report on H.R. 4559, the naval appropriation bill (H. Rept. 1521) (pp. 5102-3).

4. RECLAMATION. Agreed to the Senate amendments to H.R. 3570, authorizing partial construction of the Hungry Horse Dam, Mont. (pp. 5105-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
5. PROPERTY DISPOSITION. Received a La. Legislature resolution urging Congress to give preference to governmental agencies in the disposition of surplus material and machinery (p. 5159).
6. SUGAR. Agriculture Committee reported without amendment H.R. 4833; to extend for 2 additional years the Sugar Act of 1937 and the sugar taxes (H. Rept. 1519) (p. 5159).
7. TRANSPORTATION. Received from the War Shipping Administrator the seventh report to Congress of action taken under Sec. 217 of the Merchant Marine Act, relating to the coordination of shipping in cooperation with other Government agencies. To Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. (p. 5159.)
8. SABOTAGE. Rules Committee reported without amendment a resolution for consideration of H.R. 3442, to amend Secs. 1, 2, and 3 of the act to punish the willful injury or destruction of war materials or of war premises or utilities used in connection with war material (p. 5159).
9. ADJOURNED until Mon., May 29 (p. 5159). Legislative program, as announced by Majority Leader McCormack; Mon., Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill; Tues., Memorial Day; Wed., memorial exercises for deceased members; Thurs., Labor-Federal Security appropriation bill, followed by the lend-lease and UNRRA appropriation bills (p. 5106).

SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Monday, May 29.

BILL INTRODUCED

10. TRANSPORTATION. By Sen McCarran, Nev., (May 25), S. 1950, to create the All-American Flag Line, Incorporated, and to assure the United States world leadership in the field of air transportation. This bill includes an authorization for such Corporation "to call upon any department or agency of the" U.S. "for such cooperation or assistance, other than direct financial assistance, as such department or agency may render."

COMMITTEE HEARINGS Released by G. P. O.

11. MOBILIZATION. S. 1730 and S. 1823, Mobilization and Demobilization, pts. 2, 3, 4, and 5. Senate Military Affairs Committee.

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

12. BUREAUCRACY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Ludlow, Ind., urging favorable consideration for his H.Res. 547, to provide for a Congressional investigation of bureaucracy and unconstitutional trends of government (p. A2788).
13. SURPLUS PROPERTY. Extension of remarks of Rep. Cochran, Mo., urging prompt dis-

paign for nomination and election to such office.

"2. The amounts subscribed and contributed, and the value of services rendered, and facilities made available (including personal services, use of advertising space, radio time, office space, moving-picture films, and automobile and other transportation facilities) by any individual, individuals, or group of individuals, committee, partnership, corporation, or labor union, to or on behalf of each such candidate in connection with any such campaign or for the purpose of influencing the votes cast or to be cast at any convention or election held in 1944 to which a candidate for the House of Representatives is to be nominated or elected.

"3. The use of any other means or influence (including the promise or use of patronage) for the purpose of aiding or influencing the nomination or election of any such candidates.

"4. The amounts, if any, raised, contributed, and expended by any corporation or labor organization, including any political committee thereof, in connection with any such election, and the amounts received by any political committee from any corporation or labor union.

"5. The violations, if any, of the following statutes of the United States:

"(a) The Federal Corrupt Practices Act.

"(b) Title 18, sections 61 to 61t, inclusive, United States Code, 1940 edition, relating to pernicious political activities, commonly referred to as the Hatch Act.

"(c) The provisions of section 9, Public Law 89, Seventy-eighth Congress, chapter 144, first session, referred to as the War Labor Disputes Act.

"(d) Any statute or legislative act of the United States or of the State within which a candidate is seeking nomination or reelection to the House of Representatives, the violation of which Federal or State statute, or statutes, would affect the qualification of a Member of the House of Representatives within the meaning of article I, section 5, of the Constitution of the United States.

"6. Such other matters relating to the election of President, Vice President, and Members of the House of Representatives in 1944, and the campaigns of candidates in connection therewith, as the committee deems to be of public interest, and which in its opinion will aid the House of Representatives in enacting remedial legislation, or in deciding any contests that may be instituted involving the right to a seat in the House of Representatives.

"7. The committee is authorized to act upon its own motion and upon such information as in its judgment may be reasonable or reliable. Upon complaint being made to the committee under oath, by any person, candidate, or political committee, setting forth allegations as to facts which, under this resolution, it would be the duty of said committee to investigate, the committee shall investigate such charges as fully as though it were acting upon its own motion, unless, after a hearing upon such complaint, the committee shall find that the allegations in such complaint are immaterial or untrue. All hearings before the committee, and before any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, shall be public, and all orders and decisions of the committee, and of any such subcommittee shall be public.

"For the purpose of this resolution, the committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, is authorized to hold such public hearings, to sit and act as such times and places during the sessions, recesses, and adjourned periods of the Seventy-eighth Congress, to employ such attorneys, experts, clerical and other assistants, to require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such correspondence, books, papers, and documents, to administer such oaths, to take such testi-

mony, and to make such expenditures, as it deems advisable. The cost of stenographic services to report such hearings shall not be in excess of 25 cents per hundred words. The expenses of the committee shall be paid from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee or the chairman of any duly authorized subcommittee thereof and approved by the Committee on Accounts.

"8. The committee, or any duly authorized subcommittee thereof, may authorize any one or more persons to conduct on behalf of the committee any part of the investigation herein provided for, and for such purpose any person so authorized may hold such public hearings, issue such subpoenas, and provide for the service thereof, require by subpoena or otherwise the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents, administer such oaths, and take such testimony, as the committee or any such duly authorized subcommittee, may from time to time authorize. Every person, who having been summoned as a witness by authority of said committee or any subcommittee thereof, willfully makes default, or who having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the investigation heretofore authorized, shall be held to the penalties prescribed by law.

"That said committee is authorized and directed to file interim reports whenever in the judgment of the majority of the committee, or of a subcommittee conducting portions of said investigation, the public interest will be best served by the filing of said interim reports, and in no event shall the final report of said committee be filed later than January 3, 1945, as hereinabove provided."

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. FLANNAGAN submitted the following conference report and statement on the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes:

CONFERENCE REPORT

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the

item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation", in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with, except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them."

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3: That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"Sec. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes" approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may re-appportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amend-

ment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers or agencies having control thereof.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

"The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the words 'separate fund' and before the word 'and' the following: 'to remain available until expended.'"

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2: On the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

J. W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds to title III of the bill a new section which authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46, the rural rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in the manner provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," with a proviso that no part of the sums authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as there is compliance with State laws. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the continuance of such program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(2) An amendment providing that the program with respect to medical care "Shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them."

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds to title IV of the bill a new section which authorizes the continuation for 2 years of the school-lunch program by the Secretary

of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, in the same manner as it is now being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds only for the year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may deem necessary. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the expenditures which may be made during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, for the school-lunch program to not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended.

(2) An amendment limiting the amount which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in any State during any fiscal year for the school-lunch program to an amount not exceeding the amount furnished by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

(3) An amendment apportioning the funds appropriated for the purpose of the program "in accordance with school enrollment and need" in lieu of "in accordance with school enrollment."

(4) An amendment which strikes out the language which limits the authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(5) An amendment adding an additional paragraph to section 403 of the bill. This paragraph further amends section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, so as to make available, until expended, sums appropriated by such section.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
STEPHEN PACE,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,

Managers on the part of the House.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. REED of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record, and to include therein an editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. REED]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SMITH]?

There was no objection.

INTERNATIONAL MONETARY CONFERENCE

Mr. SMITH of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I understand that President Roosevelt has finally called an international conference to perfect the Keynes-Morgenthau scheme to give away to foreign countries a large portion of our stock pile of gold that is now stored at Fort Knox; to hand over to an international body the power to regulate the value of our dollar and to surrender to that body other sovereign powers which we now hold.

This conference is to be held in a secluded spot in the north part of New Hampshire called Breton Woods beginning July 1 and extending over a period of several weeks.

I shall again warn the American people of the dire peril to our Nation that is involved in this movement.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that in connection with the remarks I made today I might include therein a short editorial from the Washington Post.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. KUNKEL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include therein a synopsis of the soldiers' voting act as passed by the State of Pennsylvania.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. KUNKEL]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. DWORSHAK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Record and to include an address by Mr. F. A. Banks, Regional Director, Bureau of Reclamation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Idaho [Mr. DWORSHAK]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the Record and to include therein an editorial from the Philadelphia Inquirer.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. SCOTT]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL], I ask unanimous consent that he may be permitted to extend his own remarks in the Record and to include therein an editorial from the Cumberland News, Cumberland, Md., of May 24, 1944, and also on behalf of the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. BEALL] I ask unanimous consent that he may be given permission to extend his own remarks in the Record and include an address given by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DIRKSEN] as the keynote address at the Maryland State Republican Convention, Baltimore, Md., May 23, 1944.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER]?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the gentleman from Michigan [Mr.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

MAY 26, 1944.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. FLANNAGAN, from the committee of conference, submitted the
following

CONFERENCE REPORT

[To accompany H. R. 4278]

The committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses as follows:

Amendment numbered 1:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 1, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation"; in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: Provided, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or

aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with, except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them.

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 3:

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate numbered 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows:

In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

SEC. 403. Section 32 of the Act entitled "An Act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes", approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: Provided, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: Provided further, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: Provided further, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: Provided further, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 per centum limitation contained in this section: Provided further, That not more than 2 per centum of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the

total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers or agencies having control thereof.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof after the words "separate fund" and before the word "and" the following: "to remain available until expended".

And the Senate agree to the same.

Amendment numbered 2:

On the amendment of the Senate numbered 2, the committee of conference have been unable to agree.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
STEPHEN PACE,

Managers on the part of the House.

E. D. SMITH,
J. H. BANKHEAD,
RICHARD B. RUSSELL,
HENRIK SHIPSTEAD,
GEORGE D. AIKEN,

Managers on the part of the Senate.

STATEMENT OF THE MANAGERS ON THE PART OF THE HOUSE

The managers on the part of the House at the conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, submit the following statement in explanation of the effect of the action agreed upon by the conferees and recommended in the accompanying conference report:

Amendment No. 1: This amendment adds to title III of the bill a new section which authorizes appropriations to enable the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, to continue to carry out for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46, the rural rehabilitation program of the Farm Security Administration in the manner provided in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, under the item "Loans, grants, and rural-rehabilitation," with a proviso that no part of the sums authorized to be appropriated by this section shall be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as there is compliance with State laws. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the continuance of such program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(2) An amendment providing that the program with respect to medical care "Shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them."

Amendment No. 3: This amendment adds to title IV of the bill a new section which authorizes the continuation for 2 years of the school-lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture, through the War Food Administration, in the same manner as it is now being administered. The amendment makes available for this purpose, during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, and also authorizes the appropriation of such additional funds only for the year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may deem necessary. The House recedes with the following amendments:

(1) An amendment limiting the expenditures which may be made during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945, and June 30, 1946, for the school-lunch program to not more than \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended.

(2) An amendment limiting the amount which may be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in any State during any fiscal year for the school-lunch program to an amount not exceeding the amount furnished by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

(3) An amendment apportioning the funds appropriated for the purpose of the program "in accordance with school enrollment and need" in lieu of "in accordance with school enrollment."

(4) An amendment which strikes out the language which limits the authorization of additional amounts for the school-lunch program to the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945.

(5) An amendment adding an additional paragraph to section 403 of the bill. This paragraph further amends section 32 of the act of August 24, 1935, as amended, so as to make available, until expended, sums appropriated by such section.

JOHN W. FLANNAGAN, Jr.,
STEPHEN PACE,
HAROLD D. COOLEY,
Managers on the part of the House.



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE
Legislative Reports and Service Section

78th-2nd, No. 99

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

(Issued June 2, 1944, for actions of Thursday, June 1, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. The conference report on the Pace bill, H.R. 4278, was ruled out on a point of order raised by Rep. Taber, N. Y., on the basis "that it is beyond the range of the conference" in providing for the availability of Sec. 32 funds until expended (pp. 5253-4). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's (Va.) amendment providing for the FSA l-g-r-r program for the fiscal year 1945 in the same form in which it had been reported by the conferees (p. 5254). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's motion to insist upon disagreement to the AAA tobacco item (p. 5254). Agreed to Rep. Flannagan's amendment, as modified by Rep. Hope's (Kans.) amendment, to provide for a school-lunch program for the fiscal year 1945 only (pp. 5254-62). The school-lunch amendment which was agreed to was in the same form as that reported by the conferees except for deletion of "1946" and deletion of the provision to which Rep. Taber had objected.
2. INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4070 and acted upon amendments reported in disagreement (pp. 5262-76). (See Digest 97 for provisions of conference report and amendments in disagreement.) Agreed to Rep. Woodrum's (Va.) motions to insist on disagreement to the Senate amendments relating to Budget Bureau field offices, Legal Examining Unit of CSC, TVA (after rejecting, 24-138, a motion by Rep. Wigglesworth, Mass., to recede and concur), marking and use of Government vehicles (Rep. Woodrum spoke against the amendment), and Senate confirmation of Government employees receiving \$4500 or more (after rejecting a motion by Rep. Case, S. Dak., to make agency heads subject to confirmation). Agreed to Rep. Woodrum's motions to concur in the Senate amendments regarding appropriations for executive-order agencies, with an amendment providing that the effective date shall be Jan. 1, 1945, rather than July 1, 1944 (by a 282-46 vote), and authorizing the Comptroller General to designate a person to act for him in his absence.

3. SUGAR-ACT CONTINUATION. Rules Committee reported a resolution for consideration of H.R. 4833, to continue for two additional years the Sugar Act of 1937 and the taxes relating thereto (pp. 5240, 5281).
4. DEBT LIMIT. House conferees were appointed on H.R. 4464, to increase the U.S. debt limit (p. 5253). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
5. LABOR-FEDERAL SECURITY APPROPRIATION BILL. Passed with amendments this bill, H.R. 4899 (pp. 5243-53).
6. LEGISLATIVE-JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL. House conferees were appointed on this bill, H.R. 4414 (p. 5253). Senate conferees have not yet been appointed.
7. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL. Agreed to the conference report on this bill, H.R. 4559, and acted on items reported in disagreement (pp. 5241-3).
8. PURCHASING; CLAIMS. Judiciary Committee reported with amendment S. 1718, to provide for settlement of claims arising from terminated war contracts (H. Rept. 1590). (p. 5281).
9. FLOOD CONTROL; APPROPRIATIONS. Received from the President a supplemental appropriation estimate of \$12,000,000 for War Department emergency flood-control work (H. Doc. 632) (p. 5281).
10. PERSONNEL. Both houses received from the Selective Service Director a report of registrants deferred as of Mar. 15, 1944, because of their Government employment (pp. 5235, 5281). To Military Affairs Committees.
11. LEND-LEASE; UNRRA; FOREIGN ECONOMIC ADMINISTRATION. Rep. Cannon, Mo., announced that the appropriation bill for the above items will probably be taken up today (p. 5276).
12. PRICE CONTROL; RATIONING. Received from the President supplemental appropriation estimates of \$182,252,000 for OPA (H. Doc. 634), and of \$100,000 for Office of Economic Stabilization (H. Doc. 633). To Appropriations Committee..(p.5281.)
13. RATIONING. Rep. Feighan, Ohio, criticized the "evidence of black market dealing in gasoline, food, and other rationed items" in Ohio (p. 5239).
14. EDUCATION. Rep. Harless, Ariz., urged early consideration of legislation providing for Federal aid for education (p. 5280).
Both Houses received Federal Security's 3rd quarterly report on the education and training of defense workers for the period Jan. 1 to Mar. 31, 1944. To House Appropriations Committee (p. 5281) and Senate Education and Labor Committee (p. 5235).
15. FOOD PRODUCTION. Naval Affairs Committee reported with amendment S. 1634, to provide for the management and operation of naval plantations outside the continental U. S. (H. Rept. 1586) (p. 5281).

SENATE

16. RIVERS-HARBORS BILL. Commerce Committee submitted minority views on this bill, H.R. 3961 (H. Rept. 903, pt. 2) (p. 5236).
17. ADJOURNED until Mon., June 5 (p. 5237).

ing our colleges and enabling them to function. I go one step further than the gentleman from Massachusetts. The colleges are all right, but what are you going to do about the students? Colleges without students are of no use. We all know that the health, the happiness, and the welfare of our people in the years to come will depend in a large degree upon the number of professional men, not only doctors and dentists but other professional men, who are able to take care of the population. If the service of the Government continues to take, as it has been doing, young men from the institutions of learning, just who is going to take care of the civilian population, who is going to take care of those who come back from abroad after this war is over?

Probably every Member of this House knows of not one but many, many cases of young men who have completed more than half of their training in the colleges but have been yanked out of the institutions of learning and sent as infantrymen, not being used in the lines in which they have been trained. I know of engineers who were practically through with their engineering courses who today are serving in the Infantry. Those boys feel that they are not being used to their fullest capacity. It may be that a part of that is inevitable, it may be that because there are so many taken into the service the officers cannot sort them, cannot put them where they should be, and a certain amount of that will always be, we concede; but it does seem as though when a man has practically completed a course in medicine, dentistry, surgery, or engineering, chemical engineering, for instance, the Government should use him in some other capacity than as a private in the ranks of the fighting men.

One thing that is disturbing many of us is this: While our own boys are being taken out of the colleges by the thousands, here were some 800,000 refugees brought in since the beginning of the war, some 6,000 doctors who have no authority to practice here but who, nevertheless, are attempting to practice here. What some of us would like to know is whether that is going to continue, whether our American citizens, our young men, are all to be sent abroad, and in their place to take care of our people, to administer to them in sickness, we are to have refugees from other countries, who do not understand our ways, our methods of treatment.

The same thing runs on down through to the farms. Now the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SUMNERS] this morning was talking about the labor situation. We have it all over the United States. We have it in my district. Farmers and canners, farmers with crops and canners who want to take care of those crops, are confronted with this labor shortage. Their own sons, their own husbands, have been sent abroad and the farms are without workers and the canneries are without employees. In some places, it is true, in my district for example, we have 500 or more German war prisoners. But these are not enough. Now, what is the advantage and what do we gain by taking away all of the Americans and

sending them across and bringing in either war prisoners or refugees who, perhaps, will remain in our country after the war is over? Are we remaking America by putting in their jobs people from abroad? What we are doing, whether we realize it or not, is tearing up from his home ties, taking out of this country an American boy, sending him across to fight. Perhaps he will return and perhaps he will not, and in his place here at home, it may be in his own home, there taking the chair which that boy formerly took at the table, sleeping in that boy's bed, we sent some refugee or some war prisoner, and after the war is over, he may remain here in the place of our boy. Yes; that is one way to help those from abroad—one way to remake America, but it will be a sad day for this country if after the war is over we find our former way of life gone and our country and our Government in the hands of these newcomers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Michigan has expired.

The Clerk concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the Committee do now rise and report the bill back with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill, as amended, do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the Committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. SPARKMAN, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that Committee, having had under consideration the bill H. R. 4899, a bill making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, directed him to report the same back to the House, with sundry amendments adopted in the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. HARE. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and all amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them en gross.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The bill was passed.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR LEGISLATIVE BRANCH AND THE JUDICIARY—1945

Mr. O'NEAL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4414) making appropriations for the legislative branch and for the judiciary for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for

other purposes, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. O'NEAL]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. GOEL, Mr. KIRWAN, Mr. JOHNSON of Indiana, Mr. FLOESER, and Mr. TIBBOTT.

DEBT LIMIT OF THE UNITED STATES

Mr. DOUGHTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4464) to increase the debt limit of the United States, with Senate amendments, disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and appoints the following conferees: Mr. DOUGHTON, Mr. COOPER, Mr. DINGELL, Mr. REED of New York, and Mr. WOODRUFF of Michigan.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4278) for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, and I ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will that prevent the making of a point of order against the report?

The SPEAKER. It does not. A point of order may be made after the reading of the statement.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 26, 1944.)

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the conference report on the ground that it is beyond the range of the conference; that it includes matters not contained in the bill as it passed the House, or the bills as it passed the Senate. I call attention on page 3 of the report, to the particular language to which I refer:

The said section 32 is hereby further amended by inserting in the second sentence thereof, after the words "separate fund" and before the word "and", the following: "to remain available until expended."

The effect of that language would be to make the funds that are appropriated to the Department of Agriculture under section 32 available until expended regardless of how long that was and would create a situation where there might be accumulated enormous sums of money. I call the attention of the Speaker to page 499 of the House Manual to this language:

The managers of a conference must confine themselves to differences committed to

them and may not include subjects not within the disagreements even though germane to a question in issue, but they may perfect amendments committed to them if they do not go beyond the differences. Where an amendment provided for the creation of a rent commission to regulate the rent of buildings in the District of Columbia, it was held not in order to report a provision including, in addition, the regulation of the rent of lands.

There are numerous decisions on the subject, and I would call attention to volume V of Hinds' Precedents, section 6401, where a Senate amendment relating to the fishery question between the United States and Canada was up. To this conferees added a provision for a commission to consider the differences between the United States and Canada, in regard to trade relations. It reads as follows:

The Speaker ruled: "The Chair dislikes to pass upon such matters as this, but it is a well-established principle that no conference committee can introduce a new subject, one that was not in dispute between the two Houses, and it is evident that everybody in the House realizes that this amendment which has been presented is really beyond the power of the committee of conference.

"That being so, and the point being made, there is no other course but to sustain the point of order, which the Chair accordingly does."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I am afraid the point of order is well taken. I do not think it is necessary for the gentleman to present further authorities.

Mr. RANKIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. TABER. I yield.

Mr. RANKIN. Does the gentleman from New York make the point of order against this particular provision or against the entire report?

Mr. TABER. I make the point of order against the conference report. It is the only way I can do it.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is ready to rule. The Chair believes that all that is necessary is to read section 2 of rule XX:

No amendment of the Senate to a general appropriation bill which would be in violation of the provisions of clause 2 of rule XXI, if said amendment had originated in the House, nor any amendment of the Senate providing for an appropriation upon any bill other than a general appropriation bill, shall be agreed to by the managers on the part of the House unless specific authority to agree to such amendment shall be first given by the House by a separate vote on every such amendment.

The Chair believes the first point of order of the gentleman from New York is sufficient, and the Chair sustains the point of order.

The Clerk will report the first Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment: On page 13, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby author-

ized for each of the fiscal years 1944-45 and 1945-46 in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move to recede and concur with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to the Senate amendment No. 1, and agree to the same with an amendment as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item 'Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation', in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with, except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them."

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 2: On page 13, after line 2, insert:

"SEC. 304. Public Law 118, Seventy-eighth Congress, approved July 7, 1943, is hereby amended by the addition of the following: 'That farmers' reports of the acreage of flue-cured tobacco planted or harvested in the marketing years 1944-45 shall be considered correct if within one-fifth of an acre or 7 percent, whichever is greater, of the acreage finally determined, but the acreage in excess of that reported shall not be considered as past production in succeeding years.'"

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist upon its disagreement to Senate Amendment No. 2.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next Senate amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 3: On page 14, after line 18, insert:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"The funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in non-profit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Mr. FLANNAGAN moves that the House recede from its disagreement to Senate amendment No. 3, and agree to the same with an amendment, as follows: In lieu of the matter proposed to be inserted by the Senate amendment insert the following:

"SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled 'An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes,' approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal years ending June 30, 1945 and 1946, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having

control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may reapportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25-percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers, or agencies having control thereof.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, a point of order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I reserve a point of order against the amendment at least until we reach a point where the Chairman can make some explanation as to whether or not the conference did not exceed its authority in furnishing funds by way of additional appropriations for a two-year period to carry out this program, whereas in the House bill there was no provision whatsoever and in the Senate bill there was an authorization for additional appropriations for only one year, namely, the fiscal year 1945. If my understanding of the matter is correct, Mr. Speaker, I believe a point of order would lie.

The SPEAKER. The Chair believes the Senate amendment provided funds for 2 years.

Mr. DIRKSEN. No; I am referring, Mr. Speaker, to the language of the conference report on page 3 which authorizes additional appropriations to carry out the purposes of the amend-

ment as Congress may deem necessary. School funds out of the section 32 provision are provided further for a two-year period. The language in the amendment as passed by the Senate provides additional appropriations only for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945. If my estimate of the situation is correct it would occur to me they have gone outside the bracket of conference authority.

The SPEAKER. It would appear to the Chair that the only question which would lie would be a question of germaneness; and the Chair would be loath to hold that it was not germane.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I raise the question of germaneness.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will withhold his point of order it may be cleared up by an amendment.

Mr. DIRKSEN. I am seeking, Mr. Speaker, only a clear estimate of the proposition.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman will withhold his point of order I believe the matter may be cleared up.

Mr. DIRKSEN. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order; I believe it will be cleared up by a subsequent amendment.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] for the purpose of offering an amendment.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment offered by Mr. HOPE, of Kansas, to the amendment offered by Mr. FLANNAGAN: On line 6 strike out the word "years" and insert "year"; and on line 7 strike out "and 1946."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Kansas is recognized in support of his amendment.

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, I yield back the floor to the gentleman from Virginia.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 5 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia is recognized for 5 minutes.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment extends the school-lunch program that is now in effect for a period of 2 years. The conferees were all in agreement that the program should be extended, and the only reason the minority members of the Conference Committee did not sign the conference report was because they thought the extension should be for 1 year only instead of 2. The gentleman from Kansas, who was a member of the Conference Committee, has offered an amendment which will bring that question to the House for decision. Now let me say just a few words about the school-lunch program.

Mr. Speaker, the school-lunch program is not some new idea that sprang full grown from the mind of some brain-truster, New Dealer, or bureaucrat. Let us get that straight in the beginning, because I want to allay the fears of some of my conservative friends, who, as indicated by their votes, think more of retrogression than they do of progression, and who every time some bill comes up extending the blessings of Government

to the unfortunate, the underprivileged or undernourished, take on either a static or backward complex, and begin to yell about the Constitution, the American way, and a lot of other tommyrot, as if the American way, under the Constitution, is not for the blessings of Government, like the gentle rains of heaven, to fall upon the rich and poor alike. Another thing: I do not know of a single outstanding American in public life who, by reason of his position has had an opportunity to observe the program and give consideration to it, that has not publicly declared that the continuance of the program is vital to the future welfare of our Republic. It is true that there is a division of opinion as to whether the program should remain under the Department of Agriculture or transferred to the United States Office of Education, but there the division ends. They all agree that the program should be continued. And, my colleagues, when such men as Dr. Thomas Parran, Surgeon General, United States Public Health Service, Dr. John W. Studebaker, Commissioner, United States Office of Education, and our own Judge Marvin Jones, War Food Administration, not only endorse, but plead for a continuance of the program, it is about time we forgot petty political considerations, and gave real thought to the future welfare of the boys and girls of America.

I said that the school-lunch program is not a new idea. It is not. Years ago in numerous school communities where many of the children lived too far from school to go home for lunch, school cafeterias sprang up. While in most cases these cafeterias were purely business arrangements designed to sell food to the children at costs, they sprang up because the forward-looking, progressive people of those sections realized the need of furnishing the school children with a wholesome lunch at the noon hour. Later, such organizations as the Parent-Teacher Association—and let me pause to say I do not know of an association that has rendered a greater service to youth—realizing the great part nutrition plays in the mental and physical development of the child, became interested, and to this good day are playing an important part in the program. In 1933, when the depression was upon us, the Federal Government, realizing the worth whileness of the program, became interested in school lunches as a work project to relieve unemployment. Then, in 1935, the United States Department of Agriculture, in order to assist in removing farm surpluses, commenced distributing surplus farm products to the schools. In 1943, W. P. A. having been abolished and war demands consuming all farm surpluses, thus doing away with all Federal aid to the lunch program, this Congress—and be it said to the praise of this Congress—came to the rescue by amending the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and directed that \$50,000,000 of section 32 money be turned over to the Food Distribution Administration of the War Food Administration to be used in aiding school-lunch programs through cash indemnities. This amendment to the Agricultural Adjustment Act only pro-

vided for a 1-year program, and this program will expire June 30, 1944. The question is, Will the Congress extend the program?

Now, while I did not approve of the Congress diverting section 32 money for the school program, thinking that section 32 funds, if not needed to remove farm surpluses at present, should be held intact to take care of future farm surpluses, and that the Congress should have made a direct appropriation for the purpose of financing school lunches, in fairness let me say that under the law at present all current section 32 funds, if not used in removal of current farm surpluses, revert to the Treasury. Hence, no serious damage was done.

Right at this point I want to talk to the farm representatives for just a few minutes. Along with other farm representatives, I have been fighting for some time to get section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act amended so section 32 funds would no longer revert to the Treasury, but would be held intact to take care of future surpluses. And to my farmer friends, let me say that if the conference report is adopted, at long last, we have accomplished this very thing. How, you ask? Let me tell you. The Senate amendment with respect to financing simply extended the present school lunch financing program for 2 years. This meant that for 2 additional years section 32 funds could be used to finance the school-lunch program. The House conferees insisted that the Senate amendment be further amended by providing that, while section 32 funds could be used to the extent of \$50,000,000 in financing school lunches, thereafter none of such funds could be used for such purposes, and further that thereafter all section 32 funds not used in removing current farm surpluses should be held intact to take care of farm surpluses in the future. The Senate conferees agreed to this amendment to the Senate amendment. So, if the report of the conferees is approved by the House, the farmers of America have won a great victory, in that hereafter section 32 funds will be held intact and used exclusively for the removal of current and future farm surpluses.

Just a few words with reference to the 1943-44 school-lunch program to which the conferees agreed, with amendments, to extend for 2 years.

The program this year will cost around \$129,000,000. Of this amount the Federal Government will put in about \$43,297,840. While the Congress appropriated \$50,000,000 for the program, under the efficient administration of Marvin Jones, only \$43,297,840 will be used. The balance of the \$129,000,000, or around \$86,000,000, used in connection with the program, has been supplied by the States, the local school authorities, the Parent-Teacher Associations, Kiwanis Clubs, and other civic organizations.

Twenty-six States signed contracts during the 1943-44 program with the Food Distribution Administrator of the War Food Administration to participate, in varying degrees, in the program. In those States that did not sign up for the program, individual schools or school

systems did sign up, hence the program is in force, of course in varying degrees, in every State in the Union.

At present about 30,000 schools are participating, and in these schools some 4,445,200 school children are receiving either lunches or milk under the program—about two-thirds lunches and about one-third milk only. The actual cost price of the lunches ranges from 18 cents to 24 cents. The actual cost price of the milk— $\frac{1}{2}$ pint is served—ranges from 3 cents to 4 cents. Both the lunches and milk are sold to the children at a price that is under cost. The prevailing price charged the children for the lunches ranges from 10 cents to 15 cents, and the prevailing price charged the children for milk ranges from 1 cent to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cent. Eighty-four percent of the children, or around 3,750,000 pay the prevailing price; 4 percent, or around 175,000, pay less than the prevailing price; and 12 percent, or around 500,000, are being served free.

Now, in addition to the program, it is estimated that about 30,000 additional schools are providing school lunches in some form to about 4,000,000 children. Hence, it is estimated that at present 60,000 schools are furnishing lunches to something over 8,000,000 children.

There are 221,035 public and private elementary and high schools in the United States with an enrollment of 27,000,000 children. Thus it appears that about one-fourth of our public and private elementary and high schools are now serving lunches to about one-third of the school population.

My colleagues, permit me, in conclusion, to make a few observations on the school-lunch program. There are those who base their support of the program upon the proposition that it serves as a market for the disposal of farm surpluses. Seemingly that is all they see in the program. Well, granting that it does serve as a means of disposing of surplus farm commodities, and it does, I would hate to think that I am so neglectful of my duty to the boys and girls of America that the sole motivating cause behind my support of the program is the disposal of surplus farm crops. Surely the welfare of our children should not depend upon whether the farmer has, or has not, a surplus. The big thing, the controlling thing, in the program to me is furnishing underprivileged, undernourished American boys and girls with a wholesome, nutritious meal so they will develop into strong American men and women. It is the need, the urgent need, of our school children for nutritious food that motivates me to support the program. We are going to need strong men and women in the years that lie ahead, and the need will probably be greater than at any period in the history of our country. And the only way we can produce the strong men and women for tomorrow is by conserving the youth of today.

I believe in conservation. One of the greatest programs ever inaugurated in this country is the soil-conservation program. I take pride in the fact that our committee worked out and gave that program to the American farmer. I

will always cherish the fact that I played a part, though a humble part, in working that program out. Yes, I believe in the soil-conservation program because, if followed, it will rebuild and conserve our soil and thus guarantee to the future abundant food and fiber. I believe in the conservation of our natural resources so they will last down through the years to serve the needs of our people. And, above all, I believe in conserving the youth of America so they will grow and develop, mentally and physically, into real American men and women, strong in body and in mind, and capable of carrying on and preserving our God-given institutions of freedom, liberty, and equality.

My colleagues, be not deceived, if we do not conserve our youth our people will degenerate, from generation to generation, mentally and physically; and when mental and physical degeneration sets in, somehow, as an inescapable consequence, spiritual degeneration follows. And if we ever permit these destructive forces to begin to work, the end of this Republic is in sight. Have these forces already started us on the downward grade? I hope not, though I am afraid we have reached the danger point.

I read the testimony of Dr. Parran, the Surgeon General, given before the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry the other night, and I confess I did not rest very well. It disturbed me. I hope every Member of the House will read his testimony, which was given in support of the school-lunch program. His testimony is not only startling, it is alarming.

Permit me to read a few excerpts from Dr. Parran's testimony showing the seriousness of the situation:

Malnutrition in this country is widespread and serious. This results in retarded growth of the children, of increased susceptibility to disease, to retardation in the mental development, and in general to the production of an adult population much less healthful.

Careful dietary studies of school children has been made in various parts of the United States, both urban and rural. All such studies show many school children's diets are grossly deficient * * * in some instances, 90 percent.

In 1939 and 1940 surveys were made of more than 2,000 high-school children in New York City, in low income families, and as many as 75 percent received less than the minimum necessary amount of calcium, and from 53 to 70 percent had less than the standard necessary amounts of vitamins. The deficiencies were found in practically all the important mineral diet.

In connection with studies made for Selective Service, it was found that 70 percent of the children who had fair or poor nutrition 10 or 12 years ago were later unaccepted by Selective Service, while only 40 percent of those with a good nutritional background were rejected.

We took the findings of Selective Service during the last war for 2 years or so and matched them against the findings of 10 or 15 years ago, when they were young children in school, and the great preponderance of

boys rejected for the draft were found to be boys who in earlier school life had poor nutrition.

General Hershey has stated that in his opinion, or the opinion of his medical experts, probably one-half of all men rejected for the draft were rejected because of poor nutrition in childhood.

Dr. Parran endorsed the school-lunch program without any reservations. Let me read further from his testimony:

As indicated, a hungry child while undernourished is not capable of absorbing the education which the school system seeks to give him. I have seen tremendous differences in learning ability, depending upon how well or how fully a child is nourished.

Not only has the survey whenever made shown widespread malnutrition but wherever the so-called normal diets, the diets gladly consumed by children, wherever they have been supplemented by additional protective foods, we have seen measurable improvement in the health status, growth, and development of the children concerned.

Speaking as a doctor and public-health officer, I think there is probably no experiment the Federal Government could make which would have a greater, more beneficial influence on the future health of this country than the appropriations such as are contemplated under the present bill before the committee.

Listen to this, my colleagues; I am still reading from Dr. Parran's testimony:

The best way to correct the situation, at least in part, is by the use of a well-balanced school lunch available to all people. That would insure for 5 days of the week, during a school year, at least one good meal, and, as I have indicated, such a school lunch will have a far-reaching influence on the nutritional habits of the child in later life.

Now, let me answer a question frequently asked. We hear a great many people say: "I used to eat a cold lunch, and the boys and girls with whom I went to school also ate a cold lunch, and we got along pretty well. And, moreover, we did not ask the Government or anyone else to feed us, because our parents looked after that job." To those who do not think, such a question is unanswerable. If you will only think the matter through, there is an answer, and a complete answer. In the first place, the science of nutrition is of recent development. It is, more or less, a product of this century. It explains, for example, the widespread malady known as pellagra. We find that it is at the root of many cases of consumption, anemia, and other prevalent diseases, and we find, also, that lack of proper nutrition not only retards the development of the body but the mind as well. So, after all, we find that our forebears, while they, no doubt, did the best they knew how, did not do such a good job after all in looking after our physical development.

Then, too, we should keep in mind that there has been a great change in the past 50 years. Increased industrialization and urbanization of our population have brought on new health problems. Food habits have changed from the time when most men lived directly from the soil. We find that roller mills that pound out of the wheat the kernel

destroy many vital food elements. Canned and processed foods oftentimes lose some of their most important food values. Then, too, the change has taken many of our mothers out of the home, and especially is this true since the war commenced.

In recent years we have been able to lower our death rate, and, remember, nutrition and dietary habits have played a large part not only in extending the average period of life, but in producing a stronger, healthier race.

For years we have been interested in finding out, to use a common expression, "What makes the wheels go round"; well from a national standpoint, from the standpoint of keeping a strong, virile American race, it is much more important for us to find out what makes the body and mind function in the right way, and, having found out, do those things which are necessary to keep the mind and body functioning as they should function, than it is, for instance, for us to find out what makes the airplane fly or the electric light to come on when you turn the switch.

Just one other thing. To those who oppose the program on the ground that it is beyond the province of the Federal Government, under the Constitution, to contribute to the school-lunch program, let me answer by asking a simple question. If the Federal Government, under the Constitution, can contribute to the conservation of our soil, and it does; if the Federal Government, under the Constitution, can contribute to the conservation of our national resources, and it does; if the Federal Government, under the Constitution, can contribute to the conservation of the boys and girls in the stricken countries of Europe, and it does under U. N. R. R. A.; why cannot the Federal Government, under the Constitution, contribute to the conservation of American boys and girls? I shall not debate the constitutionality of this legislation further until someone answers the question, and answers it to my satisfaction.

There are two bills pending to make the school-lunch program permanent. Under one of these bills the program would be placed under the Department of Agriculture; under the other, under the United States Office of Education. The 2-year extension agreed to by the conferees would give the Congress ample time to go thoroughly into the question as to whether the program should be made permanent and, if an affirmative determination is made, then which department of government the program should be placed under.

I hope it will be the pleasure of the House to extend the program for 2 years.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Virginia has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield myself 8 additional minutes.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The number of men that have been turned down by the Army should challenge the Congress and the people of the country to find out why

these men have been turned down and why they cannot meet the requirements of the Army.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. May I say to the gentleman from Missouri that Dr. Parran testified that, according to the medical staff of the Selective Service, 50 percent or more of those boys turned down were rejected due to the fact they were undernourished during their youth.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. May I say that I was reared on a farm, and I well remember that if a calf or a mule colt or a pig was stunted while it was young, it was stunted throughout life and never made the kind of animal it should. If you stunt the body of a boy or girl you stunt their mind and that defect goes through life. The biggest business we can engage in is building a strong, virile population to take care of this country in the future.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I quite agree with the gentleman.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I have in my possession most illuminating and encouraging figures, statistics, and facts on the increased attendance of children and the increase in their agility and scholarship as well as their health as a result of this program.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I know the gentleman has those figures and I hope he will insert them in the RECORD.

Mr. VOORHIS of California. I have already done that. May I say further that I personally appreciate very much what the conferees have done in including this item.

(Mr. FLANNAGAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his own remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 5 minutes to the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE].

Mr. HOPE. Mr. Speaker, the amendment which I have offered to the amendment of the gentleman from Virginia merely changes the time for which the school-lunch program is extended from 2 years to 1 year. It will be recalled when this bill was before the House an amendment was offered to set up a school-lunch program for 1 year, which amendment was voted down in the House by a vote, as I recall it, of 136 against to 52 for.

In the Senate committee an amendment was offered setting up a school-lunch program for 1 year, but in the Senate that was changed to 2 years. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia would, in substance, adopt the Senate amendment.

Mr. Speaker, there are very many good reasons for opposing a school-lunch program carried on through Federal aid. When this bill was before the House originally I opposed the school-lunch amendment which was offered, not because I opposed the school-lunch program but because I felt that that program should be carried on with local funds and with local sponsorship. I still hold to that view. However, I know there are a good many Members of the

House who favor a Federal school-lunch program for this year. They may have some doubt as to whether it should be made permanent or whether it should be continued for more than this year, but they feel the unusual conditions existing now make it advisable for the Federal Government to render assistance in connection with a school-lunch program this year. For this reason I have offered the pending amendment authorizing the program for 1 year. I do not think that we ought to go any further than that at this time. None of us know what the conditions will be a year from now. There are pending in both the House and Senate, bills which would make the school-lunch program permanent. Those bills will undoubtedly be considered by the committees to which they are referred. There are two different proposals embodied in this legislation. One bill would put the management of the school-lunch program in the hands of the Department of Education; the other would put it in the hands of the War Food Administration.

The Congress, if it does anything about establishing a permanent lunch program, will have to decide how the program will be conducted and by what agency. Those are all things which can be decided during the next year while this program is in operation.

I, therefore, think that the best thing the House can do, and a thing on which perhaps most of us can agree, is to continue this program for 1 year, and for that reason I have offered this amendment.

Mr. DONDERO. I was one of those who opposed the amendment when it came before the House on a previous occasion, but I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment. We are at war. Let us see what the conditions are a year from now, and I will agree to extend it 1 year.

Mr. HOPE. I thank the gentleman.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOPE. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. I think the gentleman is aware, being one of the conferees and a member of the committee, that this bill is loaded from the first page to the last page with authorizations. We do not know, as the gentleman says, what the conditions of the country are going to be 2 or 3 years from now, but there is no effort on the part of the gentleman or the conferees to limit any one of those authorizations except the school-lunch program. That is the only one. The others have been carried in appropriation bills from year to year without any authorizations.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Kansas has expired.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield the gentleman 2 additional minutes.

Mr. COCHRAN. In order to make those appropriations in order, this bill has been brought in. I have been here a very long time, but I never remember an omnibus authorization bill before that carried as many items as this has. There is one item in here that interests the people of my city directly, and that

is the school-lunch program. I voted for this bill after the House eliminated the school-lunch program, but I want the House and the country to know that you are placing a limitation on one item in the bill alone, and that is the school-lunch program. All others to provide for eradication of pests and animal diseases are not limited, but lunches for poor school children is to 1 year.

Mr. HOPE. I will say to the gentleman the only limitation on the school-lunch program is the limitation as to time. There is no limitation in this bill as to amount. It seems to me the limitation to which the gentleman is referring in the omnibus bill, or perhaps the lack of limitation, is lack of limitation as to amount. The gentleman knows that the omnibus bill was passed in order to make legal and proper certain appropriations that had been made for years and years, and for which the gentleman from Missouri has been voting for years and years. The only new items in the bill are the ones which were added in the Senate.

I am glad to have the assurance of the gentleman from Missouri that he expects to vote for the amendment and for the conference report.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from New York [Mr. TABER].

Mr. TABER. Mr. Speaker, this amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas would provide for the extension of the school-lunch program on a \$50,000,000 basis for 1 year. That is better than 2 years. On the other hand, it means turning over to the Secretary of Agriculture \$50,000,000 to run the school lunches in one-sixth of the schools in the United States. For my own part I think it should be all or none. I doubt if the country can afford \$600,000,000 for this kind of a program to cover all of the schools. I doubt that any one of the Members of the House would think that. It would cost that because there would not be available for free distribution commodity credit surplus items or Department of Agriculture surplus items in sufficient volume to distribute to all of the schools, and much more of the stuff would have to be bought.

Therefore, I shall vote for the Hope amendment which amends the Flannagan amendment, and then I shall vote against the Flannagan amendment which provides school lunches for one-sixth of the schools. I am not opposed to school lunches. I believe that in most cases they are furnished by the localities, and it is done much better than it is where the Federal Government gets into it.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan?

There was no objection.

Mr. DONDERO. Mr. Speaker, I do not believe there is a Member in this body who is opposed to school lunches. There is a difference of opinion as to what governmental agency or authority should sponsor and provide the funds to carry it on. I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. HOPE] to continue the program for 1 year only. But I believe it wrong in principle in normal times for the Federal Government to continue a program that can and should be supported and carried on by the local communities and the States. Some people believe that through some slight-of-hand performance money can be taxed away from the people in local units of government, brought to Washington, the expense of administration and bureaucracy deducted, the balance returned to the local communities with the idea that they are receiving increased benefits. Such a philosophy is a fraud and a swindle on common sense and honesty.

We are asking the Federal Government to borrow \$50,000,000 more money, by issuing bonds to provide the necessary funds in carrying out this program at a time when the demands of war are the greatest in our history, when the national debt will soon equal the value of all property in the Nation, and when the solvency of the country will soon be seriously questioned. The States and local units are and have been in better financial condition to continue the school-lunch program. The national debt is now about \$200,000,000,000, while the total debt of the 48 States, as of June 30, 1943, was \$2,989,000,000, from which can be deducted \$1,000,000,000 budget surplus and nearly \$500,000,000 sinking funds, leaving a net State debt of all the States of approximately \$1,500,000,000. In addition, all cities of the United States with a population of 100,000 or more have an unused debt capacity amounting to \$750,000,000.

Let us keep government close to the people. Local self-government and responsibility must not be destroyed by centralizing all activities of our people here in Washington. This trend, if permitted to continue and expand, will ultimately destroy free government in America.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH].

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I should like to say a few words in regard to Amendment No. 3 embodied in H. R. 4278 as reported to us by the conference committee. In essence, this amendment authorizes the continuation of the school lunch program by the Secretary of Agriculture for a period of 2 years, now amended to 1 year, for which an annual appropriation up to \$50,000,000 is authorized.

When the bill itself was before the House on March 7, the distinguished gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN] offered an amendment to authorize this same expenditure. We rejected that amendment. The bill is now back before us with the recommendation of the conferees that we adopt the pre-

viously rejected proposal, which has been modified to some extent.

It is my opinion, Mr. Speaker, that this whole question of Federal aid for the school lunch program is extraneous to the bill, dealing as it does with strictly agricultural matters such as "the control and eradication of animal pests and diseases," "fire control," "protection and management of national forests," "rural electrification," and so forth. I cannot dispute that the school lunch amendment is germane to the bill in a parliamentary sense, but I do not think anyone will deny that it is not germane to the bill insofar as practical relationship to the subject of the bill is concerned.

I do not mean to labor the point, but I must emphasize that I am opposed to this manner of legislating. As has been frequently demonstrated, it tends to confusion, and, most important, we do not have the opportunity to consider the issues involved. Federal aid for school lunches is indeed far removed from agricultural conservation programs and such relationship as the school-lunch program may have to the marketing of agricultural products is more imaginary than real. The fact is, and I do not see how anyone can logically contend otherwise, Federal aid for school lunches is a matter of public health or of education.

However that may be, I think the House should clearly understand what is basically involved in this particular matter. I recognize that I will be accused of being opposed to school children having the proper food. Not at all, for I am in complete sympathy with programs to provide children with the proper diet and to teach them correct eating habits. As to whether or not school lunches have merit is not the issue. The issue is whether it is, under the circumstances that exist today particularly, the duty of the Federal Government to subsidize the program.

One of the things which has given me the greatest concern has been the tendency for everyone to look to the Federal Government and each year the Federal Government assumes more and more power. Is education a local responsibility, or is it something which should be regulated by the Federal Government? Is the matter of school lunches an obligation of local communities and of State governments, or is it a Federal obligation? Mr. Speaker, have we reached the point in our national life where every program, however worthy, must be subsidized by the Federal Government? Are our city governments without initiative, without courage, and without a sense of public responsibility? And likewise have our State governments fallen to such a low level that they cannot function without Federal aid?

Just recently we passed legislation to raise the Federal debt limitation. We are daily spending astronomical sums to finance the most costly war in history. We recently enacted a tax bill and we wonder where additional revenue may be obtained. But, on the other hand, according to all reports, the financial position of the cities and States has consistently improved during this period of intense industrial activity. It may not

be a popular position to take, but I definitely feel that a responsibility rests upon our cities and States which, unfortunately, they have fallen into the practice of shifting on to the Federal Government, if not entirely, at least in part. I am convinced that the school-lunch program has great merit and am equally convinced that the program can be carried out by the local communities and States without Federal subsidy, which is followed, as night the day, by Federal regulation and finally control.

Some of you may recall that on March 27 I had occasion to refer to the unpleasant fact that in the city of Chicago the Democratic organization has been using the "penny milk" program in connection with school lunches to raise campaign funds. I do not intend to go again into all of the details, except to say that the Chicago Board of Education plays the political game of allowing larger dairies to maintain the price of milk at 4 cents a half pint, even though it can be purchased at 3 or 3½ cents a half pint. In return for this special consideration, the dairies are called upon to contribute to the Cook County Democratic fund.

On March 30 my colleague from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] attempted to refute my charges. He inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD copies of letters purporting to represent complaints about the milk furnished by the Lake Valley Dairy, which is willing to supply the milk at the 3-cent and 3½-cent rate. The significant facts are that the letters pertain to 1942 and are all dated the same week in September of that year; and, further, the Lake Valley Dairy is approved by the Department of Public Health, and, further, the dairy continues to supply the parochial schools. The Chicago Board of Education simply does not wish to pay the 1-cent half pint less for milk because the Democratic organization wishes the contributions made by the dairies who sell the milk at 4 cents a half pint.

I perhaps should inform my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] that I have since had occasion to talk personally with parties in charge of the "penny-milk" program in the public schools, and it was frankly admitted to me by one of them that he did solicit party campaign contributions from the dairies furnishing milk to the schools. The same person admitted to me in my office that he had rerouted a check in the amount of \$1,000 sent to him—representing the Chicago Board of Education—by the Coca-Cola people, who sold its product—Coca-Cola, not milk—in or around the school buildings. Mr. Speaker, that is the same school board that then encouraged Coca-Cola sales to school children instead of nutritious milk. My colleague is in the peculiar position of trying to refute that which is admitted by those he strives to defend.

But, Mr. Speaker, the situation in the city of Chicago with respect to the "penny milk" matter is incidental to the present question before the House. I hope that the House will not accept this \$50,000,000 provision in the conference report before us, at least until we have had opportunity to go into this whole

matter in detail. It is a part of the major question as to the extent to which the Federal Government should subsidize programs of a local character.

Mr. COCHRAN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield for a unanimous-consent request?

Mr. FLANNAGAN. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCHRAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SABATH] is not here, and I ask unanimous consent that he have permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD at this point.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Speaker, my colleague the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] complains that I have criticized his ridiculous and politically inspired statement of last March 27 that the Democratic organization in Cook County has been using the penny-milk program in connection with school lunches to raise campaign funds.

Today he adds to his fantastic allegations that, in addition to the scheme of collecting pennies from children for a Democratic political fund, the same person, representing the Chicago Board of Education, admitted to him in his office that he had rerouted a check in the amount of \$1,500 sent to him, representing the Chicago Board of Education, by the Coca-Cola Co., which sold its product, not milk, in and around the school buildings. I am surprised that the gentleman did not go further than Coca-Cola to say beer and whisky. Further, he says this is the same school board that has been encouraging sales of Coca-Cola to school children. He had to say this in order to keep his story in balance.

Note that the gentleman did not name this alleged agent of the board of education who got the \$1,500 check. Moreover, he does not give the date of this alleged monetary transaction; he did not say whether it happened under the Republican regime of the late Mayor Thompson or somebody else; but he says he is going to insist upon an investigation.

I do not know anything about this alleged Coca-Cola deal, but I do know that I have satisfactorily answered his milk charges by inserting in the RECORD, at pages 3361, 3362, and 3363 of last March 30, communications from Mr. Washam, director of school lunchrooms, principals of Chicago schools, and other responsible authorities, most of whom are old civil-service employees, clearly showing that my colleague's allegations of March 27 were thoroughly unfounded and unwarranted. In my statement, as you will find, I showed that the board of education was buying milk from about 12 different dairies, whose owners were Republicans, at the lowest prices; and surely these dairy operators are not in the habit of making contributions to any Democratic organization.

I am not going to take the time of the House or space in the RECORD to restate these facts.

Personally, I regret that my colleague permits himself to be used as he does.

If I could wisely counsel him, knowing his diversified activities and that his efforts merit a better cause, I would suggest that he not waste so much time on these unfounded and ridiculous reports that come to him. Surely, upon mature reflection and consideration, the gentleman will realize that such ill-founded allegations as he makes add nothing praiseworthy to his record.

I had even hoped that my remarks of last March 30, answering his milk charges, would set him aright and influence him to retract his allegations; but I have hoped in vain, as is proved by his utterances of today about an alleged Coca-Cola deal.

I am in no position to answer his extensions of remarks. All I can do is answer his remarks of today, and I do so by stating categorically that there is not a scintilla of truth in his last charge about the alleged Coca-Cola deal or his first charge about the alleged penny-milk procedure.

I confidently invite the membership of the House and others who are interested in this subject to read or reread my remarks of last March 30 concerning the charges of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] that the penny-milk program was being used to collect a Democratic campaign fund. After you have read those remarks, I feel that you will be satisfied as to the utter baselessness of these charges. When you are satisfied of the unreliability of those charges, I may safely rely upon the Latin maxim, "False in one thing, false in all things," to dispose of the latest effusion of my friend concerning the alleged check going from the Coca-Cola Co. to the Chicago Board of Education representative. When everybody else is satisfied in connection with the explanation of these matters, I hope our colleague will proceed to the investigation he proposes, so that even he himself will ultimately be set aright.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 2 minutes to the gentleman from California [Mr. VOORHIS].

Mr. VOORHIS of California. Mr. Speaker, this program does not mean turning over to the Secretary of Agriculture any money to "run school lunches with," as the gentleman from New York has contended. What it means is this: If any local units, like the P.-T. A., or local people that know their children's needs, initiate a program for school lunches, and carry at least half the financial load, that then we will say, as a National Congress, there is not going to be any situation where the farmers will have a lack of market for their commodities so long as there are undernourished school children of America.

That is the basic principle of this program. The gentleman from Virginia has explained it very well indeed. I am proud of the fact that I have fought for it through the years. I am glad to know that most of our Committee on Agriculture—and frankly I thought it was a unanimous vote—approved of it when the bill came before the House previously.

If you are going to have a price support program for agricultural commodi-

ties, you must have a worth-while means of using those commodities and those food products for the benefit of the American people. There is no better way to do it than to combat undernourishment among the American citizens of the future, to meet the most primary needs of the children of this country.

I hope, therefore, that this motion will prevail.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi such time as he may desire.

[Mr. RANKIN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. RANKIN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield 1 minute to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. CURTIS].

Mr. CURTIS. Mr. Speaker, I am opposed to this school-lunch program for either 1 year or 2 years. It is not a question of whether we want to do something about nutrition; it is a question as to whose responsibility it is. In this wartime, with the financial condition of the United States Government as it is, it should be safe to say that there is not a locality in America that cannot carry on its own school-lunch program much better than the Federal Government. We have reached the time when little children in schools are taught to write letters to their Congressmen asking the Federal Government to give them food. They are taught to say: "Our politicians in Washington, give us this day our daily bread."

There are two great philosophies in the world that are grappling for first place today. One is the philosophy of government-directed lives; the other is the philosophy of individual enterprise and freedom. If we teach the tots in the schools to look to Washington for their food and to write their Congressmen when they want something, why can they not appeal to us for clothing and all the necessities of life?

I do not subscribe to that socialistic, totalitarian doctrine that the Federal Government should supply all our wants and direct our lives from the cradle to the grave. In the absence of widespread disaster or great unemployment, the matter of school lunches surely is a local responsibility. This is especially true in wartime, when Federal taxes and expenses are so high.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as she may desire to the gentlewoman from New Jersey [Mrs. NORTON].

Mrs. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I am in entire agreement with all that has been said so well by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN]. I think this appropriation of \$50,000,000 is extremely important and very necessary. I sincerely hope that while we are appropriating for control of certain animal and plant pests and diseases we will not quibble about appropriating the small amount of money to help the millions of American children who will profit

physically and mentally by this appropriation. The preservation of healthy child life in America cannot be overemphasized at any time, but more particularly is this true during wartime with its tragic demand on our youth. We are obligated to do all that is humanly possible to protect and assist the children of the Nation. Mr. Speaker, I urge the House to vote in favor of the conference committee report.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. POAGE].

Mr. POAGE. Mr. Speaker, I need only a moment. I believe that the school-lunch program is meritorious and worthy of support. I have always supported it, and I expect to support the Hope amendment this afternoon to continue the present program for another year, but I would call attention to the need for fundamental and far-reaching revision of the present method of financing this program.

The school-lunch program is not a farm program as distinguished from a city program. The gentleman from St. Louis has just stated that the school-lunch program was the only item in this entire bill that benefited his people. His people, city people in general, benefit from this program just as much as do farm people. It should be charged to all the people, and not simply the farmers, and yet ever since its creation, the school-lunch program has been supported out of the money that was set aside for the movement of surplus farm crops. These farm crops have been surplus largely because the tariff that is levied to benefit city people has made it impossible to export these crops. The so-called section 32 funds were set aside to compensate the farmer to some extent for the burdens that have been imposed on him in order to aid industry. It simply is not fair or honest to take that money and use it for some other purpose, no matter how worthy that purpose may be.

The school-lunch program should stand on its own merits. It should be paid for from general funds. The farmers' funds should be protected and used only for the purposes for which they were set aside. It is unfair to take the farmers' money for this general purpose, and it is unfair to include this \$50,000,000 in the total when antifarm orators point to what they claim is the large sum appropriated for the aid of agriculture.

I believe that within the coming year we will be able to work out a sound bill placing the cost of this program where it belongs. Believing that the Hope amendment gives us that opportunity and at the same time makes possible the uninterrupted functioning of the school-lunch program, I shall support the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas.

(Mr. POAGE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the RECORD.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. COFFEE].

Mr. COFFEE. Mr. Speaker, I wish to speak briefly—briefly only because time is limited—about an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill which affects the future of a program vital to the health of American school children. I am referring to the authorization to continue the appropriation of \$50,000,000 for the school-lunch program. The Senate hearings held May 2 through May 5 indicated that there is continued need for Federal assistance for this community-operated program. At the hearings no one offered testimony which disputed either the need for the program or the need for Federal participation in the program.

The thought of hungry children in America is repugnant to all of us. Yet in this year of our greatest national income there are thousands of children who for one reason or another are not getting enough of the right kinds of food. Their mothers may be working in war plants or on farms for example, and may have neither the time nor the energy to buy and prepare nourishing foods. Some parents do not know about nourishing foods. In other families the father's wages may be insufficient to provide for the family's needs.

The school-lunch program as it has operated in the past year has assisted in providing at least one health-building meal a day to approximately 5,000,000 children in some 30,000 schools. As a result the strength and well-being of the Nation's school children has been improved.

At the same time the school-lunch program as it now operates has helped to stimulate necessary war food production. School lunches are a dependable and desirable outlet for abundant foods purchased in fulfillment of price-support commitments. We are always looking, of course, for ways to develop new agricultural markets. They will be equally important to American agriculture in the years which will follow the peace.

The school-lunch program has acquainted thousands of youngsters with good, wholesome foods such as oranges, grapefruit, carrots, whole-wheat bread, and numerous dairy products, which are not usually found in the diets of low-income families. When children learn to eat these foods in school they take ideas home. Information is available which shows that the serving of milk at school frequently increases the consumption of milk at home. I think we are all aware of the importance of milk in the diet of the growing child. We also are aware of the importance of this milk-drinking habit to the dairy farmers of America.

A great deal of time and thought has been put into the creation and development of this program. It has been developed and expanded over a period of 9 years. A great many people, in addition to those employed in the Government, have helped to get this very worthwhile program under way. Every Federal dollar which has gone into the program has performed the dual service for which it was intended—first to improve the health of our children and second to aid American agriculture. This also

is true of the \$2 the community puts in for every \$1 the Federal Government spends. If Federal assistance were to cease now, both these services would be impaired because countless communities could not operate their local programs without some Federal aid.

As the school-lunch program has operated in the past year it has been truly a community enterprise maintaining all the democratic principles we so firmly believe in and for which we are fighting. It has its roots in the local school, township, county, and city, wherever there are children to be fed. Since Federal assistance takes the form of reimbursement for part of the food costs as well as donations of abundant foods, the sponsoring group, which may be the local authorities or any civic-minded club or association, has to seed out and provide the rest of the food costs, and the equipment and help it takes to plan, prepare, and serve the meals and clean up afterward. Those children whose parents can afford it, pay for their lunches. Those who cannot are served as much and as good food as the others, and there is no singling out of these children.

Each local school-lunch program has a sound nutritional basis. The pattern for a good nourishing meal has been outlined by the War Food Administration in accordance with the standards of the Bureau of Human Nutrition and Home Economics. The description of the complete noon meal, or type-A lunch as it has come to be known, is in terms that everyone can understand—not in scientific language—and in that way it is teaching many people what our nutrition experts have found to be good, adequate fare for a growing child's meal. This does not mean, however, that in every place the same meal is being served. On the contrary, the pattern allows for local customs and food habits—baked beans in Boston and Chile beans in New Mexico; chicken and rice in Louisiana and chicken and noodles in Wisconsin—all good school-lunch main dishes if served in sufficient quantity along with vegetables or fruit, bread and butter and milk.

Those of us who believe that every child should be well fed do not want to see the school-lunch program curtailed. Where it is needed the most, we find the fewest local resources to carry on. The Federal-indemnity program, small as it may seem—the maximum rate is 9 cents for a complete meal—has been the deciding factor in keeping many programs operating. If Federal assistance were removed, thousands of programs would have to be disbanded and others would be unable to serve an adequate meal at a price children could afford to pay. For many children, the lunch at school is the main meal of the day; for some it is the only meal that can honestly be called by that name.

It would indeed be a difficult thing for me to explain to the people in my State why we should let this program die by default when we are sending American dollars and American food to other lands which have had the foresight to feed their children in school programs. In England, school dinners have been on

the increase. Lend-lease foods have aided this program immeasurably.

Federal funds allotted to school-lunch programs have been used wisely and accountably. Each school must keep a careful record of its income and expenditures to show that the money has been used to serve good, wholesome meals to children. Wherever a community can provide a nutritious lunch with less than the maximum amount of Federal aid, because the income level of the community makes this possible, reimbursement from the Federal Government is reduced proportionately.

Letters from my State of Washington are typical of the expressions of the benefits of this program which have come from other States. From a school superintendent in Lake Stevens, Wash., comes this statement:

Our policy has been to furnish a well-balanced and nutritious lunch at a low cost. The children in our community come from homes of working people or laboring class, for the most part, and in the past their incomes have been low. Our lunch program has helped a great deal. For the past 4 years we have had school gardens and have frozen perishable vegetables as well as small fruits. This year we have 3,300 pounds of fruits and vegetables frozen. It practically all came from our gardens or from the immediate community.

One item in this program that is helping a great deal is the more simplified method of reporting. We school administrators are certainly short of clerical help.

From Pioneer, Wash.:

The attendance this year is considerably better than it was last year. There is no way of telling how much credit can be given to the hot-lunch program, but there are some facts to consider.

This year we started in October, while last year we started in January. Last year we provided one hot dish with no milk. This year we are able, through Government aid, to provide a complete lunch including milk.

I really think the Government aid will pay off in better health of the children.

From Snohomish, Wash.:

We have a number of students who come from homes where both parents are working. In many such cases the students' meals are unplanned and irregular. Even in the better homes the noon lunch is seldom planned as a complete meal.

In our high-school cafeteria, students are able to obtain well-cooked, well-planned meals at a minimum cost in pleasant surroundings. Many students who formerly rushed home or carried a lunch are now eating hot meals in the cafeteria.

From a school principal in Odessa, Wash.:

This is the third year that we are serving school hot lunches; the first year that we are serving a complete hot lunch.

We have several families who have moved into our district from a Southern State (West Virginia). The parents are very poor, and the children are undernourished. We often wonder here at school whether the children from these families had enough breakfast when they come to school, because they are hungry when they come to school and want to get into the lunch bags of those children who prefer to bring some lunches from home. At noon we always give these children all the milk and other food they want to eat. Since they have started school and we have hot lunches we can say that the little first graders of these families look better and are

not as hungry as they were before we served hot lunches at the beginning of our school term in September.

Many children in our district do not get raw milk to drink at home and several are staying here for hot lunches just to get the milk to drink. We are fortunate that we can buy all the raw milk we need in our district. The milk is tested and passes all inspections. I think that our lunches with the balanced menus are very educational in our district. Many of our children come from families who do not have balanced meals and I am sure that by serving balanced meals in hot lunches many go home and speak about that they must have milk, vegetables, fruit. It is surprising how fond our children are of raw carrots. We serve carrot sticks with almost every meal and the children always call for more beside the other salads and fruits.

I hope we can continue getting help from the Government to serve hot lunches.

Surely after the eloquent testimony from those who should know, there can be no question as to the twofold value and importance of the program. We must continue Federal aid, and I hope the record will show we continued it wholeheartedly and with enthusiasm.

(Mr. COFFEE asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. SULLIVAN].

[Mr. SULLIVAN addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. SULLIVAN asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. ZIMMERMAN].

Mr. ZIMMERMAN. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the Committee on Agriculture I supported this legislation before the committee and shall support it at this time. I think it is one of the most far-reaching programs we have undertaken, and I hope that it passes today.

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. EBERHARTER].

[Mr. EBERHARTER addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

(Mr. EBERHARTER asked and was given permission to revise and extend his remarks in the Record.)

Mr. FLANNAGAN. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kansas to the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. FLANNAGAN].

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. TABER) there were—ayes 113, noes 23.

So the motion was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider the votes by which action was taken on the several motions was laid on the table.

INDEPENDENT OFFICES APPROPRIATION BILL, 1945

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I call up the conference report on the bill (H. R. 4070) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, and for other purposes, and ask unanimous consent that the statement be read in lieu of the report.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the statement.

(For conference report and statement, see proceedings of the House of May 29, 1944.)

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield such time as he may desire to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. WIGGLESWORTH].

Mr. WIGGLESWORTH. Mr. Speaker, I take this time merely to state that I am in favor of the adoption of this conference report and to point out that the report, exclusive of the items which still remain in dispute, is at the present time some \$15,000,000 below the House bill and about \$38,000,000 below the Budget estimates.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CHURCH] to submit a unanimous-consent request.

Mr. CHURCH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend the remarks I made a while ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the conference report.

The previous question was ordered.

The conference report was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first amendment in disagreement.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, Senate amendments in disagreement numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 relate entirely to the Bureau of the Budget. Some cuts were made in the Senate. They are all interrelated. The conferees would like to go back for further conference on them. I ask unanimous consent that Senate amendments numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 be considered en bloc.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Virginia?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read, as follows:

Senate amendment No. 1: Page 3, line 18, strike out "periodicals and newspapers (not exceeding \$500)" and insert "and periodicals."

Senate amendment No. 2: Page 3, line 19, strike out "teletype news service."

Senate amendment No. 3: Page 3, line 21, strike out "and not to exceed \$55,000 for temporary employment of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, or the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

Senate amendment No. 4: Page 4, line 1, strike out "\$2,290,340" and insert "\$1,830,400."

Senate amendment No. 6: Page 4, line 8, strike out "and including the temporary employment (not exceeding \$65,000) of persons or organizations by contract or otherwise, without regard to section 3709 of the Revised Statutes, and the Classification Act of 1923, as amended."

Senate amendment No. 8: Page 4, line 25, insert "No part of the appropriations herein made to the Bureau of the Budget shall be used for the maintenance or establishment of regional field, or any other offices outside the District of Columbia."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8. The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 14: On page 9, after line 17, insert the following: "No part of the appropriations herein made to the Civil Service Commission shall be available for the salaries and expenses of the Legal Examining Unit in the Examining and Personnel Utilization Division of the Commission, established pursuant to Executive Order No. 9358 of July 1, 1933."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amendment No. 29: On page 21, line 6, after the word "employees", strike out the remainder of the line and all of lines 7 and 8.

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

[Mr. FITZPATRICK addressed the House. His remarks will appear hereafter in the Appendix.]

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 30: On page 21, in line 13, strike out "\$10,581,000" and insert "\$9,581,000."

Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House insist on its disagreement to the Senate amendment.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next amendment in disagreement.

The Clerk read as follows:

Senate amendment No. 35: On page 29, after line 1, insert "All funds heretofore appropriated to the Public Roads Administration for the construction of roads but impounded or withheld from obligation or expenditure by any agency or official are hereby



OFFICE OF BUDGET AND FINANCE 78th-2nd, No. 142
Legislative Reports and Service Section

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued September 6, 1944, for actions of Tuesday, September 5)

(For staff of the Department only)

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HOUSE

1. POST-WAR PLANNING. Rep. Lesinski, Mich., praised the Dumbarton Oaks Conference's cooperation with Russia (pp. 7634-8).
Rep. Carrier, Ky., spoke on the war mobilization and reconversion bill and urged legislation that would shorten the transition from war to peacetime economy (p. 7641).
2. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Rep. Murray, Wis., gave some information about the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine (pp. 7638-9), and criticized the "New-Deal political agriculturists who have not carried on a real food-production program" (pp. 7652-5).
3. FARM LABOR. Rep. Cutland, Calif., praised WFA's work in securing Mexican farm labor (p. 7640).
4. ECONOMY. Rep. Gillie, Ind., urged investigation of departments' needs by congressional employees and inserted a South Bend Tribune editorial on the subject (p. 7642).
5. TAXATION. Rep. Mason, Ill., spoke on "A Post-War Tax Program," stating that the "New Deal tax program has been to destroy private enterprise by taxation" and giving some general suggestions for improvement (pp. 7643-4).
6. FOREIGN TRADE. Rep. Maas, Minn., spoke in favor of "uniting all of our resources and energies into a national effort for our proper place in world air commerce" (pp. 7648-52).
7. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Rep. Kefauver, Tenn., commended the late Sen. Norris' work regarding TVA and stated that every REA group in the Valley has signed a scroll of appreciation to him (pp. 7641-2).
Rep. Rankin, Miss., commended the late Sen. Norris' work regarding TVA (p. 7643).

8. EDUCATION. Received the Federal Security Agency's quarterly report on education and training of defense workers. To Appropriations Committee. (p. 7658.)
9. PERSONNEL. H. R. 4918, as reported by the Civil Service Committee (see Digest 141), authorizes a lump-sum payment for accumulated annual or vacation leave due to any officer or employee of the Government when separated from Government service or to his estate in the event of death.
- H. R. 5257 (which supersedes H. R. 4909) as reported by the Civil Service Committee (see Digest 141), authorizes the Federal departments and agencies to establish employee health programs within the limits of appropriations, when the need for such services has been substantiated, and limits such programs to (1) treatments of minor illnesses and dental conditions except in cases of emergency or of injury or illness sustained while in performance of the employee's duty in accordance with the Employees' Compensation Act, (2) preemployment and other examinations; (3) referral of employees to private physicians and dentists, and (4) education and preventive programs relating to health, including the alleviation of health hazards in the working environment.
- H. R. 4114, on overtime pay (see Digest 141) relates only to the Customs Service.

SENATE

10. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Postponed action of H. R. 4278, the Pace bill, until Fri., after Sens. Russell, Ga., Bushfield, S. Dak., and White, Maine, had discussed the status of this bill, particularly the medical-aid provision (pp. 7620-3).
11. FARM LOANS. Agriculture and Forestry Committee reported with amendments S.1688, which directs this Department to compromise, adjust, or cancel indebtedness of farmers for seed-feed loans, etc. (S. Rept. 1071) (p. 7606).
12. DAIRY INDUSTRY. Sen. Wiley, Wis., criticized the proposed bill to cancel oleo-margarine taxes and inserted Dr. Sommer's (Univ. of Wis.) testimony on this subject (pp. 7623-32).
13. FARM MACHINERY. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., claimed that the foundries are the "bottleneck in manufacture of farm machinery" and inserted his letter to War Mobilization Director Byrnes on this subject (p. 7608).
14. PERSONNEL. Sen. Ferguson, Mich., inserted the various Senate committee reports of persons detailed to the committees (one employee of this Department included) (pp. 7602-5).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Aiken, Vt., inserted two State labor convention resolutions favoring S. 1385, which provides for the St. Lawrence seaway and power project (pp. 7605-6).
- as reported,
16. ELECTRIFICATION; IRRIGATION. Agreed to S. Res. 313, providing \$5,000 additional for the Irrigation and Reclamation Committee's investigation with respect to the need for development of irrigation projects and with respect to the supply and distribution of hydroelectric power (p. 7606).

be put upon the creation of these instrumentalities to exhaust the rules of reason, rather than to put all the emphasis, as is too often done, exclusively upon the exercise of force. I agree that force has always got to be finally available in some form. I agree that we must never be out of touch or out of sight of force. But in the prospectus which I can see the possibility of developing, Mr. President, in respect to organizing the security of the earth, I believe that in the presence of the awful catastrophe the world has just suffered these rules of reason will go infinitely far toward reducing the ultimate necessity for the use of force to an utter minimum, particularly if we have sense enough in the interim to make absolutely sure once and for all and forever that the Axis aggressors never again can reaccumulate the physical means of becoming aggressors.

If we eliminate them, then where are the aggressors of tomorrow? They must be among the Allies of today. I decline to indict the Allies of today as being unwilling to live under rules of reason, and that is why I insist again and again and again that the hope of this great international organization, to which we look forward, is not in the ultimate final reliance upon force; the hope is upon its creation of instrumentalities which will make the rules of reason omnipotent upon this earth rather than the rules of force. But when we finally get to the use of force, except as that rule is regionally applied under the historic constitutional precedents of this country, so far as I am concerned, no President, no delegate speaking for any President, can vote this country into war without the joint approval of both Houses of Congress. I know of no other attitude which can be faithful to the Constitution of the United States. But, despite this final limitation, I believe America can go forward in wholehearted cooperation in the creation of an international organization which will be a blessed benediction upon international security in a free world of freemen—particularly if we base the whole adventure upon the indispensable foundations of a just peace. Under such circumstances no Congress, in the final analysis, will ever fail to do its voluntary duty.

There may be some better rule than the regional rule for the initial use of force. I throw that out merely as a suggestion—merely to illustrate my point. But above all I want to see this tremendous peace enterprise launched upon a basis which has the wholehearted support of our people so that it may have a maximum chance to serve the security and welfare of humankind, ourselves included.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, I join in the remarks of the Senator from Michigan, and I want to say that the Senator from Michigan has been of very great service in the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in the conferences we have been having from time to time with the Secretary of State, with respect to this whole plan. I have very great respect for his ability and appreciate his deep interest in the subject.

Let me say to the Senator, however, that while I share with him his hope that peaceful measures may render it unnecessary to use force, and while I admire the optimism with which he believes that reason and logic will insure peace, and that peace is a state of mind, I think we must go further. Of course, peace is a state of mind; and if we could persuade everyone to be of that state of mind we should have peace. The trouble is that the state of mind is in the wrong people. How much good does anyone think it would have done to address beautiful homilies to Mr. Hitler? Would it have been sufficient to have said, "Adolf, be a good fellow, do not jump on the Poles. Do not go into the Rhineland. Do not take Austria. Do not bother Czechoslovakia." How long would the rules of reason and persuasion have influenced Mr. Hitler? How long would Hirohito have entertained similar persuasions in his course?

Mr. President, I point out that this plan does the very thing which the Senator from Michigan says he wishes to see done. We read in the newspapers this morning about plans for a world court, to be more comprehensive, and to have a wider jurisdiction than any other such court which has gone before, in an effort to settle controversies without war, by means of equity, law, and logic. The function of the council is to undertake to settle international disputes without the operation of force, through conciliation, diplomatic measures, and arbitration. All those things are embraced within the conception of this international instrumentality. We have no right to overaccentuate force. Force is only the last resort. Force is to be used against a nation which cannot be reached by peaceful measures. It is to be employed against the nation to which reason does not appeal.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Michigan?

Mr. CONNALLY. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I agree completely with the Senator's analysis. However, let me add that it seems to me under this new conception, if all the intervening instrumentalities for the rule of reason are exhausted, the next aggressor will be so obviously a criminal because of this intervening process that there will be no doubt about the necessity of crushing him by force, or about the attitude of the American Congress in respect to participation.

Mr. CONNALLY. I thank the Senator. I am glad he holds such views.

Force is to be employed only as a last resort, when reason fails, when persuasion fails, when humanitarian considerations fail, when all the noble conceptions and precepts of law and logic fail, and we have before us the bloody-handed criminal bent upon the conquest of peaceful nations, force, at the point of a bayonet, is the only rule which will master such mad ambitions.

I agree with the Senator when he says that the nations which have brought on

this war must be permanently disarmed. But we cannot disarm them with persuasion; we cannot disarm them with logic; we cannot disarm them by sending them Sunday-school tracts; we cannot disarm them by reading to them the Ten Commandments and the Lord's Prayer. We must disarm them at the point of the bayonet in their vitals, or by bombs from aircraft, or by cannon which hurl metal from their throats into the ranks of those who oppose these principles.

After all, we must have force as a last resort, just as the policeman on the beat must have force as a last resort. Two women can quarrel over the back fence about chickens getting over the fence, children throwing stones across the fence, or about pouring dishwater over the fence; but, after all, when they cannot settle their dispute by peaceful means, the policeman on the beat must be appealed to. When he arrives, he must bring his stick with him, not necessarily to use it, but to have it available, so that it can be seen.

So it is with this international instrumentality. It must ultimately have force behind it, as a last resort, so that we can say to those who rely upon force, those who swear by the sword, those who worship armies and navies, not for self-defense, but for the accomplishment of their ambitions, the satisfaction of their greed for more territory, and their hunger for more subjects, "You misplaced your worship; you have bowed down to force; but there is a mightier force than yours, and that is the combined force of the nations which propose to preserve peace and to overwhelm you in your mad ambitions and bloody dreams of power and conquest."

THE DISTRICT'S NONSUFFRAGE STATUS— DENIAL OF VOTE TO DISTRICT SERVICE- MEN

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I have in my hand a post card which calls attention to one of the most inequitable situations on the home front. I doubt that many Senators have seen these post cards with the two red bands across the face. The Army has had 3,500,000 of them printed, and they are being handed to each of our soldiers overseas. They are applications for ballots under the soldier voting law with which the Senate struggled this spring.

This is the application of Col. E. C. Morse, commander of the Fortieth Station Hospital, now in Corsica after functioning throughout the north African campaign. Before Pearl Harbor Colonel Morse was Dr. Morse, an orthopedic surgeon operating at the Emergency Hospital in Washington. He was born in Washington and has had his home here for 54 years.

Colonel Morse was probably in something of a quandary when handed this card. Instructions for filling out the cards are shown to the soldiers in big charts posted at every overseas headquarters. Opposite the name of the District of Columbia the charts says: "No provision for absentee ballots for citizens of the District."

These cards are addressed to the secretary of state of blank, blank, blank. Desirous of voting, Colonel Morse wrote in the blanks "District of Columbia, care of the Evening Star, Washington, D. C.," and mailed the card.

A lifelong resident of Washington, Colonel Morse knew that the Evening Star has constantly supported the fight waged by generations of civic-minded Washingtonians who wanted the right to vote for President and Representatives in Congress for themselves and their fellow citizens.

This card was brought to me by George Kennedy, a reporter for the Washington Star, to see what could be done about getting a ballot for Colonel Morse and some 75,000 other Washington, D. C., men in uniform. The reporter asked about the Sumners-Capper resolution empowering Congress to grant national representation for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Judiciary Committee at the opening of this Congress. This is a joint resolution authorizing an amendment to the Constitution empowering Congress to allow the citizens of the District to vote for President, Vice President, and as many Members of Congress as the Congress shall by legislation allow them. As it is an amendment to the Constitution, and an amendment is necessary to allow citizens of the District to participate in our national elections, I am afraid that with the greatest goodwill on our part we would be unable to get a ballot to Colonel Morse for the coming election.

But we could give the vote, the highest privilege of citizenship, after their return, to Colonel Morse and the 75,000 young men who have gone from Washington into the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, and the merchant marine, in recognition of what these neighbors of ours in this big city have contributed to victory.

Mr. President, Washington's contribution has not been small. As in the last war, the number of soldiers who have gone from Washington homes exceeds that of several of the States.

There was a militia type of military organization here called the Fifth Marines, a reserve group. They used to drill on Tuesday nights in an abandoned church a few blocks northwest of Capitol Hill, near the new Municipal Building. They were Washington lawyers, policemen, clerks, printers, and others. There were more than 200 of these Washington men from the Fifth Marines in the first landings on Guadalcanal. They were a sizable portion of the dogged detail of leathernecks who held on there when our Navy could not get in and the Jap Fleet tried to blast them off the island.

As the history of our Pacific war is released we will come to realize what we owe to those men of Guadalcanal who carried out our first offensive against the enemy and did not fail. I think the Congress owes it to these Washington boys to put them on a par with others in the service by making them full-fledged citizens.

All except the very newest Members of the Senate will remember the old Na-

tional Hotel building, that crumbling relic of the fabulous fifties which stood on the Avenue at Sixth Street. The National Guard of the District used to drill there, also on Tuesday nights. The integration of the National Guard placed the District units in the Twenty-ninth Division. We remember reading about the Twenty-ninth Division on D-day. It was one of those divisions in the initial landings. Washington boys, combat engineers, were in the very first wave ashore, where they busied themselves removing German obstacles and mines, ignoring the deadly German artillery fire which kept shrapnel bursting about the beach.

Paris is liberated today, and Allied exterminators are ridding the valleys of the Seine and the Somme of the verminous swarms that ruined every countryside they descended on. Mr. President, Europe as well as America owes something to those Washington boys of the Twenty-ninth who helped breach Hitler's wall. I am sure that Europeans who will visit here in the days of peace to come will find it very hard to understand that the frontline veterans from Washington are not full citizens.

What about the parents who brought them up to be such good soldiers? We all know some of them. Would it be amiss to include them in the roll of some 130,000,000 Americans with the full privilege of citizenship?

Mr. President, I have always said that apathy was the principal reason that the people of Washington do not have the full privilege of citizenship. But during this war there has been a new awakening of the meaning of being an American. That apathy is disappearing. When those boys come home, the boys who were given one of these red-barred postcards and did not have anything to do with it because they were citizens of the District of Columbia, apathy will have changed to demand. It is not right, Mr. President, to have a population of nearly 1,000,000 Americans denied participation in the democratic process, denied the right to vote.

Mr. President, many Senators probably saw in Sunday's Star the statement that the reporter who called on me with this card polled the Judiciary Committee. He found little opposition to the proposal to let our fellow citizens in the District of Columbia vote in national elections. Two members of the committee said they were against it. One opposed it because of Negro suffrage. The other who said he was against it confined himself to constitutional grounds.

I shall pass over the first ground. There are larger groups of Negroes voting in New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago without dire consequences.

As for the constitutional grounds, we have all observed the difficulties of the courts in determining the intent of Congress as to the application of legislation passed a year or two ago. That should give us pause in attempting to divine the intent of the founding fathers. It is very hard to determine what their thought was about each section and clause. We know one thing they never thought: That in setting aside 10 square miles as

the seat of government they were denying suffrage at some future date to a million people.

Seven members of the Committee on the Judiciary said they would vote to report the joint resolution or one similar to it to the floor if it ever was brought up in committee for consideration. The senior Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], who is acting chairman of the Judiciary Committee, expressed his readiness to submit the question of District of Columbia voting in national elections to this body and to the States.

Four members of the committee refused to commit themselves. Five were out of the city.

It appears that this joint resolution would be reported by the committee if given consideration. In time of war I believe we all feel stronger about the right of citizens to vote.

Mr. President, there is no pressure behind the joint resolution, as we have come to know the term. No Member of the Senate will have his tenure of a seat in this Chamber strengthened or weakened by his vote on this measure. It is a matter of simple right, of pure justice, of the American way.

For these reasons, Mr. President, at this time I respectfully request that the Judiciary Committee favorably report Senate Joint Resolution 33, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States empowering Congress to grant representation in the Congress and among the electors of President and Vice President to the people of the District of Columbia.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, several months ago the Senate considered and passed House bill 4278, authorizing by statute a number of expenditures for which appropriations have been made by the Congress for the Department of Agriculture for several years past. Three Senate amendments were attached to that measure. One of them provided for the extension of the Farm Security Administration for a period of 2 years. Another provided for the extension of the so-called school-lunch program for a period of 2 years. Another, the third, allowed a tolerance of one-fifth of an acre in the tobacco acreage for this year's crop.

The House of Representatives rejected the tobacco amendment and reduced to 1 year the time limit of the Farm Security Administration extension and the school-lunch program extension.

A number of conferences have been held between the two Houses on these three items, which have been in disagreement. I am convinced that the House will not accept any extension beyond 1 year of the important Farm Security program and the school-lunch program.

However, there are in the bill a number of items which should be enacted into law at the earliest possible date. It is important to have the law enacted because it will have a great deal to do with the formation of the budget for the coming year for a number of agricultural ac-

tivities such as the program relating to the control of Bang's disease and a number of other programs which are embraced within the bill and have been approved by both Houses.

The most important item in the entire bill, and the one which makes it most necessary that it be enacted into law at the earliest possible date, is that which relates to the rural electrification program which extends the time of the amortization of Federal loans for rural electrification and which reduces the interest rate on the loans which are made by the Rural Electrification Administration to the local cooperatives.

Mr. President, I am, of course, as all Members of the Senate know, greatly interested in the Farm Security Administration and in the school-lunch program. But I do not think it is fair to the other activities of the Department of Agriculture to hold up this measure any longer. I do not think there is the slightest possibility of having the House of Representatives to agree to the Senate amendment extending these activities for 2 years.

In the 1945 appropriation bill, provision has been made for both of them for 1 year. The Farm Security Administration is now in operation under this provision in the agricultural appropriation bill, and the school-lunch program will be carried on during the fiscal year 1945, just as it has been in the past, by virtue of an authorization in the appropriation bill. I do not see that it would serve any useful purpose to longer insist on the Senate's position on these amendments.

The papers are on the clerk's desk and I should like to call up the measure, if it is agreeable to do so, in order to have the Senate recede from these amendments, so that the bill may be enacted into law.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore laid before the Senate a message from the House of Representatives announcing its action on certain amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, which was read, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
June 3, 1944.

Resolved, That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the

orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

SEC. 303. That all purposes and objects of expenditure which are provided for under the item "Loans, grants, and rural rehabilitation," in the Department of Agriculture Appropriation Act, 1944, are hereby authorized for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, in the manner, in the detail, and under the conditions, authorities, restrictions, and limitations as are contained in the item referred to, and there are hereby authorized to be appropriated and to be otherwise made available such sums as Congress may deem necessary for the purposes of this section: *Provided*, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with, except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them.

That the House recede from its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 3, to said bill, and concur therein with an amendment as follows:

In lieu of the matter inserted by said amendment insert:

SEC. 403. Section 32 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Agricultural Adjustment Act, and for other purposes," approved August 24, 1935 (49 Stat. 774), as amended, is hereby further amended by the addition of the following language:

"Not exceeding \$50,000,000 of the funds appropriated by and pursuant to this section may also be used during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, to provide food for consumption by children in nonprofit schools of high-school grade or under and for child-care centers through (a) the purchase, processing, and exchange, and the distribution of agricultural commodities and products thereof; or (b) the making of payments to such schools and centers or agencies having control thereof in connection with the purchase and distribution of agricultural commodities in fresh or processed form and, when desirable, for the processing and exchange of such commodities and their products; or (c) by such other means as the Secretary may determine: *Provided*, That funds appropriated for the purposes of this program shall be apportioned for expenditure in the States, Territories, possessions, and the District of Columbia in accordance with school enrollment and need, as determined by the Secretary, except that if program participation in any State does not require all funds so apportioned, the Secretary may re-apportion such excess funds to such other States in consideration of need, as he may determine: *Provided further*, That benefits under this section to schools or child-care centers shall in no case exceed the cost of the agricultural commodities or products thereof delivered to the school or child-care center as established by certificates executed by the authorized representative of the sponsoring agency: *Provided further*, That such sponsoring agency shall maintain accounts and records clearly establishing costs of agricultural commodities or products furnished in the program and that such accounts and records shall be available for audit by representatives of the Department of Agriculture: *Provided further*, That these funds may be used for, or to make payments in connection with, the purchase of such agricultural commodities and for exchanging, distributing, disposing, transporting, storing, processing, inspection, commission, and

other incidental costs and expenses without regard to the provisions of section 3709 of the Revised Statutes and without regard to the 25 percent limitation contained in this section: *Provided further*, That not more than 2 percent of the funds made available under this amendment shall be used to provide food for children in child-care centers. The amount of funds used in any State during any fiscal year under this paragraph shall not exceed the total amount otherwise furnished for the same purpose by or on behalf of the State and local school authorities and other sponsoring agencies in such State including the value of donated services and supplies, as certified by the respective schools, care centers or agencies having control thereof.

"There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such additional amounts for the purposes of this amendment as the Congress may deem necessary."

That the House insist upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 2 to said bill.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, let me say that I am not as familiar with this legislation as perhaps I should be. But it is my understanding—if I am wrong, I wish the Senator would correct me—that this legislation has been pending in the House, in the Senate, and in conference since early in the year.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct in that understanding. I will ask the Chair to state just when the bill passed the Senate. It has been several months since it was passed. The bill has been pending in the two bodies for more than a year.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill was passed by the Senate on May 2, 1944.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I further understand that the primary purpose of the bill is to write into permanent law certain authorities which the Department of Agriculture has asserted from time to time in the past.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Department of Agriculture has done so by virtue of authority contained in appropriation bills approved by the Congress.

Mr. WHITE. And the Appropriations Committee has met the problem and the doubt by acting.

Mr. RUSSELL. The Appropriations Committee has approved the bill. I may say to the Senator that I do not recall that there was any objection whatever to the portion of the bill which is not affected by the motion which I shall make, that the Senate recede from its position on these amendments. It was generally agreed by all Members of the Senate, as well as by the other body, that these matters should be clarified by statute and that standards should be fixed and restrictions imposed by statute. That has been done in the bill.

Mr. WHITE. The effect of what the Senator proposes is to have the Senate recede from its position on certain amendments which it heretofore has adopted; is that correct?

Mr. RUSSELL. The Senator is correct.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether I am to understand that unanimous consent is

required at this time in order to take up the message.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator is not correct. The message has been laid before the Senate. Only a majority vote is now required.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Am I to understand that the Senator from Georgia has proposed that the Senate recede from its position on the amendments?

Mr. RUSSELL. I was proposing to make such a motion as soon as I could get the floor, Mr. President. I had stated that it was my purpose to move that the Senate recede from its position in agreeing to the amendments.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, I had understood that the message had been read for the information of the Senate, and I assumed that the Senator from Georgia was going to request unanimous consent for present consideration of the amendments.

Mr. RUSSELL. It is not my purpose to call the matter up if there is any objection to its consideration. Of course, I know that any Member present may suggest the absence of a quorum, and that in that event the Senate would be compelled to recess until a later date.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, so far as I am concerned I have no objection to the consideration of the matter at this time; but the Senator from South Dakota may have a different idea about it, and I do not want his rights to be foreclosed by anything which I may have said.

Mr. RUSSELL. I have discussed the matter informally with the Senator from South Dakota and I do not understand that he has any objection to the consideration of the matter.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I have no intention to ask for a quorum call. I realize the situation now confronting the Senate. However, I had understood that in order to bring the bill before the Senate unanimous consent would have to be obtained.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Chair will state the rule of the Senate on the subject. It is upon such rule that the Chair acts.

Paragraph 7 of rule VII reads as follows:

The Presiding Officer may at any time lay, and it shall be in order at any time for a Senator to move to lay, before the Senate, any bill or other matter sent to the Senate by the President or the House of Representatives, and any question pending at that time shall be suspended for this purpose. Any motion so made shall be determined without debate.

In view of such rule, the Chair laid the message before the Senate. Unanimous consent was not required.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I move that the Senate recede from its amendment numbered 1.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, in order to present my point of order, it is necessary that I comment very briefly upon what has happened in connection with the bill.

The bill was passed by the House. It came to the Senate and, as I recall, three amendments were offered. One of the amendments was one in which I was in-

terested. It was an amendment to section 303. During the discussion on the floor of the Senate I offered an amendment at the end of section 303. The amendment was as follows:

Provided, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as the State laws are complied with.

That amendment was adopted unanimously by the Senate without objection. The bill was sent to conference. Conferees were appointed. When the bill finally got back to the House from the conference, Representative TABER said:

Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order against the conference report on the ground that it is beyond the range of the conference.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield for a question?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield for a question.

Mr. AIKEN. I ask the Senator from South Dakota whether the amendment which he proposed was an amendment to an amendment which was subsequently adopted by the Senate, or was it an amendment to the bill itself?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. An amendment to section 303 of the bill was proposed on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator's amendment was an amendment to an amendment.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Yes.

Mr. AIKEN. So if the Senate should recede from the amendment as adopted by the Senate, the amendment of the Senator from South Dakota would be unnecessary.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. It would be eliminated, as I understand.

When the conference report came before the other House, Representative TABER raised a point of order. He was sustained by the Speaker, and under the rules of the House the conference report was rejected. It was the duty of the conferees—I am sure I am right about this—so to report the matter to the Senate. As I recall, that was done on May 6; and on May 18 the House got the bill back into its own hands and added an amendment at the end of my amendment completely emasculating the amendment which the Senate had previously adopted. As I have already said, my amendment was as follows:

Provided, That no part of such sums be available for the promotion or aid of any program of medical care which prevents the patient from having the services of any practitioner of his own choice so long as State laws are complied with.

The House then added the following language:

Except that this provision shall not be applicable to the promotion or aid of a program of medical care where a majority of the participants within the program group elect to confine their choice of practitioners to a list of available licensed practitioners selected by them.

Such language would mean that the individual borrower of the Farm Security Administration would not have anything

to say about his choice of physicians. He would come under the complete control of the majority of the group of borrowers and, if they saw fit, they could limit the person's choice to one or more physicians.

Remember that the Senate passed section 303 of the bill with the amendment to it which I had proposed. The bill went to conference. It finally got back to the House and the House amended it, adding the language which I have just read, namely, the amendment of Representative FLANNAGAN.

The point I desire to make is this. Have we any jurisdiction to recede from the position taken by eliminating section 303 with my amendment? The House has already adopted the provision. It is a part of the bill which has come to us.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate has not acted upon the amendment. A motion to recede from the Senate amendment, if carried, would eliminate the language.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. How can we recede and destroy something which the House has already acted upon? That is the point in which I am interested.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senate can do as it pleases. On a vote it can either recede or sustain.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Can it do so after the House has adopted the language as a part of the bill?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; even after the House has adopted the language as a part of the bill.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] to recede from the amendment of the Senate No. 1.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, is the motion debatable?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. It is.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Is the Senator about to proceed with a somewhat lengthy discussion in opposition to the motion?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. No.

Mr. HATCH. If there is to be extended opposition, perhaps we should wait until we have a larger attendance of Senators.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I have no objection to waiting. I should like to have a larger attendance of Members of the Senate.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I have no objection to considering the matter now, or letting it go over to any date that is agreeable. I am here as amicus curiae, attempting to complete action on the bill. I do not think there is any question involved which should provoke extended discussion.

This is the whole situation: There was an amendment to extend the Farm Security Administration for the fiscal year 1945. Three months of that year have now practically passed. What possible purpose could be served, when the appropriation bill already contains such a provision, by fighting over a dead horse, namely, an amendment which relates to

some subject matter which would have little effect on the statute, and would merely clutter up the statutes with an authorization which is already in the appropriation bill? An amendment was offered by the Senator from South Dakota. It was adopted by the Senate. It related to a very small phase of the so-called medical program of the Farm Security Administration.

I am perfectly willing that the matter go over, but I do not see how any useful purpose could be served by discussing the amendment at any length. The fiscal year is already under way. It would be most unusual if we were to attempt to go back retroactively to the first of the present fiscal year and impose other rules and regulations, and a new system of administration of Farm Security Administration legislation. I have no quarrel with the purpose of the Senator from South Dakota. I believe that his amendment perhaps created a situation which even he himself did not anticipate. So far as his purpose is concerned, I am in accord with it. But contracts have already been entered into, and the proposed legislation cannot affect the situation at all. We can debate it, but it is a wholly moot question. If there is a desire on the part of any Senator to postpone consideration of the matter until Friday or any other date, it is perfectly agreeable to me. I was merely interested in straightening out the matter of a low-interest rate for the rural electrification program, because the proposed legislation would tremendously benefit that program. I do not think the program is one concerning which we have any argument. There certainly has been no fight made against it. When the bill was pending the matter was explained and the bill was passed without any objection being made to it. So far as I am concerned, I am perfectly willing to have the matter go over if there is any disposition on the part of any Senator to object.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President—

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Does the Senator from South Dakota yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I yield.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, the matter is not before the Senate. I take it, if we recess until Thursday or Friday or some other day this week, it will be immediately in order before the Senate when it reconvenes. In the circumstances, and especially in view of the fact that there are relatively few Senators present at the moment, I suggest to the distinguished Senator from Georgia that he let the matter go over and take it up afresh when the Senate reconvenes.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I am always glad to accede to any request made by the distinguished minority leader, and I am perfectly willing to have the matter go over.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. I understand that the matter goes over until the next meeting of the Senate?

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Yes; until next Friday.

REGULATION OF PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION OF OLEOMARGARINE

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, the college of agriculture of the University of

Wisconsin has made some outstanding contributions to science and to the welfare of mankind. Many of these have been in the dairy world. They include the work of Dr. Babcock, inventor of the Babcock butter test, as well as that of his coworkers, such as Prof. E. H. Farrington and the present-day professors. Among these is the outstanding record of Dr. Hugo H. Sommer.

Mr. President, there is pending before a Senate committee a bill which would remove the tax on oleomargarine, enable that product to be colored and sold as a substitute for butter, and thus make it possible to perpetrate a fraud upon the American consumer. Dr. Sommer appeared before the committee of the Senate and his exposition of the subject is so excellent that I am about to ask that what he said be printed in the RECORD following my remarks. Dr. Sommer called attention to the fact that, because of the advance in science, fatty foods might now be made even from coal. However, he gave ample evidence as to why the lawmakers of the country should guard their footsteps and not foster legislation which would ruin the dairy industry of the Nation. As everyone knows, the dairy industry of this country, from the standpoint of money return—money invested, that is, farms and equipment—is the largest segment of farm life in our country. I now ask that the testimony of Dr. Sommer be printed in the RECORD at this point.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The testimony is as follows:

STATEMENT OF DR. HUGO H. SOMMER, PROFESSOR OF DAIRY INDUSTRY, UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN

Dr. SOMMER. My name is Hugo H. Sommer. I am a member of the faculty of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, with the rank of professor of dairy industry. My duties are teaching and research in this field. I was trained in the science of agriculture, and in my graduate study specialized in biochemistry and bacteriology.

Senator ELLENDER, Senator GILLETTE and Senator WILLIS, I neglected to state to you that if you desire to ask any questions of the witnesses, we will be glad to have you do so. Senator GILLETTE. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator WILLIS. Thank you, Senator.

Senator ELLENDER. Proceed, Dr. Sommer.

Dr. SOMMER. The doctor of philosophy degree was conferred upon me in this field in 1922. I am the author or coauthor of a number of scientific papers on subjects relating to dairy products. I am the author of two books on dairy subjects, and these books are used as texts in all of the leading dairy schools in this country. One of them has been translated into Russian.

I am appearing in opposition to S. 1744 with the specific authorization of our administrative officers, and I am here at their direction. At the outset I want to make it clear that our opposition is not based on the question of nutritive equivalency between fortified oleomargarine and butter. I want to make it equally clear, just to keep the record straight, that we do not concede any such equivalency. The final chapter on nutrition has not been written and there are still unanswered questions in this field. The conclusions which have been introduced in support of this bill must be regarded as provisional, and it is more nearly correct to speak of approximate nutritive equivalency.

Our opposition to S. 1744 is based upon the firm conviction that repeal of the tax on yellow oleomargarine would have the following consequences:

1. Extensive fraudulent sale of colored oleomargarine as butter would result.
2. The price of butter and of all dairy products would be depressed with resulting decrease in milk production.

Senator ELLENDER. Dr. Sommer, on what basis do you argue that the elimination of the tax will eliminate fraud?

Dr. SOMMER. It is just the opposite. The elimination of the tax will encourage fraud.

Senator ELLENDER. I am sorry. What is your reasoning for that statement?

Dr. SOMMER. The profit motive in such case would be much greater.

Senator ELLENDER. As I understand, the price of oleomargarine, say in Vermont, as Mr. Brigham testified, is 25 cents per pound.

Senator ARKEN. I think he said about 25—25 to 29.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes; and 52 cents, as I recall it, for butter, or a difference of 27 cents. If you put the tax on, it would make the oleomargarine sell for 35 cents as against 52 cents for butter. Do you think that the 10-cent difference would cause fraud not to be practiced to the same extent since the difference in the price of butter and margarine is still very substantial with the tax?

Dr. SOMMER. It would certainly tend to be a limiting factor, and I think past performance would bear me out in saying that it has been a fairly effective deterrent to fraud. And if it should develop that a higher tax is necessary to deter fraud, I would be in favor of the higher tax.

Senator ELLENDER. As a matter of fact, you would be in favor of a tax to eliminate oleomargarine altogether; would you not?

Dr. SOMMER. I would not say to eliminate oleomargarine altogether. That is one of my reasons for wanting to tax colored margarine, and I am very frank in stating it.

Senator ELLENDER. I understand. I am not trying to find fault with your view. What the committee is trying to do is to get both sides of the picture and find the fundamental reasons for the difficulties that are brought to our attention by the different witnesses. And as I have expressed on two or three occasions, I cannot for the life of me see how the elimination of the tax would be more conducive to fraud. I would rather have you base your argument on commercial reasons, which are to me really the real reasons. And if you are not in agreement with that—

Dr. SOMMER. Well, pardon me, the elimination of the tax would make it more conducive to fraud.

Senator ELLENDER. That is what I stated.

Dr. SOMMER. Because the profit motive would be definitely greater, to the extent of the 10 cents per pound.

Senator ELLENDER. The difference between the price of oleomargarine in Vermont and butter is still about 17 cents?

Dr. SOMMER. That might be under certain conditions, and it might encourage fraud as experience would develop because it has been true in the past experience. I would be definitely in favor of increasing the tax, in the interest of defeating fraud.

Senator ELLENDER. I do not know. I do not question your motives, but I am of the impression that many would like to increase the tax not so much to eliminate fraud as it would be to eliminate the production of oleomargarine.

Dr. SOMMER. That is why I said and why I frankly state that eliminating the fraud is only one reason for the position we assume.

Senator ELLENDER. Dr. Sommer, do you or do you not believe it will be possible for the Congress to enact some legislation which would eliminate, as far as possible, as has been done in respect to the manufacture of other products, fraud?

This has been done with respect to liquor and to any number of products which are manufactured.

Dr. SOMMER. Well, I do not know.

Senator ELLENDER. In other words, could we not attain that goal to a better extent by passing laws sending a man to the penitentiary if he should sell oleomargarine for butter? Would that not be more conducive to having the article sold as margarine than this little tax that you speak of?

Dr. SOMMER. It is conceivable.

Senator ELLENDER. Yes.

Dr. SOMMER. And for the other reasons as I will develop, we will still be opposed to the eliminating of the tax.

Senator WILSON. Mr. Chairman, going back to the price in Vermont, as I understand it, it is 25 cents now, uncolored?

Senator AIKEN. Compared with 51 cents for butter.

Senator WILSON. So, if you take off the present restriction of 10 cents per pound, they could continue to sell their oleomargarine colored for 25 cents and they would have a difference of 27 cents, instead of 17 cents?

Senator AIKEN. That is right. If you take it off. But what we have in mind, Senator, is to that which is now sold the difference under the law is 17 cents.

Senator WILSON. Yes, sir.

You would have the margarine colored to look like butter, and according to his testimony in the manufacture it would not increase the cost of margarine in any respect by leaving the color in, so you would have colored margarine at 25 cents as against your butter that was around 52 cents, and the margarine would not be more than 27 cents.

From a competitive standpoint the competition would be greater; you would therefore, have a differential of 27 cents instead of 17 cents, margarine being 25 cents and butter being 52 cents?

Senator ELLENDER. I grant that. But I am saying this: The omission of the tax is no deterrent, just as the imposition of the tax is no deterrent to fraud, as has been said by many witnesses here.

Senator AIKEN. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as Vermont has been brought into this a great deal from both sides, I should like to say that Vermont adopts a very tolerant attitude toward oleomargarine. Vermont sells a great deal of fluid milk, and when the price of fluid milk is high a great deal of oleomargarine is consumed in the State by the farmers of the State as well as others.

At almost every session of the legislature some enthusiastic individual introduces a bill to curb the sale of oleomargarine, and the Vermont Legislature, comprised for the most part of dairy farmers, every time votes it down. Six hundred and twenty-five licenses for dealers have been issued and, I think, have been on the books a long, long time. As far as I know, it has been a very long time since these people have been selling oleomargarine, and as far as I know, they have not asked that it be rescinded; possibly they have, but that is not a deterrent, as far as I know.

Dr. SOMMER. I was enumerating the basis for our opposition to the bill, S. 1744. The third point is a shift in our agriculture in the direction of less livestock and more field crops would take place, with accompanying losses in soil fertility by soil mining and erosion.

Senator WILSON. What was the second point?

Dr. SOMMER. The price of butter and of all dairy products would be depressed with resulting decrease in milk production.

The first point was extensive fraudulent sale of colored oleomargarine as butter would result.

Fourth. There would be a loss in terms of human health because the effect of a decrease

in milk solids production would outrank any possible benefit that is visualized in support of the bill.

Fifth. A dangerous precedent would be set in the field of imitation food products.

Sixth. The greatest common good would be adversely affected when all consequences are taken into consideration, including the effects on the consumer, the dairy farmer, and the producer of oil crops.

I shall not dwell on all of these points in detail. The extreme likelihood of fraudulent sales has already been covered. Certainly the incentive for fraud is obvious when we consider that the ingredient fats in oleomargarine normally cost only one-fifth to one-fourth as much as the milk fat in butter.

The potential profit in imitating the higher-priced butter is so great that it stimulates considerable ingenuity. It is difficult to draft legislative control measures that foresee all possible evasions. For example, several years ago a product appeared on our markets in Wisconsin in two packages—one contained the fat and the other contained the other ingredients in water, so planned that by blending the two together in the home a typical oleomargarine resulted. It was necessary to amend our State law to bring this product clearly under its jurisdiction.

I understand that the economic phases of the subject will be presented in detail by others. In studies of economic control measures applied to fats and oils in European countries, the conclusion is outstanding that there is a close relationship between fats and dairy products. It is inescapable that expanded use of vegetable oils will depress the price of dairy products.

A great deal could be said about the place of livestock in a well-balanced permanent agriculture. It is axiomatic in the science of agriculture that livestock is essential to maintaining soil fertility and is the most economical means for rebuilding depleted soil. Even the advocates of oleomargarine recognize this fact. For example, Whitehead, in a publication from the University of Georgia, entitled "Margarine and Georgia," says:

"It is only too clear that Georgia needs a livestock industry, and needs it badly."

We need only look at the declining cotton yields per acre to appreciate what Whitehead is talking about. Obviously, we cannot shift our dietary more and more to field crops without decreasing livestock products. Such a shift in the type of agriculture will increase soil mining and erosion. Crops such as soybeans are especially bad offenders as far as erosion is concerned. Their root system is such that the soil is loosened, and it washes away very easily. Unless the fields are very flat and level this causes very serious erosion.

A sound national policy with respect to agriculture requires that the proper balance between field crops and livestock be established in deficient areas and thereby a permanent agriculture be created and maintained, rather than to encourage practices which deplete and erode the soil and then spasmodically and uneconomically spend public funds to repair the damages. Actually this is the significance of Whitehead's plea when he said, "Georgia needs a livestock industry, and needs it badly."

This policy of maintaining a proper balance between livestock and field crops is not only important to a sound, permanent agriculture but is also directly important to human health. From the reports of the United Nations Conference on Food and Agriculture, held at Hot Springs, Va., May 18 to June 3, 1943, it is evident that malnutrition is widely prevalent throughout the world and especially in sections where such products as milk, meats, and eggs do not constitute an adequate part of the dietary. The outstand-

ing deficiencies, aside from actual undernourishment or starvation, are in the proper quality of proteins and in minerals and vitamins. Vitamin A, with which we are concerned here in fortified oleomargarine, is only one of the important vitamins involved in this picture.

I have listened with interest to the testimony offered in support of S. 1744. The conclusions on the nutritive value of fortified oleomargarine are based on reports from the New York Academy of Medicine, the American Medical Association, and the food and nutrition board of the National Research Council. It is claimed that fortified oleomargarine is the nutritive equivalent of butter and that repeal of the 10-cent tax on yellow oleomargarine is in the interest of adequate nutrition of low-income families.

The most direct answer is that the yellow color contributes nothing to the food value of the product. Furthermore, there is no assurance that the yellow oleomargarine would be fortified with vitamins. Mere repeal of the tax would not make it compulsory to add the necessary vitamin A dosage assumed in these reports. Under the standard of identity promulgated under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act, the addition of vitamin A is purely optional. Even if we assume that the oleomargarine industry as now constituted has every intention of fortifying adequately, there is still no assurance that newcomers, who are sure to enter the field if the Federal tax is repealed, will abide by such a policy. If the 10-cent tax were repealed, consumers might then be fooled into believing they are eating butter, and would be doubly injured by the unjustified price they are paying, and by failing to get the vitamin A content they have been led to expect.

No matter how you approach this problem, the only sound solution and adequate control is found in sharply discouraging the ultimate step in the imitation, by keeping the present tax on yellow oleomargarine in force. Further, the fact that the favorable conclusions by the three named scientific organizations is based on fortification makes the present tax on both uncolored and yellow oleomargarine all the more justified. The fortification, which is done at significant cost, should actually be there, otherwise we are doing low-income families real harm when we encourage them to use the product.

Senator ELLENDER. At that point let me ask you this: Why is it that you add color to butter? You do not have to do it, yet you do.

Dr. SOMMER. That practice developed many, many years ago, long before there was even a suspicion that the yellow color had any nutritional significance, so the practice definitely had for its only purpose equalization of the seasonal variation in color.

Senator ELLENDER. It does not make it more palatable.

Dr. SOMMER. It makes it more acceptable. Uniformity is necessary for the successful marketing of any product.

Senator ELLENDER. I presume that that is one of the reasons why the oleomargarine people would like to have the same privilege, in fact, the very same privilege, Mr. Sommer, as is accorded butter.

Dr. SOMMER. There is no question about it. It would add to the appeal of their product.

It would seem just to tax the imitation product so as to bear the cost of the special supervision that is required to assure compliance with the approximate nutritive equivalency claims. I should add before leaving the three scientific reports on fortified oleomargarine that they are qualified in several important respects. The report by the American Medical Association closes with these words:

"Since the nutritional factors have not all been identified, and since butter contains numerous additional fatty acids of unknown nutritional significance, the consuming pub-

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued September 9, 1944, for actions of Friday, September 8, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Agreed to Sen. Russell's (Ga.) motion to recede from the Senate amendments regarding FSA, school-lunch program, and AAA-tobacco. Sens. Bushfield, S. Dak., Russell, Ga., and Aiken, Vt., discussed the medical-aid program. (pp. 7713, 7724-5.)
2. FEDERAL-AID ROAD ACT. Sen. Tydings, Md., submitted two amendments which he intends to propose to S. 2105, to amend the Federal-Aid Road Act to authorize appropriations for the post-war construction of highways and bridges (pp. 7706-7). Sen. Capper, Kans., inserted letters from the Farm Bureau and the National Grange "pointing out several objections to" S. 2105 in its present form, including the apportionment of funds and the ratio for road construction as between urban and rural areas (pp. 7712-3).
3. FLOOD CONTROL. Sen. Aiken, Vt., submitted an amendment which he intends to propose to H. R. 4485, the Whittington flood-control bill, which would eliminate the proposed construction of a dam on the West River, Vt. (p. 7707).
4. PERSONNEL; RETIREMENT. Unanimous consent was given for the 23rd annual report of the Board of Actuaries of the Civil Service Retirement ^{and} Disability Fund to be printed as a document (S. Doc. 233) (p. 7707).
5. TAXATION. Sen. Connally, Tex., received unanimous consent to insert the convention between the U. S. and Canada for the avoidance of double taxation and the prevention of fiscal evasion in the case of estate taxes and succession duties (pp. 7707-8).
6. TRANSPORTATION. Sen. Moore, Okla., criticized the Government's antitrust suit against the railroads (pp. 7725-6).
7. RUBBER. Sen. Brooks, La., urged post-war synthetic-rubber production and stated, "These international manipulators would destroy America's newest home industry to revive the pre-war British-Dutch cartel which controlled rubber prices" (pp. 7716-8).

8. MAIL. Passed without amendment H. R. 4780, to fix the fees for domestic insured mail and collect-on-delivery mail, special delivery mail, and special delivery service (p. 7727). This bill will now be sent to the President.
9. PUBLIC LANDS and Surveys Committee reported without amendment H. R. 5025, to allow credit in connection with the lease or sale of small tracts of homestead entries for military and naval service rendered during World War II (p. 7706).
10. ADJOURNED until Tues., Sept. 12 (p. 7728). Majority Leader Barkley announced that the conference reports on H. R. 5125, the surplus-property disposal bill, and S. 2065, the demobilization-reconversion bill, may be ready for Senate action Tues. or Wed. of next week (p. 7715).

HOUSE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Mon., Sept. 11.

BILLS INTRODUCED

N. Dak.,

11. ELECTRIFICATION. By Sen. Langer, S. 2140, to provide for disposition of electric power generated at Fort Peck Dam, Mont. To Commerce Committee. Remarks of author concerning the need of farmers in that area for electricity. (p. 7706.)
12. TRANSPORTATION. By Andrews, Fla., S. Con. Res. 49, to establish a Joint Overseas Inter-American Highway Committee of Congress to investigate, in collaboration with proper officials of other American countries traversed by said highway, and report to Congress their recommendations as to the most practical route, and approximate costs to each nation, of a route from Key West to Puerto Rico, including overseas ferries. To Foreign Relations Committee. Remarks of author. (pp. 7708-10.)

ITEMS IN APPENDIX

13. EDUCATION. Sen. Hill, Ala., inserted Dr. Howard A. Dawson's address favoring Federal aid to States for public education (pp. A4257-8).
14. A.A.A. Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted a Cumberland County (Ky.) AAA letter commending the AAA program in Ky. (p. A4266).
15. TRANSPORTATION. Extension of remarks of Sen. Shipstead, Minn., including a Minneapolis Morning Tribune editorial criticizing the Government's anti-trust ^{railroad} suit against/rate-fixing procedures and including Wendell Berge's letter justifying the Government's action (pp. A4258-9).
Extension of remarks of Sen. Johnson, Colo., including several editorials criticizing the Government's anti-trust suit against railroads' rate-fixing procedures (pp. A4259-61).
Sen. Barkley, Ky., inserted a St. Louis Globe-Democrat editorial favoring post-war Federal-aid road legislation (p. A4271).
16. PERSONNEL; EMPLOYMENT. Sen. Walsh, N. H., inserted C. Harley Grattan's article recommending the expansion of service industries, including Government service, as a means of creating post-war jobs (pp. A4270-1).
17. TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY. Sens. Hill (Ala.) and Kefauver (Tenn.) inserted editorials describing the late Sen. Norris' part in the development of TVA (pp. A4266-8, A4273-5).

are ample in this respect, and believe the inclusion of these additional words will merely lead to confusion.

We feel that the bill can be greatly improved by making the changes we suggest, and urge that it either be recalled for further consideration, or that committee amendments be prepared designed to correct the conditions to which we have invited your attention.

Sincerely yours,

A. S. Goss,
Master, The National Grange.

KIWANIS CLUB CITATION TO SENATOR HAWKES

[Mr. REVERCOMB asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record the 1943 citation of the Kiwanis Club of New York, citizenship committee, to Senator HAWKES, the presentation of the citation by Hon. James W. Gerard, the address on the occasion by Senator HAWKES, and remarks by Senator REVERCOMB, which appear in the Appendix.]

ADDRESS BY POSTMASTER GENERAL WALKER BEFORE SAN FRANCISCO JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a radio address by Hon. Frank C. Walker, Postmaster General of the United States, delivered on September 8, 1944, before the Junior Chamber of Commerce at San Francisco, Calif., which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPENDITURES AND RECEIPTS OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AIR MAIL SERVICE—REPORTS OF POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT

[Mr. McKELLAR asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two reports addressed to him as chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads by the Post Office Department, one on expenditures and receipts of the Domestic Air Mail Service, and the other on expenditures and receipts of the Foreign Air Mail Service, which appear in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL ASSISTANCE TO STATES FOR PUBLIC EDUCATION—ADDRESS BY DR. HOWARD A. DAWSON

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Federal Assistance to the States for Public Education," delivered by Dr. Howard A. Dawson before the Representative Assembly of the National Education Association at Pittsburgh, Pa., on July 6, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

EDUCATION FOR WORLD AFFAIRS—ADDRESS BY WILLIAM M. HEPBURN

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an address entitled "Education for World Affairs—The Basis for an Understanding Peace," delivered by Dr. William M. Hepburn, dean of the law school of the University of Alabama, at the summer school graduation on August 25, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

STATES' RIGHTS—ARTICLE BY LOWELL MELLETT

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "States' Rights Makes Good Talk, But Doesn't Create Any Jobs, Says Writer," written by Lowell Mellett and published in the Washington Star of September 7, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

FARM PROGRAM—LETTER FROM G. C. OLIVER

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter pertaining to the farm program addressed to

him by G. C. Oliver, chairman of the Cumberland County, Ky., A. A. A. board, which appears in the Appendix.]

FEDERAL ROAD PROGRAM—EDITORIAL FROM ST. LOUIS GLOBE-DEMOCRAT

[Mr. BARKLEY asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Federal Road Program" published in the St. Louis Globe-Democrat of September 5, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

TRIBUTE TO GEORGE W. NORRIS

[Mr. HILL asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a number of editorials and newspaper articles, and a statement by Sidney Hillman, paying tribute to the memory of former Senator Norris of Nebraska, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROADS

[Mr. SHIPSTEAD asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record a letter written by Wendell Berge, Assistant Attorney General, under date of August 25, 1944, to the editor of the New York Times, relating to the Government's suit against the railroads, and an editorial entitled "Look Homeward, Mr. W!", published in the Minneapolis Morning Tribune of October 22, 1943, which appear in the Appendix.]

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROADS

[Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record two editorials from the New York Times, one of August 25, 1944, and the other of August 30, 1944, and an article from the Wyoming State Tribune of August 29, 1944, relating to the Government's suit against the railroads, which appear in the Appendix.]

BASES FOR PEACE—ARTICLE FROM COSMOPOLITAN MAGAZINE

[Mr. BROOKS asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Bases for Peace" published in the September 1944 issue of Cosmopolitan magazine, which appears in the Appendix.]

EXPANSION OF SERVICE INDUSTRIES—ARTICLE BY C. HARTLEY GRATTAN

[Mr. WALSH of New Jersey asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an article entitled "Factories Can't Employ Everybody—Why the Service Industries Must Expand," written by C. Hartley Grattan, and published in Harper's magazine of September 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

THOUGHTS ON V-DAY—EDITORIAL FROM NEWARK EVENING NEWS

[Mr. WALSH of New Jersey asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial entitled "Thoughts on V-day," published in the Newark (N. J.) Evening News of September 5, 1944, which appears in the Appendix.]

SANCTUARY FOR THE JEWS IN PALESTINE

[Mr. LANGER asked and obtained leave to have printed in the Record an editorial from the Boston Evening Globe of August 10, 1944, entitled "They Suffered Most"; an editorial from the New York Daily Mirror of August 1, 1944, entitled "Well Mr. Churchill"; an editorial from the Courier News of Plainfield, N. J., of August 1, 1944, entitled "Palestine as a Refugee"; an editorial from the New York Post of August 24, 1944, entitled "Men of Faith"; an editorial from the New York Post of August 16, 1944, entitled "Share the Job"; and an editorial from the New York Post of August 10, 1944, entitled "Twenty-four Days Have Passed"; all relating to providing sanctuary for the Jews, which appear in the Appendix.]

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, and 3 to the bill (H. R. 4278), the title of which will be stated.

The CHIEF CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

PROMOTION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN PRISONERS OF WAR

Mr. BROOKS obtained the floor.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, is it the desire of the Senator from Illinois to address the Senate at this time?

Mr. BROOKS. I expect to speak for a few minutes.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Will the Senator be kind enough to yield to me for a moment?

Mr. BROOKS. I am delighted.

Mr. CHAVEZ. Mr. President, before proceeding to ask unanimous consent for the consideration of a bill on the calendar, I wish to compliment the Senator from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS] on the statement which he made to the Senate a few moments ago. I am personally acquainted with the matters of which he speaks. In my opinion no more important program could be carried out in the post-war period than the project he has discussed.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 1374, Calendar 1057, which is a bill unanimously reported by the Committee on Military Affairs.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 1374) to provide for promotion of certain American prisoners of war.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, will the Senator from New Mexico give us some intimation of what the bill involves?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I shall be glad to do so. This bill originated as a result of the plight of American prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands, in Wake, and in Guam. As the Senate knows, practically every State in the Union had prisoners of war in the Philippine Islands after the fall of Bataan and Corregidor. The bill was introduced about 10 months ago. Only recently the Senate Commit-

tee on Military Affairs unanimously reported the bill. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. Brooks], who has been kind enough to yield to me, has constituents from Maywood, Peoria, and elsewhere, who are prisoners of war. Practically every State in the Union is interested.

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, in view of the explanation made, and in view of what I understand to be the attitude of the minority members of the committee, I have no objection.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, as I understand, the bill applies only to officers and enlisted men who were imprisoned by the Japanese.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct.

Mr. CONNALLY. Why should it not apply to those imprisoned by the Germans? They are in just as bad a situation.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The reason is that at the time the bill was introduced, the only prisoners involved were those who were taken at Guam, at Wake, and in the Philippine Islands. It is the thought of the sponsors of the bill that inasmuch as those particular prisoners were taken under circumstances which are not applicable to prisoners taken elsewhere, they should be taken care of. Personally I have no objection to taking care of prisoners who were taken elsewhere; but I believe it would be well to take care of these particular prisoners at this time. I have no objection to taking care of the prisoners to whom the Senator refers.

Mr. CONNALLY. Would the Senator object to my offering an amendment to that effect?

Mr. CHAVEZ. The only thing I have in mind in that respect is—

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. Let me say to the Senator from Texas that I quite appreciate the suggestion which he has made. It should be said that there is no intention to discriminate against prisoners anywhere. However, as my colleague has explained, this bill was introduced at a time when it seemed peculiarly fitting with respect to prisoners in the Philippines, who went through that tragic experience called the march of death, and who have been held for a long time as prisoners of war under most terrible conditions. My colleague introduced the bill as a mark of our country's appreciation of what those men suffered under those circumstances. I hope the amendment will not be pressed at this particular time, because I am quite sure it would complicate the passage of the bill. I believe that the bill should be passed as it was originally introduced.

Mr. CONNALLY. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. CONNALLY. As the Senator and his colleague have said, at the time the bill was introduced a certain situation existed. However, we are asked to pass the bill now, under present conditions. We cannot pass it nunc pro tunc, under conditions which heretofore existed. If we are to promote a prisoner in the

Philippines—and I am not opposed to it—I cannot see why an officer who was captured in north Africa and imprisoned by the Germans, and who is still imprisoned, should be denied promotion. I understand that the War Department has a regulation which provides that no officer who is imprisoned anywhere shall be promoted. Most of the former associates and colleagues of such officers, who have been in active service, have been promoted two or three grades, while their companions in rank are still in the German prison camps and cannot be promoted. What reason is there for promoting prisoners in the custody of the Japanese and not those in German custody?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I cannot see any reason, except that, so far as the prisoners of the Japanese are concerned, they had to fight under the most trying circumstances, without supplies, without food, and without adequate arms and ammunition. Their situation is somewhat different from that of prisoners who were taken in isolated cases in the campaign in Africa. I assure the Senator that I am acting in the best of faith in this instance. I do not object to taking care of the class of prisoners which the Senator from Texas has in mind.

Mr. VANDENBERG. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. VANDENBERG. I notice, from the letter from the Navy Department, which is a part of the committee report, that there is a suggestion of further discrimination. I invite the attention of the Senator from Texas to the language at the bottom of page 3 of the report. The Navy Department objects because the bill "is limited to those who were serving in only three locations—the Philippine Islands, Guam, and Wake—and only to those who were serving in those locations on one specific date, December 8, 1941." In other words, apparently it does not include even all those who should be eligible in the particular theater to which the Senator from New Mexico refers.

Mr. CHAVEZ. That is correct. The report speaks for itself. There is no question that both the War Department and the Navy Department made adverse reports on the bill. However, I believe that the significant part of the report of the War Department, which convinced the Committee on Military Affairs, is contained in the letter from the Secretary of War, which is found on page 2 of the report. In explaining the objections of the War Department to the bill the Secretary of War said:

In the case of captured personnel—

He is speaking of all the personnel captured in the Philippine Islands—there is no way to distinguish between those men who, by virtue of having fought to the last, might be deserving of a reward in the form of promotion and those who surrendered in circumstances under which they might reasonably have been expected to continue to resist.

In my opinion that was the compelling point which prevailed upon the Committee on Military Affairs to report the

bill. Even before the bill was reported by the committee, the War Department recommended the promotion of General Wainwright. I am sure it was deserved. This body acted upon it and approved it.

The surrender came after the commander of the troops saw that there was nothing else to do. The American prisoners taken in the Philippine Islands were captured under entirely different circumstances from those obtaining with respect to prisoners captured in other theaters. I am not opposed to the promotion of prisoners captured in other fields of battle; but I ask Senators to consider what the boys in the Philippines, Guam, and Wake went through, and the defense which they made. Guam, which has only recently been retaken by American forces, was defended by 300 marines. Were they not fighting under different circumstances from those surrounding men who became lost from their divisions in Tunisia, Africa, Italy, and France, and who surrendered because they were surrounded by a platoon of German soldiers? What about the boys at Guam and Wake? They had no supplies. They were doing their duty under most trying circumstances. So I feel that their case is a little different.

Mr. GILLETTE. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. GILLETTE. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the Senator a question. I am disturbed at the possible interpretation of the provision of the bill which calls for similar promotions each year thereafter, without any limitation. Is it the intention that these men are to be promoted every year from now on?

Mr. CHAVEZ. So long as they are prisoners of war.

Mr. GILLETTE. But there is no such limitation in the language of the bill. The bill simply provides that—

Similar promotions shall be made December 8, 1943, and December 8 in each year thereafter in the case of each person below the grades above specified on such dates, respectively.

There is no limitation providing that they must continue to be prisoners of war if the promotions are to be continued. The bill merely provides for similar promotions each year.

Mr. CHAVEZ. The intention of the framers of the bill—and I am sure the bill will be so interpreted, especially in view of the reports from the War Department and the Navy Department—is that such promotions shall continue only so long as the men are prisoners of war.

Mr. HATCH. Mr. President, will the Senator further yield?

Mr. CHAVEZ. I yield.

Mr. HATCH. The prisoners in the Philippines were taken under the most terrifying circumstances which have confronted any soldier in this war. They have been held prisoners of war under different circumstances than those which obtain with respect to prisoners of war in other theaters and areas. The men who were taken in the Philippines were not even permitted to receive medical supplies. They have not been per-

Mrs. Dilling has often told how in childhood, she used to think that it was silly of her mother to cry about getting home; that if she ever got to travel abroad she would only cry because the trip was over, but this was before she actually did travel all over the world and in so doing learn why and how dearly she loved this country. Each trip has made her the more grateful for having been born an American and made her understand why people all over the world want to come here to live.

EDUCATION

Mrs. Dilling was educated at the Chicago Normal School, attended the Academy of Our Lady in Chicago, where she took up the study of the harp, graduated from the Starrett School for Girls and took special courses at the University of Chicago during 4 years, studied with Walfried Singer, Chicago Symphony Orchestra harpist, and with the world's greatest harpist, Alberto Salvi, who prepared her to play concertos for symphony orchestra; she also had special French study from childhood.

AMERICA FIRST

From her mother she inherited the desire to see the world and before we were married (May 8, 1918) she had traveled with her mother and brother all over the United States and into Canada and Mexico and had literally "seen America first."

We shall show how Mrs. Dilling's opposition before Pearl Harbor to United States involvement in World War No. 2 started in 1923, many years prior to the rise of Hitler. During World War No. 1 she knitted scarves for soldiers to "help make the world safe for democracy." In 1923, I had occasion to go to London and took Mrs. Dilling and our son, Kirkpatrick, then 3 years old, along. On that trip, Mrs. Dilling was amazed to find not one person in England and France to whom she talked (and Mrs. Dilling speaks, reads and writes French fluently) who would admit that the United States deserved any credit for or had anything to do with winning World War No. 1. They merely berated us for not coming in sooner. They called the United States "Uncle Shylock" for making any mention of war or post-war debts. In a huge panorama in Paris, depicting the nations that had participated in the World War on the allied side, Mrs. Dilling was perturbed to note that the American flag and any United States representation were conspicuous by their absence. She questioned the guide but he could make no explanation as to why they were absent.

UPHOLDS UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND UNITED STATES NAVY

Our little boy wore a cap with the words "U. S. Navy" on the ribbon and this elicited more than one insult from perfect strangers, British travelers we encountered. When for the second time the remark was made, "That is quite a joke, that Navy of yours, isn't it?", Mrs. Dilling finally replied in exasperation, "I don't know that it is such a joke. It has been able to lick Great Britain twice and I think it could do it again!" The same attitude was evident in 1928 when we were touring north Africa. For instance at Biskra at the edge of the Sahara desert, in a long conversation Mrs. Dilling had with a well-informed British woman who also maintained that the Americans had done nothing in the World War, were crude, were Shylocks, mongrels, etc., when Mrs. Dilling spoke of the high prices and difficulty in securing help during the war, this woman characteristically replied, "I can't see what possible difference the war could have made to you Americans!" British newspapers continuously up to and including the summer of 1939 when our entire family toured England and other countries, reflected the same critical anti-American attitudes.

We shall show that all of such first-hand experience on many family trips abroad engendered in Mrs. Dilling a conviction that our participation and sacrifices in World War No. 1 were not only unappreciated but had bred positive jealousy, envy, and enmity toward us on the part of those Allies whom we had aided. Repeatedly she declared that we would be suckers to ever again become embroiled in the quarrels and wars of Europe, and that George Washington's advice to avoid entangling foreign alliances had been right in that respect as in others.

MORE FAMILY BACKGROUND

The evidence will show that Mrs. Dilling and I met in the summer of 1917 and were married on May 8, 1918, at La Porte, Ind., in a civil ceremony, which was followed on August 12, 1918, by an Episcopal service at the Episcopal Cathedral in Chicago; that we started from scratch, I having had nothing to offer but a good education, bright prospects, good health, and some sizable debts; that we borrowed money and bought a home in Wilmette, Ill., on time, and that Mrs. Dilling remodeled it and kept roomers to help pay for it; she played the harp at church services and I sang as bass soloist; that I soon secured a much better position and we started to prosper; that a little later Mrs. Dilling received substantial legacies from the estates of her mother and a couple of aunts of means, and we were then able to indulge in our flair for travel, as has already been discussed. The evidence will also show that I was born in Salt Lake City, Utah, and that I was raised as a Lutheran. My parents were both born in Norway and so were their ancestors, as far back as I have been able to ascertain. That I was confirmed in Norwegian in a Lutheran church, and that, after our marriage, I joined the Episcopal church, of which Mrs. Dilling was a communicant, and was subsequently confirmed again in that church. That we have two children—Kirkpatrick, his mother's maiden name, now 24 years old, and Elizabeth Jane, now 18 years old. That both children attended kindergarten and grammar school in Kenilworth, Ill. (a suburb of Chicago), where we lived. That our son attended New Trier High School in Winnetka, Ill., near our home, and later attended Cornell University for 1 year and Northwestern University for 3 years, where he received a degree of bachelor of science in law. Elizabeth Jane attended a private high school for girls, Roycemore, in Evanston, Ill., and until this trial started spent the current school year at Northwestern University, Evanston. Both children have been confirmed in the Episcopal church.

SON VOLUNTEERED

That Kirkpatrick was a member of the R. O. T. C. at Cornell University and is imbued with the same love of country that has all along inspired his mother. That he volunteered in September 1941 at his local draft board for induction and was given a IV-F rejection because of bad eyesight. That thereafter, from the time of Pearl Harbor until November 1942, he stormed every Army and Navy office in Chicago in unsuccessful attempts to enlist. That in January 1942 though he was then employed in a defense plant in an important capacity, he, nevertheless, turned down industrial deferment, in writing, to be inducted into the Army on January 10, 1943. He was passed as officer material by two officer candidate school boards (Hammer Field, Calif., and Hamilton Field, Calif.). That he entered the Army Air Forces Officer Candidate School at Miami Beach, Fla., on November 15, 1943, and successfully completed a 4-month course. That he was to have graduated and been commissioned on March 4, 1944, but that 18 hours before graduation his commission was held up on orders from Washington and he was graduated without commission.

The evidence will show that Mrs. Dilling has always been in favor of a strong national defense; that she encouraged her son to enter the R. O. T. C. and while he was attending New Trier High School she fought unsuccessfully to have an R. O. T. C. unit installed there so that her son might join it; that she opposed Communist attempts to prevent extension of the R. O. T. C. to additional Chicago high schools and remove it from those in which it was already established, appearing with documents supporting her position at the special hearing to consider the matter called by the Chicago Board of Education; that she aided in the defeat of that strong, organized Communist effort to sabotage the R. O. T. C.

WORLD TRAVEL

Prosecutor Rogge referred to Mrs. Dilling traveling in Germany as though this were a crime. The evidence will show that Mrs. Dilling is known as a world traveler and that a very small part of her travels have been in Germany. On our 1923 trip abroad we traveled extensively in France, Italy, Genoa, Naples, Florence, Italian Lake District, and Rome, and while in Rome had an audience with the Pope; in Switzerland, Holland, Belgium, and England, having crossed on the English ship, the *Berengaria*, and returning on the British ship *Regina* via the Thousand Islands, Montreal, Quebec, and so forth.

Our daughter, Elizabeth Jane, having been born in the interim, on our next European trip in 1928 she, being then 3 years old, also went along. We crossed to England on the British White Star liner, the *Olympic*, spent some time sightseeing around London, traveled down through France and into Italy where we embarked from Naples for Algiers in north Africa. We spent 10 days traveling across Algiers and Tunisia by private auto provided by the Transatlantique or French Line Co. which also owned the French hotels at which we stopped. We sailed from Tunis for Naples on a small French ship and embarked at Naples for Palestine on the British liner *Samaria*, stopping enroute at Athens, Greece. Landing at Haifa we proceeded to Jerusalem where we spent about a week sightseeing and attended the Christmas midnight service at the Church of the Nativity at Bethlehem, staying at a monastery with other pilgrims. On Christmas Day the four of us rode around the walls of old Jerusalem on donkeys. We then went to Egypt visiting Cairo, the pyramids, Luxor on the Nile where King Tut's and other tombs were visited. We embarked from Alexandria for Sicily, traveling up through Italy and France and spending considerable time in Paris before returning to the United States on the French liner *Ile de France*. Numerous trips to Cuba, Florida, and so forth, were made by the family.

In 1931, all four of us took a West Indies cruise on the Holland America liner *Volendam*, visiting Cuba and various cities on it, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Dutch Curacao, British Bermuda, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Panama, Caracas, Venezuela, etc. The following summer, 1931, all four of us took a North Cape cruise on the German Hamburg Amerika liner *Reliance* which included Iceland, Spitzbergen, the North Cape, and tours into the fjords of Norway all the way down its coast. We visited Leningrad and Moscow, Russia, Helsinki, Finland, Stockholm, Sweden, Hamburg and Berlin, Germany, at which time there was street fighting going on in Berlin between Nazis and Communists. We then spent considerable time in Paris before sailing for home.

In 1932 all four of us sailed from San Francisco on the American Dollar Line ship *Hoover*, visiting Hawaii, Japan, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, China, the Philippines, Celebes, Bali, Java, Singapore, and back to the United States again via three Dutch liners,

a Japanese and an American ship, visiting China and Japan again en route to British Columbia and the United States.

In February 1934, while Mrs. Dilling's "Red Network" was on the press, she and I sailed from New Orleans on a United Fruit line boat for Vera Cruz, Mexico, and spent a week or more sightseeing around Mexico City.

The summer of 1934, with the objective of seeing the world famous Passion Play on the life of Christ, at Oberammergau, which was having a special presentation, we sailed, all four of us, on the German liner *Bremen*, landing in England. We left there later to spend considerable time in Paris then through Italy into Germany where we excursioned down the Rhine, saw the Passion Play, then visited Austria, Holland, Switzerland, returned to France and sailed for home on the German ship *Europa*.

In 1937, when I could not leave because of urgent business, Mrs. Dilling took the two children on a West Indies, North Africa, Mediterranean cruise on the French ship *Champlain*, stopping at some of the Balearic and Canary islands, Algiers, Dakar, Casablanca, Morocco, in north Africa; they traveled up through France from Marseilles to Lourdes, and Carcassonne, to Paris where Mrs. Dilling sent our son home to get back to school, while she and our daughter spent some time visiting in England and went over to Germany from there and back on a hurried trip, spending 2 days in Germany out of curiosity to find out whether or not they were starving as the press was then reporting, before sailing for home on the French liner *Normandie*, from England.

In the summer of 1938, when the Civil War was raging in Spain and Communist battalions were being sent from the United States and other countries to aid the Red Coalition of Communists, Socialists, and Anarchists which formed the backbone of the Loyalist regime, Mrs. Dilling went alone to see first-hand what was happening there. She sailed on an Italian liner for Lisbon, Portugal, carrying press credentials.

Mr. President, I shall not continue further reading from the opening address of Mrs. Dillings' attorney. If anyone is interested, he can secure a copy of it for himself. The opening address does show, however, that the lady in question has traveled far more widely than has the average man or woman in the United States; it shows that she has a background which she has used in giving her talks; and, certainly, if she has done anything that is criminal, as 1 of the 29 defendants, certainly I believe she ought to be tried in her own State of Illinois by a jury of her peers. Yet when she was arrested, when she fought extradition, when her attorney in Chicago, Mr. Stewart, made a plea to have her retained in Chicago so that she could be tried by the United States Government there, she was ordered by the court to be tried in the city of Washington. I submit that her case is typical of the cases of the other 29 defendants. In view of what has been said in the Pathfinder and of what has been said by Eugene Meyer in the Washington Post in 2 editorials upon two different occasions, I submit the Attorney General would be doing a service to his country in the administration of square justice by going into the courtroom and asking the court to dismiss these seditious cases. I pray that he may do so soon.

EMPLOYMENT IN THE POST-WAR ERA

Mr. WILEY. Mr. President, a great leader spoke yesterday, the leader of a great party, whose voice was heard throughout the Nation. I desire to voice my complete delight at the courage of Governor Dewey, who was not afraid to tell the American people that the place for our boys when this war is won and over is home. I subscribe to Governor Dewey's proposal that there shall be retained in Europe whatever soldiers may be needed for the job of keeping the peace there. I subscribe to the general thesis, to which the leaders of both parties apparently agree, that every effort of which man is capable must be put forth in order to create the machinery necessary to keep the world safe from another holocaust. But we know, Mr. President, that only a fraction of our vast armies will be required to remain in Europe. We are in favor of providing our share of the armed forces that may be needed, but we are against keeping them there any longer than is necessary. We protest strenuously against using the post-war situation in Europe as an excuse for making jobs—very poor jobs at that—in the Army all over Europe for the men who have won this war. To do that would be a crime against our boys. They have been taken from their homes, their jobs, their careers to do the fighting and the dying, and they have won the victory. At home those who have remained behind have enjoyed peace and plenty, high wages for war work. As soon as the war ends peacetime jobs will begin to reappear, and, as I stated on the floor of the Senate some time ago when we were discussing the George reconversion bill, the function of America is to create work, to provide jobs, and that will be done unless the bureaucrats, those in power, gum up the works. That will be the time when employees in peacetime industries will have jobs to offer if we have the vision and the courage to go forward in peace as we have in war, labor, and management, farmer and city folk united as one team, carrying the ball as a team and not as individuals.

Let our soldiers come home and get a crack at those jobs. Let them come back with their world vision. They, too, have traveled; they, too, have experienced a life of suffering and many of them will have died. Those who shall return will come back not as defeatists but as conquerors; they will come back with the ideals and aspirations which have made America great. We do not want any gigantic W. P. A. when the men come back. We do not want it dressed up in soldiers' uniforms but still a W. P. A., because that is the cheapest kind of a W. P. A. No; we do not want the soldiers to remain in a uniformed W. P. A. Why should they not have their chance to have good, lasting jobs, indeed to their own jobs in many cases, the jobs they had to abandon to go to war?

I cannot believe that the present administration is planning to march the country back to W. P. A.; and yet there are things that would seem so to indicate. The Administration proposes to

leave many of them in Europe, far from their homes, far from their opportunities, far from their families, for, as General Hershey says, that is the cheapest kind of a W. P. A.

Mr. President, at every meeting we hear the song, God Bless America, and we join in it. God will only bless America through the channel of men and as men organize their efforts. We will have great hidden resources, the great industrial mechanism we have created, the tremendous resources of wealth, the hidden reserve in every man's pocket, the hidden demand from the North, the South, the East, and the West, the hidden demand from every class, to start the wheels of industry going and create an economic condition which will make absolutely unnecessary any kind of W. P. A., in uniform or out of it.

CONTROL AND ERADICATION OF CERTAIN ANIMAL AND PLANT PESTS AND DISEASES

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I hope the Senate may now dispose of the pending business.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from certain amendments to the bill (H. R. 4278).

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, I have a few remarks to make on the motion of the Senator from Georgia.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The motion is debatable.

Mr. BUSHFIELD. Mr. President, House bill 4278 came to the Senate last spring. The Senate added an amendment known as section 303, authorizing, for the first time as I understand, the Farm Security Administration to make loans to Farm Security clients for medical purposes. I am not at all pleased, and I have not been for a long time, with the Farm Security policy of handling that type of loans; in fact, it became so rank in my State of South Dakota that while I was Governor I secured the passage of a law making it a criminal offense for the medical set-ups under the Farm Security to operate in the State.

I realize that this is a very important bill. It has been pending for a number of months and those interested in the major features of it are extremely anxious that it be disposed of. On the floor of the Senate last spring I offered an amendment prohibiting the Farm Security Administration from interfering with the choice by the borrowers of the kind of doctor or individual they wanted to treat them and their families. The amendment was adopted unanimously by the Senate. I think it was a just, equitable, and proper amendment, and should prevail. Unfortunately, the Farm Security Administration has not seen fit, in the face of that pending legislation, to pay any attention to the merits of what I proposed and what the Senate adopted, but has gone right ahead with its medical dictation to clients so that in many cases, in fact in most cases, there is no freedom of choice on the part of the borrowers. But, as I have said, I

do not wish to hold up the pending legislation. I am hopeful that the junior Senator from Georgia and I and other Senators who are interested in the subject can have action taken on the matter at a later time.

I wish to pay very high tribute to the junior Senator from Georgia, because I have enjoyed working with him. He is extremely able in his handling of legislation before the Senate. I hope that before the next agricultural appropriation bill comes before us we can persuade the Farm Security Administration to adopt the type of policy for which I am contending. The Senator from Georgia assures me that he is in favor of the idea contained in my amendment. So, Mr. President, I shall not continue my objection to the motion now, but will agree to its adoption.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments numbered 1, 2, and 3 to House bill 4278.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation to the distinguished Senator from South Dakota for his kindly reference to me. I appreciate the depth of his feeling about this matter, and therefore I am all the more grateful to him for not endangering this tremendously important bill by insisting on continuing his attitude of opposition. I certainly would be the last one to wish to see any borrower from the Farm Security Administration coerced or intimidated or even channelized in the selection of his doctor in connection with any loans which may be made to medical cooperatives. This provision will, of course, not affect the present year's operation, but I shall hope to be able to cooperate with the Senator and with the officials of the Farm Security Administration and all others interested to see that there is no coercion or intimidation of the borrowers, and that they shall have freedom of choice to select the doctor they wish to serve them.

I thank the Senator from South Dakota for his statement and his attitude.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, as a member of the conference committee which considered this bill, I wish to say that I was in full sympathy with the objectives of the Senator from South Dakota. Our trouble seemed to lie in commanding proper wording to use so that we could do justice to all parties without doing any serious harm. We were not able to find wording which would accomplish that result. But I wish to say, as the Senator from South Dakota has said, that I hope before any more important legislation affecting the Farm Security Administration is passed, that when the next agricultural appropriation bill comes before the Senate we will be able to work out the proper wording so that the objective which he seeks may be attained.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. RUSSELL] that the Senate recede from its amendments Nos. 1, 2, and 3 to House bill 4278. The motion was agreed to.

C. I. O. POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE— LETTER FROM SENATOR MOORE TO ATTORNEY GENERAL BIDDLE

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD a copy of a letter dated September 5, 1944, which I addressed to Attorney General Biddle, concerning a booklet issued by the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. entitled "Jobs for All After the War."

There being no objection, the letter was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

SEPTEMBER 5, 1944.

HON. FRANCIS BIDDLE,
Attorney General of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ATTORNEY GENERAL: On September 1, 1944, there came to my desk a booklet, *Jobs For All After the War*, published and paid for by the Political Action Committee of the C. I. O. The booklet is frankly a campaign document supporting the reelection of Mr. Roosevelt for a fourth term as President of the United States.

On page 3, a war worker is quoted as saying: "When the war is over I may be out of a job, just as I was a dozen years ago, in the days of the great engineer." The political implications of this statement are too clear to be mistaken.

On page 4 of the booklet, the following quotation appears: "President Roosevelt has said freedom from want is eternally linked with freedom from fear." On page 8 of the booklet, it is stated: "If we once start sinking we will sink still further to the conditions of 1933. And then even lower."

On page 17, there appears the following statement: "What we must not lack is a plan to keep our industries going full blast, and a President and a Congress who will assume the responsibility for all the people's needs."

An excerpt from page 18: "Some big businessmen already have a plan. Theirs is a plan to return to normalcy." It will be noted in the book that this word "normalcy" is quoted and, of course, has specific reference to a campaign slogan attributed to the Republican Party during the administration of Mr. Harding.

On page 19, the Congress is advised that it should: "Adopt the new Bill of Rights as our national objective." On page 20, it is explained: "President Roosevelt, in his message to Congress in January 1944, blazed a trail to freedom and security in America after the war, by enumerating eight rights, which have since become known as The New Bill of Rights." There follow the eight points enumerated by Mr. Roosevelt.

On page 21, it is declared—

"If we, the people, dedicate ourselves to the new Bill of Rights, and if we dedicate ourselves to the task of translating those ideal rights into accomplished facts, we shall have full employment after the war and, what is more, we shall have the sound promise of a lasting and glorious peace." * * *

"If we have the right kind of President and the right kind of Congress—as well as the right kind of State governments—we can attain our objectives."

Commencing at the bottom of page 21 and continuing on page 22, we find this final plea in behalf of Mr. Roosevelt as a candidate for President:

"We shall attain our objectives, if the people understand the issues clearly, realize the gains made in the last 12 years under the leadership of Franklin Delano Roosevelt and vote him into office, and if we support the President with a Congress which will work not against the President but with him—for the good of all the people."

The Federal Corrupt Practices Act, as amended by the Smith-Connally law, makes

it unlawful for any labor organization to make a contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors, or a Senator or Representative are to be voted for; or for any candidate, political committee, or other person to accept or receive any such contribution.

The question, therefore, presented is whether contributions made by member unions of the C. I. O. to the Political Action Committee and used to publish and distribute the booklet, from which the above quotations are taken, have been made and received in connection with an election, at which Presidential and Vice Presidential electors and Members of Congress will be voted for.

To my mind the question must be answered in the affirmative, and I would be pleased to know what your position is with respect to the matter.

Yours very truly,

E. H. MOORE.

THE GOVERNMENT'S SUIT AGAINST THE RAILROADS

Mr. MOORE. Mr. President, the anti-trust suit, recently commenced by Attorney General Biddle against the railroads, is a fraud on its face. It charges the railroads with conspiracy to fix and maintain unreasonable and discriminatory rates. The public should understand that power to regulate rates with respect to railroads is by law vested in the Interstate Commerce Commission. The Interstate Commerce Commission has had jurisdiction of this important function for more than 50 years. The rates which have been fixed are as a matter of law the legal rates, and it would be a violation of the law for any carrier to fail to comply. If the rates are improper and discriminatory, existing laws afford an adequate, and the exclusive, remedy before the Interstate Commerce Commission. The suit is a plain attempt of the Attorney General to invade the administrative functions delegated to the Commission by Congress.

Mr. Biddle did not, however, choose to respect these provisions of the law; instead, he chose to bring a political lawsuit in the hope of creating hate and prejudice against private enterprise in an effort to corral votes for a continuation of the New Deal. Last month, Mr. Biddle made a campaign tour of the west coast, seeking support for this latest onslaught on private business. I note that in a speech before the Bar Association at Spokane, on August 9, he told the people of that section that they were hampered by discriminatory freight rates and charged that the railroads were under the domination of a czar who told them what they may or may not do.

In view of the commencement of this suit by Mr. Biddle's office, it was highly prejudicial and improper for him to make a public speech of this character. The explanation is, of course, that it was a bid for New Deal votes. It is obvious that a year or more will intervene before a suit can be tried, and the defendants will have no opportunity to refute the charges until after the election.

The Assistant Attorney General in charge of this suit says that it in no way involves joint through rates. This, of course, implies that it involves only local rates covering short hauls. And, even if the Northwest were suffering

under discriminatory sectional rates, the suit is not directed at relieving that situation. The Supreme Court has held that shippers may not sue for damages under the antitrust laws in instances where the Interstate Commerce Commission has held the rates or practices complained of to be lawful. Under what authority then may the Attorney General question their lawfulness?

The campaign of preparing the public for the suit against the railroads seems to have been well organized. At about the same time Mr. Biddle was lambasting the railroads on the west coast, Assistant Attorney General Berge was delivering a similar speech at Kansas City. Mr. Berge argues that freight rates in general are unfair, and that the railroads have delayed the introduction of new equipment and retarded the development of other carriers. As a matter of fact, the Nation is indebted for the outstanding services rendered by the railroads during the recent war years. No industry has done a more magnificent job under more crushing handicaps than the railroads. They have depleted their equipment almost to the exhaustion point, while at the same time paying a rate of tax that does not permit the accumulation of a surplus to replace their worn-out equipment.

The charges against the railroads, right or wrong, are a matter for the Interstate Commerce Commission and not for the Attorney General's office.

The transportation arteries of the country are the sinews that bind our economy into a coordinated activity. The New Deal economists recognize this important fact, and the attack on this important segment of our industry at the very first whisper of victory presages what is in store for all private enterprise.

It is my opinion that this is the first step of the New Deal to consummate public ownership of the railroads. Ocean transportation has already been reduced in practical effect to Government ownership. Aviation, inland waterways, and motor carriers are on the list. Already the oil and gasoline pipe lines of the country are being operated under the dictatorship of the Attorney General, by the terms of a so-called permanent consent decree.

The files of the Attorney General's office are filled with consent decrees in connection with practically every industry in the country, under which the Attorney General is in effect an economic czar.

The suit against the railroads brings the New Deal's number of antitrust suits now pending in the Department of Justice to 114, and indicates that the New Deal is moving into the final stages of its program of national socialism.

EXCLUSION FROM THE UNITED STATES OF EVADERS OF MILITARY SERVICE

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, there are on the calendar two House bills, H. R. 4257, Calendar No. 1089, and H. R. 4271, Calendar No. 1090, which were recently unanimously favorably reported by the Senate Committee on Immigration. For certain reasons it is important that these bills be enacted into law at the earliest

possible date. Both bills were passed by the House unanimously. They were approved by the Senate Committee on Immigration unanimously, with generous representation on the part of both the majority and the minority. I have discussed the bills with the able majority leader, and our able and distinguished minority leader, and I hope that they may be taken up and disposed of at this time. The Department of Labor is exceedingly anxious that these bills be enacted into law. While both bills are not of very general application, they are of tremendous importance to certain classes of our citizens.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bills?

Mr. WHITE. Mr. President, reserving the right to object, I will say that the Senator from Georgia was good enough to speak to me about two bills on the calendar in which he was interested, but probably, through my own confusion, I entirely misunderstood what the bills were. I thought they were calendar Nos. 1094 and 1095. I have taken occasion to look hurriedly at the reports on those two bills, and I have talked with such of the minority members of the Committee on Immigration as I could get in touch with on the floor during the day.

I have not spoken to any member of the committee about the two bills to which the Senator now refers, and I have had no opportunity to look at the reports on them. If the Senator from Ohio [Mr. BURTON], who is a member of the minority representation on the committee, is familiar with the bills and signifies his approval of them, I certainly shall not object; but unless some member of the minority representation on the committee is familiar with the bills, I should not want them to pass. I am sorry for my error.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. President, it is the error of the Senator from Maine. I did not give him the numbers, but I undertook to point out on the calendar the two bills to which I made reference. Perhaps I should have left with the Senator from Maine a copy of the calendar.

Mr. WHITE. I marked the two which I thought were involved; namely, Calendar Nos. 1094 and 1095.

Mr. RUSSELL. There is nothing pressing about those two bills.

Mr. WHITE. The Senator from Ohio is familiar with the two bills to which the Senator from Georgia refers; and if it is agreeable to him, I shall not object.

Mr. BURTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. RUSSELL. I yield.

Mr. BURTON. I was present at the meeting of the Committee on Immigration when all four of these bills were recently considered. I am familiar with the two bills to which the Senator from Georgia refers, and I am prepared to recommend them, as it was the unanimous view of our committee that they should be passed. I am sure that if the Senator from Georgia will make a brief statement in connection with each of the bills, there will be no objection to their passage at this time.

Mr. RUSSELL. I thank the Senator. I may state further that according to my recollection the Senator from Michigan [Mr. FERGUSON], and the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. BALL] were also present at the committee meeting. Perhaps some other members of the minority whom I do not now recall were present.

The first bill, House bill 4257, Calendar 1089, relates to the class of persons, whether citizens of the United States or aliens, who departed from the United States in order to avoid service in the armed forces of the United States under the Selective Service Act. Information before the committee indicated that on one day several hundred persons departed from the United States through the city of El Paso, Tex., alone, in order to avoid service in either the Army or the Navy of the United States, and to avoid selection under the selective-service law. This bill provides that any person who is a national of the United States, or an American citizen, and who in time of national stress departed from the United States to another country to avoid serving his country, shall be deprived of his nationality.

It further provides that any alien who is subject to military service under the terms of the Selective Service Act, and who left this country to avoid military service, shall thereafter be forever barred from admission to the United States.

Mr. President, I do not see how anyone could object to such a bill. An alien who remains in the country and refuses to serve in the armed forces in time of war is prosecuted under our laws, and if found guilty he is compelled to serve a term in the penitentiary. Under the terms of the Selective Service Act an American citizen who refuses to serve when he is called upon to do so is likewise subject to a prison term. Certainly those who, having enjoyed the advantages of living in the United States, were unwilling to serve their country or subject themselves to the Selective Service Act, should be penalized in some measure. This bill would deprive such persons as are citizens of the United States of their citizenship, and, in the case of aliens, would forever bar them from admission into the United States. Any American citizen who is convicted of violating the Selective Service Act loses his citizenship. This bill would merely impose a similar penalty on those who are not subject to the jurisdiction of our courts, the penalty being the same as would result in the case of those who are subject to the jurisdiction of our courts.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will state the first bill by title, for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (H. R. 4257) to expatriate or exclude certain persons for evading military and naval service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on Immigration with an amendment in

DIGEST OF PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS OF INTEREST TO THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(Issued September 12, 1944, for actions of Monday, September 11, 1944)

(For staff of the Department only)

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SENATE

NOT IN SESSION. Next meeting Tues., Sept. 12.

HOUSE

1. ORGANIC ACT OF 1944. Agreed to Rep. Pace's (Ga.) unanimous consent request to recede from the House amendments to the Senate amendments and agree to the action of the Senate in receding from their amendments to this bill, H.R. 4278, relating to FS, school-lunch, and AAA-tobacco, after Rep. Murray, Wis., withdrew his objection following Rep. Pace's statement that "this bill...contains nothing relating to cotton, corn, tobacco, or to any other subject of that kind" and a discussion by Reps. Rankin, Miss., and McCormack, Mass., as to the REA benefits under this bill (pp. 7734-5). This bill will now be sent to the President.
2. PERSONNEL. Rep. Outland and Rolph, Calif., urged inclusion of the Federal-employee unemployment insurance provision in the demobilization-reconversion bill and inserted Gov. Warren's (Calif.) letter on this subject (pp. 7732-3, 7736).
Rep. Murray, Wis., criticized allegations that the "minority" was responsible for the omission of this provision (p. 7733).
3. WAR PRODUCTION BOARD. Rep. Jenkins, Ohio, criticized the change in WFB administration and Rep. Voorhis, Calif., stated that he hoped "that Mr. Nelson will come back to his old position" (pp. 7737, 7738).
4. POST-WAR PLANNING. The 4th report of the House Special Committee on Post-war Economic Policy and Planning (see Digest 144) recommends, among other things, the following: That farm land acquired for war purposes should be released in such a way as to encourage the family-sized, owner-operated farm; that price and rationing controls be removed as fast as conditions permit, care being taken to prevent their removal before the general farm-products supply is somewhere commensurate with the demand; that various types of foreign-trade restrictions be abolished; that Federal expenditures be held to a minimum consistent with the proper functioning of the Government; that corporate income taxes and excise taxes be reduced; that a reserve shelf of public works be established, to be put into operation in case of serious unemployment; that grants-in-aid to States, for public works be provided (but that large-scale deficit spending is not a satis-

factory stimulus to sustained production); that unemployment compensation be extended to include Federal employees; and that surplus-property disposition should be administered so as to facilitate inter-agency transfers, encourage foreign trade, and make such property available to public agencies and institutions, veterans, former owners, and small businesses. The report states that agriculture's post-war welfare will be closely tied to the general level of income and employment, that farm relief cannot be a satisfactory substitute for full employment and foreign trade, that "a realistic view must recognize the error of expecting American agriculture to support any extensive back-to-the-land movement," and that the chief post-war agriculture problems will be surplus disposal, removal of wartime controls, price supports, encouraging foreign trade, guiding migration and settlement, adjusting production, and maintaining effective demand for farm products.

5. FOREIGN RELIEF. Rep. Smith, Ohio, criticized the "cost" of UNRRA as compared to the cost of the U. S. Food Administration in 1917 (pp. 7750-2).
6. PROPERTY MANAGEMENT. Rep. Voorhis, Calif., criticized the "action of the Administrator of Surplus Property Disposal in turning over to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation the entire job of disposing of all types of Government land" (pp. 7743-5).
Rep. Izac, Calif., urged that surplus property be disposed of "whereby we realize the greatest possible return" and in such a way as to permit the individual to obtain this property at a fair price (pp. 7737-8).
7. RATIONING. Rep. Miller, Conn., criticized the relaxation of rationing on 17 items just "2 1/2 weeks [after] Mr. Chester Bowles assured the country that rationing would be continued for at least 2 years after the war" (p. 7737).
8. PRICE CONTROL; COOPERATIVES. Rep. Hoffman, Mich., discussed a letter he had received from a cooperative representing 1,200 farmers, "saying that the O.P.A. has fined them \$29,000 and has brought suit...because it charged more than the ceiling price for grapes, even though it was selling for less than some of its competitors" (p. 7739).
9. FLOOD CONTROL. Received from this Department negative reports of preliminary examinations made...pursuant to the flood-control acts for the watersheds of various rivers. To Flood Control Committee. (p. 7753.)
10. SELECTIVE SERVICE System submitted a draft of a proposed bill to amend the Selective Training and Service Act to extend the time within which application may be made for reemployment. To Military Affairs Committee. (p. 7753.)
11. LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM. Majority Leader McCormack, Mass., stated that the conference reports on H.R. 5125, the surplus-property disposal bill and S. 2051, the demobilization-reconversion bill, will not be taken up before this Thurs. (p. 7739).

BILLS INTRODUCED

12. TAXATION; SELECTIVE SERVICE. By Rep. Rees, Kans., H.R. 5337, to amend the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940 so as to extend the time within which members of the armed forces may pay income taxes falling due prior to or during the period of military service. To Ways and Means Committee (p. 7754.)
Remarks of author (p. 7736).

Mr. OUTLAND. Mr. Speaker, last Friday I received from Gov. Earl Warren, of California, a letter urging me to support unemployment compensation for Federal employees. I am in complete accord with Governor Warren's position in this matter; as a matter of fact, I would extend the benefits of unemployment compensation to other additional groups in our population, including seamen, packing-shed workers, and others. I am pleased to note that the Governor of California has come out for this provision in the George bill which was so unceremoniously removed here in the House.

I have only one suggestion to make to Governor Warren. It will be noted that every minority member of the House Ways and Means Committee opposed the retention in the bill of the provision including Federal workers. Governor Warren is recognized as a leading member of the Republican Party, even though he won his election for governor by campaigning as a nonpartisan. I would suggest to him that he write similar letters to all Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee, requesting them to reverse their stand and to work for the extension of the Social Security Act to cover Federal workers. Surely his position on this important matter would receive the utmost consideration by the leaders within his own party.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JARMAN asked and was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the RECORD.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. JARMAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Wednesday, after the completion of the business of the day, I may address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. LANDIS asked and was granted permission to extend his own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

BATTLE OF INFLATION

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend my remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

[Mr. LANDIS addressed the House. His remarks appear in the Appendix of today's RECORD.]

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. PLUMLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks and include an editorial from the Christian Science Monitor.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Vermont?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HARNES of Indiana. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that after other special orders today I may be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

INEXPERIENCED AND UNTRAINED MEN IN THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute and to extend my remarks and include therein a letter I have received.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I accuse the present administration of sending new men, inadequately trained to fight, against veteran troops on various battlefields. I am quoting here from an article appearing in an Illinois paper, which reads:

Word was received Thursday afternoon by Mrs. Rena Lutyens, Rock Falls, from her son, Seaman Edward C. Lutyens, that he has arrived overseas, somewhere in the South Pacific. He has been in the Navy for approximately 3 months. He stated in his letter that he enjoyed the trip and was feeling fine. He is married and has two children.

I also received a letter from a father which reads as follows:

AMBOY, ILL., September 8, 1944.

Hon. LEO ALLEN,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR MR. ALLEN: This just happens to be from a very indignant father over what I claim to be pretty rotten in treatment of 17-year-old boys going into the Navy.

All last winter the radio told the boys what swell chances they had by enlisting in the Navy schooling and so forth, so with this in my mind I signed off for my son who won't be 18 until next month. Here is what he got: 7 weeks at Great Lakes, 9 days at home, 1 day back at Great Lakes, 3 days in Long Island, and then an address in care of Fleet Post Office, San Francisco, Calif. All the schooling he received was how to become a first-class porter.

I know war is war; my dues have been paid for years in the American Legion and the 40 and 8, but we ridiculed Hitler for using 16- and 17-year-olds and what are we doing? My son has yet to complain, but I think it time for parents of 17 years to do so, especially when they ship these kids out of this country with no training. If my memory is correct, no 17- or 18-year-old boys were to be sent out of this country without a year's training. Great Lakes still has plenty of ball players who have been there quite a while; the same goes for other training stations and camps. It is not what you know but who you know. If I were a "bookie," my son would still be at Great Lakes.

If I had known what I know now, my son would still be working here in a drug store. I had hopes of his getting into something which he could be useful at now and in years to come, with the pharmacy experience he has had. My feelings are mutual with another parent whose son, 17 years old, was with my son until they left New York.

Two and one-half months after graduation from high school, boys are on their way to foreign shores.

I would appreciate a reply.

Yours very truly,

A. D. NEIS.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. EATON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my own remarks in the Appendix of the RECORD and to include therein an address which I delivered on July 6 in my home district on the subject of post-war problems.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

Mr. MASON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on two subjects, to include in one a brief on the ceiling for Federal taxes, and in the other on the subject, Mr. Dewey an Apostle of Hope, to include a short editorial.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

POST-WAR UNEMPLOYMENT POLICY

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Wisconsin?

There was no objection.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, this is the first time since I have been a Member of this House that I have entered into any discussion that might be termed "political." I wish only to say to our good colleague the gentleman from California [Mr. OUTLAND], who seems so worried about what Governor Warren of California had to say about paying unemployment insurance to Federal workers that I hope when Governor Warren writes that letter to the Republican members of the Ways and Means Committee it might be a good thing for him also to write to the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, who have a majority, and to the administration which controls this House. Why try to pass your shortcomings to the minority?

Personally I am getting tired of hearing Members rise in this Chamber and criticize Republicans for being reactionaries and Tories and wanting the Members to vote for \$35 a week for somebody's not working for 2 years when they would not even let the white collar workers get \$37.50 a week when they were willing to work.

My colleague the gentleman from Wisconsin, the Honorable FRANK B. KEEFE, introduced an amendment to extend the unemployment insurance to Federal workers. This was objected to on a point of order. Many Members of the House, both Republican and Democratic, would have supported the terms of this Keefe amendment if the Democrat-controlled Ways and Means Committee had not brought out the bill they did.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

ERADICATION OF INSECT PESTS

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 4278) to provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes, with Senate amendments; that the House recede from its amendments to Senate amendments Nos. 1 and 3 and agree to the action of the Senate in receding from their amendments Nos. 1 and 3.

Mr. MICHENER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain in very clear language the necessity for this?

Mr. PACE. The bill H. R. 4278 was an authorization bill which passed the House last May authorizing certain appropriations that Congress has made for a number of years but which had never been authorized by law. After being amended I believe the bill passed the House practically unanimously.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture reported the bill line for line as it was passed by the House; but they did add three amendments, one having to do with the school-lunch program, a second having to do with the Farm Security Administration, and a third having to do with the tobacco-acreage allotments.

The House never agreed to the amendment relating to tobacco allotments but did agree with an amendment to the school-lunch and Farm Security provisions. On account of the fact that these two provisions subsequently were written into the Agricultural Appropriation bill and enacted into law the Senate has agreed to recede from all three amendments. Inasmuch as the other two provisions are now in the Agricultural appropriation bill they have receded from the tobacco amendment.

I am advised by the Parliamentarian, however, that inasmuch as we concurred in two of the amendments with amendments it is now necessary that the House concur in the action of the Senate in receding from their original amendments.

Mr. MICHENER. Yes; I understand that. The language of the request is unusual from a parliamentary standpoint; it is very difficult to understand. It expresses what ought to be done, but in a very unusual way. I do not wish to apologize for the Parliamentarian in drafting the language of the request, for I think it is the only possible approach he could make to a situation so unusual.

Mr. PACE. I am advised it is under these circumstances.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object,

may I ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that this year we have a 16-percent increase in tobacco, and we have had to give 25 percent of the crop away? As one individual, Mr. Speaker, I am going to make the point of order a quorum is not present. I am tired of seeing these measures for corn, cotton, and wheat brought up. I have seen 30 bills for cotton in the last 10 years brought up, and I think it is time to call a halt.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object to the unanimous-consent request?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE]?

There was no objection.

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, the Senate amendment related to a tolerance of one-fifth of an acre on tobacco in the measurement of it, but that amendment is knocked out; consequently there is nothing in the bill that has to do with tobacco. The consent we are asking expressly eliminates from the bill all reference to tobacco. In view of the gentleman's interest in rural electrification which is carried in this bill and which is now held up, I hope the gentleman will not object and hold up action on the bill as it contains nothing relating to cotton, corn, tobacco, or to any other subject of that kind.

Mr. JENKINS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PACE. I yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. JENKINS. I understand if we should adopt the gentleman's suggestion the tobacco allowance will be eliminated?

Mr. PACE. Yes. The Senator from South Carolina offered an amendment providing when a man's tobacco acreage is measured, if it comes within one-fifth of an acre of his allotment he would not be held to be a noncooperator. The Senate felt that tolerance should be permitted, but the Members of the House were not willing to agree to that tolerance; consequently the House never concurred in the tobacco amendment. The Senate has now receded from the tobacco amendment and therefore it is out of the bill. The importance of the bill at this moment is that it authorizes many appropriations that are very necessary and provides for the expansion of rural electrification. This bill should get to the White House at the earliest possible moment.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman renew his request?

Mr. PACE. Mr. Speaker, I renew my request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. RANKIN. Mr. Speaker, I am going to make a point of no quorum. This is one of the most important measures so far as the farmers are concerned that has ever passed Congress. It contains three

provisions that I have been urging for years. It reduces the interest rate to the R. E. A. co-ops to 2 percent, extends the amortization period to 35 years, and removes the limit that can be provided for rural electrification each year. It will enable us to electrify every farm home in America, just as soon as materials are made available.

I certainly want to commend the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] for his diligent and persistent efforts to get this measure through. He is one of the best friends rural electrification has in this House and he has rendered the farmers a great service in securing the passage of this bill.

Mr. McCORMACK. If there is any way to help the gentleman, we will do so. The leadership on both sides will be glad to assist the gentleman, but I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that his making the point of order will not meet the situation because this has to be done by unanimous consent just the same.

Mr. RANKIN. It will develop a quorum and serve notice on other Members to be here, because if the gentleman from Wisconsin persists in his objections, we are going to have to put this measure through by a vote of the House. I want this measure with these rural electrification provisions in it to become the law now, so that the R. E. A. cooperatives can begin to make surveys of their needs.

Mr. McCORMACK. I am in complete agreement with the position taken by the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Georgia, I am in thorough agreement with their objectives and desires, but I call attention to the fact that the making of a point of order and the development of a quorum will not meet the situation and enable it to be considered because it has to go through by unanimous consent.

Mr. RANKIN. In that connection let me say to the gentleman from Massachusetts, the majority leader, that it does not have to go through by unanimous consent. There are two ways in which it can be brought to the floor of the House, one under suspension of the rules, and another under a rule. In either case the chances are there will be a roll call and we should like to know if there is a quorum in Washington before we come to that point.

As I said, we must get this measure through as early as possible, so that work may begin on these R. E. A. lines just as soon as we can get materials.

Mr. McCORMACK. The gentleman from Mississippi, of course, gives the gentleman from Massachusetts credit for knowing that it can be brought up under those two processes. The call of the Consent Calendar will not take place until a week from Monday, as I understand it. It is only then that a motion to suspend the rules will be in order, if the Speaker would recognize a Member for that purpose. Also the probabilities of a rule coming out at this time, as the gentleman from Mississippi knows, is very, very remote.

I hope that the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objection.

Mr. RANKIN. A member of the Rules Committee sitting here by me assures me that we can get a rule.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANKIN. I yield.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. I have no reason today more than any other day to be disagreeable, but I do not like to be put behind the eight ball all the time. I always like to know what is going on. I figure a lot of things are happening that I do not know anything about.

Mr. RANKIN. I hope the gentleman from Wisconsin will withdraw his objections. I am sure he would like to see us electrify every farm home in America. Rural electrification is the greatest thing that has ever been done for the farmers of this country, so let us reach them all with it.

Mr. MURRAY of Wisconsin. May I say to the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi that my colleague the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. PACE] has explained to me now that there is nothing in this legislation that has not already had the approval of the House and also the Agricultural Committee of the House, so I withdraw my objection, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. RANKIN. I thank the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my point of order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia?

There was no objection.

THE LATE JAMES A. REED

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for an announcement.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

Mr. CANNON of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I regret to announce the death of a man who, through 18 years of distinguished service as a Senator from Missouri, played a large and determining part in the history of the Nation and the world. Former Senator James A. Reed, of Missouri, at the age of 82, died at his summer home near Fairview, Mich., Friday, September 8.

At the height of his powers and prestige, he voluntarily retired from the Senate and from public life and resumed the practice of law.

He was one of the most eloquent men in the long list of congressional orators. He was a word painter, a phrase maker, a coiner of epigrams, a master of satire and sarcasm, of invective and caustic obfuscation, and his speeches were not only models of judicial logic but contributions to American literature of the highest order. His tribute to Speaker Clark, delivered almost extemporaneously in this Chamber is the most beautiful eulogy in the English language. Speaking at the funeral services of the great Speaker on March 5, 1921, he said:

A wonderful stream is the river of life. A slender thread emerging from the mysterious realm of birth, it laughs and dances through the wonder world of childhood. Its broadening currents sweep the plains of youth between the flower-decked banks of

romance and of hope. A mighty torrent, it rushes over the rapids of manhood and breaks in foam upon the rocks of opposition and defeat, then glides away across the barren, sterile fields of age until it is engulfed and lost within the waters of the eternal sea.

The robes of royalty, the beggar's rags, the rich man's golden hoard, the pauper's copper pence, the jeweled diadems of princes, and the thorny crowns of martyrs alike are swept by the same ceaseless tides.

The miracle of birth, the mystery of death remain the unsolved problems of all time. The shepherd philosopher who, 3,000 years ago upon the Syrian plains, observed the procession of the planets and contemplated the decrees of fate was as wise perhaps as is the wisest of today. He only knew that standing here upon this bank of time his straining eyes could not glimpse even the shadowy outline of the farther shore. He could only behold the white sails of receding fleets; ships that sail out, but never come again. He only knew that at the grave's dread mouth all men must cast aside the burden of their honors and their griefs; that man takes with him only that which he has freely given away; but that even death may not despoil him of the riches of service and self-sacrifice.

Measured by that standard, he who sleeps today bears with him to the tomb a legacy so rare that even envy is compelled to pay the tribute of admiration.

CITY OF BEARDSTOWN, ILL.

Mr. PATTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 4931) for the relief of the city of Beardstown, Ill.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MICHENER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I see the gentleman who represents the Beardstown district is present. Will one of the gentlemen explain the bill?

Mr. PATTON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. SIMPSON] to explain the bill.

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, the city of Beardstown has owned and operated a municipal bridge for the past 50 years. The tolls on this bridge represent about 90 percent of that city's revenue. The purpose of the proposed legislation is to appropriate the sum of \$75,000 to the city of Beardstown, Ill., in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages and cost of replacement of the municipally owned bridge across the Illinois River as the result of being struck by United States Navy vessel *LST 610* on April 30, 1944.

Mr. WHITE. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, the gentleman says the bridge has been in operation for the last 50 years. Have not the revenues paid for its construction yet? Is it the settled policy on the part of that city to derive its revenue from the payment of tolls by people passing across the country?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. The draw span of the bridge was completely damaged by the Navy vessel's striking it, putting the bridge entirely out of commission.

Mr. WHITE. That does not answer my question. I want to know if it is the settled policy of that community to

charge tolls for the use of a bridge as a means of raising their city revenue, or are the tolls eventually going to be taken off and the bridge made a free bridge?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. It is to raise revenue.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The Navy recommended this and so did the Director of the Budget.

Mr. McCORMACK. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, this is the bill the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. ALLEN] spoke to me about. This has the unanimous report of the committee. The gentleman from Illinois upon my suggestion also contacted one of the members of the objectors committee on the Democratic side. That is correct, is it not?

Mr. SIMPSON of Illinois. That is right.

Mr. McGREGOR. As a member of the objectors committee on the Republican side, may I say that we were contacted and we have no objection to it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized and directed to pay, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the city of Beardstown, Ill., the sum of \$100,000. Such sum represents the actual cost to the city of Beardstown of repairing the municipally owned bridge across the Illinois River. Such bridge was partially destroyed on April 30, 1944, when it was struck by United States Navy vessel *LST 610*.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, strike out lines 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10 and insert the following: "\$75,000 in full settlement of all claims against the United States for damages and cost of replacement of the municipally owned bridge across the Illinois River as a result of being struck by United States Navy vessel *LST 610* on April 30, 1944: *Provided,* That no part of the amount appropriated in this act in excess of 10 percent thereof shall be paid or delivered to or received by any agent or attorney on account of services rendered in connection with this claim, and the same shall be unlawful, any contract to the contrary notwithstanding. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow, at the conclusion of the legislative program of the day and following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 20 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that tomorrow,

following any special orders heretofore entered, I may be permitted to address the House for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

UNEMPLOYMENT IN RECONVERSION

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include a letter from Gov. Earl Warren, of California, in connection with the unemployment provision in the reconversion bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

Mr. ROLPH. Mr. Speaker, Gov. Earl Warren, of California, urges some form of unemployment compensation for Federal employees. Copy of the Governor's letter, dated Sacramento, Calif., September 6, 1944, has been filed with House and Senate conferees now considering S. 2051.

So all Members of Congress may be familiar with the views of California's chief executive, I quote the communication in full:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
GOVERNOR'S OFFICE,
Sacramento, September 6, 1944.

Hon. THOMAS ROLPH,
House Office Building,
Washington, D. C.

DEAR CONGRESSMAN: The provision of some form of unemployment compensation for Federal employees is a matter of unusual interest to the State of California. Federal employment on war activities in this State has represented almost 10 percent of our total employment at times during the war years.

We must anticipate the eventual possibility of large-scale unemployment of such workers. While they will not constitute a liability on our State unemployment compensation fund, their unemployment without compensation will create a serious problem. Its magnitude will be sufficient to affect seriously the economic situation in the State.

While many of these Federal employees have accumulated deferred annual leave, and some of them will be entitled to refunds of their contributions to the retirement fund, such benefits do not serve the same purpose as unemployment compensation.

Your consideration is respectfully invited to the importance of the final retention in Senate bill No. 2051 of some form of equitable provision for unemployment compensation for Federal employees.

Sincerely,

EARL S. WARREN, Governor.

NIKOLAI KRISTIAN STORKERSEN, CHIEF OFFICER, PRESENTED MERCHANT MARINE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDAL FOR HEROISM UNDER ENEMY ACTION

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks at this point in the RECORD and include two letters.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oregon?

There was no objection.

Mr. ANGELL. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to call to your attention and to the attention of the Members of the

House, the fact that the President presented the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal to Capt. Nikolai Kristian Storkersen who is a resident of my congressional district, for heroism under enemy action in the face of almost certain death. The citation recites that this action of heroism was in keeping with the fine traditions of the United States merchant marine. The award was made to Captain Storkersen on September 8, 1944, in the office of the War Shipping Administration in New York City.

Captain Storkersen's ship, the steamship *Samuel Parker*, was engaged in making a landing on the Sicily beachhead and was unloading high explosives and aviation gasoline when it was strafed by incendiary and explosive bullets, by the enemy. Through the open hatches the cargo was set on fire and an explosion was imminent, when Captain Storkersen, without hesitation descended into a hold with fire hose and extinguished the fires in the ammunition; and stopping only long enough to strap on foamite shoulder tanks, descended into another hold to stop gasoline fires. I know the people of my district, as well as every American citizen, is proud of the heroic action of Captain Storkersen and many thousands of other fighting Americans in our armed forces who are facing danger and death in line of duty, to bring success to our arms.

Mr. Speaker, as a part of my remarks, I include the citation making the award to Captain Storkersen and the letter of transmittal to me from Mr. E. S. Land, Chairman of the United States Maritime Commission.

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, September 7, 1944.

The Honorable HOMER D. ANGELL,
House of Representatives

DEAR CONGRESSMAN ANGELL: It is my pleasure to send you a copy of the citation accompanying the award of the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal to Capt. Nikolai Kristian Storkersen for heroism under enemy action while serving as chief mate in the steamship *Samuel Parker*.

The medal will be presented to Captain Storkersen by Capt. Edward Macauley, United States Navy, retired, member of the Maritime Commission, in the office of the War Shipping Administration in New York City on Friday, September 8, 1944.

Captain Storkersen's home address is 1916 SE, Fifty-sixth Avenue, Portland, Ore.

This award is made by authority of Public Law 524.

Sincerely yours,

E. S. LAND, Chairman.

[Enclosure.]

UNITED STATES MARITIME COMMISSION,
Washington, September 4, 1944.

The President of the United States takes pleasure in presenting the Merchant Marine Distinguished Service Medal to Nikolai Kristian Storkersen, chief officer.

Citation: For heroism under enemy action.

His ship, steamship *Samuel Parker*, supporting our landing on the Sicily beachhead, was unloading high explosives and aviation gasoline when a wave of enemy planes strafed the ship with incendiary and explosive bullets. Several of these hit into open hatches setting fire to the cargo. Though an explosion which might completely demolish the ship was imminent, Chief Officer Storkersen and an able seaman unhesitatingly

descended into one hold with fire hose and extinguished the fires in the ammunition, and then, stopping only long enough to strap on foamite shoulder tanks, descended into the other hold and extinguished the gasoline fires.

His heroism in the face of almost certain death was in keeping with the finest traditions of the United States Merchant Marine.

For the President:

EMORY SCOTT LAND, Chairman.

A BILL TO EXTEND TIME FOR VETERANS TO PAY INCOME TAXES

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 1 minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Kansas?

There was no objection.

Mr. REES of Kansas. Mr. Speaker, under the provisions of section 513, Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1942, as amended, men and women serving in the armed forces may suspend payments of income taxes during their period of service and for 6 months thereafter.

There are thousands of members of our armed forces who have found it necessary to take advantage of this provision. In the meantime families of many of these people have used their surplus funds for living expenses. As these men and women are separated from service they are bound to go through a period of financial rehabilitation. It will be impossible in thousands of cases for them to meet the obligations of paying their back income taxes within 6 months after leaving the service.

I believe it is in the national interest, as well as fair and equitable, that the present law be amended to provide that when men and women are discharged from the armed forces they be granted an extension of 5 years after the 6 months' period during which to pay these taxes with a further provision they be paid in quarterly installments. This amendment will save a lot of embarrassment on the part of service men and women as well as their families and give them a reasonable chance to take care of their obligations. The fact of the matter is, there are a great many men and women who will not be able to comply with the present law. We may as well recognize that fact right now. The Government will lose no revenue, and many service men and women will be relieved of a lot of inconvenience and embarrassment.

I am today introducing a bill carrying the provisions of the statement I have just made. I trust the committee to which it is referred as well as the House will see that this important measure is given prompt and favorable consideration.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and to include a speech made by Governor Bricker a short time ago.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Ohio?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

[PUBLIC LAW 425—78TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 412—2D SESSION]

[H. R. 4278]

AN ACT

To provide for the control and eradication of certain animal and plant pests and diseases, to facilitate cooperation with the States in fire control, to provide for the more efficient protection and management of the national forests, to facilitate the carrying out of agricultural conservation and related agricultural programs, to facilitate the operation of the Farm Credit Administration and the Rural Electrification Administration, to aid in the orderly marketing of agricultural commodities, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That,

TITLE I

SEC. 101. (a) The Act of May 29, 1884 (23 Stat. 31), as amended, is further amended by adding a new section thereto, to be designated section 11:

"SEC. 11. The Secretary of Agriculture, either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to control and eradicate tuberculosis and paratuberculosis of animals, avian tuberculosis, Bang's disease of cattle, southern cattle ticks, hog cholera and related swine diseases, scabies in sheep and cattle, dourine in horses, and contagious or infectious diseases of animals (such as foot-and-mouth disease, rinderpest, and contagious pleuropneumonia) which in the opinion of the Secretary constitute an emergency and threaten the livestock industry of the country, including the purchase and destruction of diseased or exposed animals (including poultry), or the destruction of such animals and the payment of indemnities therefor, in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe. As used in this section, the term 'State' includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States."

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to cooperate with State authorities in the administration of regulations for the improvement of poultry, poultry products, and hatcheries.

(c) The Secretary of Agriculture upon application of any exporter, importer, packer, or owner of, or the agent thereof, or dealer in, livestock, hides, skins, meat, or other animal products may, in his discretion, cause to be made inspections and examinations at places other than the headquarters of inspectors for the convenience of said applicants, who may be charged for the expenses of travel and subsistence incurred for such inspections and examinations, the funds derived from such charges to be deposited in the Treasury of the United States to the credit of the appropriation from which the expenses are paid.

(d) The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase in the open market from applicable appropriations samples of all tuberculin, serums, antitoxins, or analogous products, of foreign or domestic manufacture, which are sold in the United States, for the detection, prevention, treatment, or cure of diseases of domestic animals, test the same, and disseminate the results of said tests in such manner as he may deem best.

(e) Fees shall be charged for all diagnoses in connection with rabies, except those performed for agencies of the United States Government, in such amounts as the Secretary shall prescribe, and such fees shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

(f) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend appropriations for meat inspection for the purchase of printed tags, labels, stamps, and certificates without regard to existing laws applicable to public printing.

(g) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for the purposes of this section such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary.

SEC. 102. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture either independently or in cooperation with States or political subdivisions thereof, farmers' associations, and similar organizations, and individuals, is authorized to carry out operations or measures to eradicate, suppress, control, or to prevent or retard the spread of Japanese beetle, sweetpotato weevil, Mexican fruitflies, citrus canker, gypsy and brown-tail moth, Dutch elm disease, phony peach and peach mosaic, cereal rusts, corn borer, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil: *Provided*, That the Secretary of Agriculture is further authorized to cooperate with the Government of Mexico or local Mexican authorities in carrying out necessary surveys and control operations in Mexico in connection with the eradication, suppression, control, and prevention or retardation of the spread of Mexican fruitflies, and pink bollworm and thurberia weevil. In performing the operations or measures herein authorized, the cooperating foreign country, State, or local agency shall be responsible for the authority necessary to carry out the operations or measures on all lands and properties within the foreign country or State other than those owned or controlled by the Federal Government and for such other facilities and means as in the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture are necessary. As used in this section, the term "State" includes the District of Columbia and the Territories and possessions of the United States.

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to promulgate such rules and regulations and use such means as he may deem necessary to provide for the inspection of domestic plants and plant products offered for export and to certify to shippers and interested parties as to the freedom of such products from injurious insect pests and plant diseases according to the sanitary requirements of the foreign countries to which such products may be exported.

(c) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the provisions of this section. Unless otherwise specifically authorized, or provided for in appropriations, no part of such sums shall be used to pay the cost or value of property injured or destroyed.

SEC. 103. The Secretary of Agriculture may propagate bee-breeding stock and distribute by sale stock surplus to research needs: *Provided*, That the rates at which such sales are made shall be fixed by regulations of the Secretary and the proceeds of such sales shall be covered into the Treasury as miscellaneous receipts.

SEC. 104. The Secretary of Agriculture may purchase from applicable appropriations cultures in the open market for use in connection with soil and fertilizer investigations.

SEC. 105. Title I of the Bankhead-Jones Act (7 U. S. C. 427-427g) is hereby amended by adding a new subsection to section 5 to read as follows:

"(c) In order to prevent reduced allotments because of changes in relative rural populations, \$63,708 of the funds appropriated for any fiscal year and available for the purposes of this section shall be available for allotment during the fiscal year in the same amount and to the same States and Territories which received allotments from such appropriation in the fiscal year 1942."

TITLE II

SEC. 201. The Secretary of Agriculture may pay rewards from appropriations available for the protection and management of the national forests, under such regulations as he may prescribe, for information leading to the arrest and conviction for violation of the laws and regulations relating to fires in or near national forests, or for the unlawful taking of, or injury to, Government property.

SEC. 202. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available for medical supplies and services and other assistance necessary for the immediate relief of artisans, laborers, and other employees engaged in any hazardous work under the Forest Service.

SEC. 203. The Forest Service may sell and distribute supplies, equipment, and materials to other Government activities and to State and private agencies who cooperate with the Forest Service in fire control under terms of written cooperative agreements, the cost of such supplies, equipment, and materials, including the cost of supervision, transportation, warehousing, and handling, to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, equipment, and materials are procured for warehouse stocks.

SEC. 204. Appropriations for the work of the Forest Service available for the operation, repair, maintenance, and replacement of motor and other equipment may be reimbursed for use of such equipment on projects of the Forest Service chargeable to other appropriations, or on work of other Federal agencies, when requested by such agencies, reimbursement to be made from appropriations applicable to the work on which used at rental rates fixed by the Chief Forester based on the actual or estimated cost of operation, repair, maintenance, depreciation, and equipment management control, and credited to appropriations currently available at the time adjustment is effected. The Forest Service may also rent equipment for fire-control purposes to State, county, private, or other non-Federal agencies cooperating with the Forest Service in fire control under the terms of written cooperative agreements, the amount collected for such rental to be credited to appropriations currently available at the time payment is received.

SEC. 205. The Forest Service may provide for the maintenance and operation of aerial fire control by contract or otherwise, with authority to renew any contract for such purpose annually, not more than twice, without additional advertising.

SEC. 206. Appropriations for the Forest Service shall be available within such limitations as may be prescribed therein for the expenses of properly caring for the graves of persons who have lost their lives as a result of fighting fires while employed by the Forest Service.

SEC. 207. Section 2 of the Clarke-McNary Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 565), is hereby amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "*Provided*, That for each fiscal year during the existing emergency the Secretary of Agriculture may authorize expenditures not to exceed \$1,000,000 from appropriations made pursuant to this Act for preventing and suppressing forest fires on critical areas of national importance without requiring an equal expenditure by the State and private owners."

SEC. 208. No part of any appropriation which is available for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) shall be expended in any State or Territory unless the State or Territory, or local subdivision thereof, or individuals, or associations contribute a sum equal to that to be allotted therefrom by the Government or make contributions other than money deemed by the Secretary to be the value equivalent thereof.

SEC. 209. Appropriations for carrying out the Cooperative Farm Forestry Act (16 U. S. C. 568b) and sections 4 and 5 of the Clarke-McNary Act (16 U. S. C. 567-568) and Acts supplementary thereto allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years.

SEC. 210. The Forest Service may accept money from timber purchasers for deposit into the Treasury in the trust account, "Forest Service cooperative fund", which moneys are hereby made available for scaling services requested by purchasers in addition to those required by the Forest Service, and for refunds of amounts deposited in excess of the cost of such work.

SEC. 211. The Forest Service may expend funds available for national forest protection and management for the administration of lands under contract for purchase or for the acquisition of which condemnation proceedings have been instituted under the Act of March 1, 1911 (16 U. S. C. 521), and the Act of June 7, 1924 (16 U. S. C. 471, 499, 505, 564-570), and lands transferred to the Forest Service for administration.

SEC. 212. The sixth paragraph under the heading "Forest Service" of the Act of May 23, 1908, as amended (16 U. S. C. 500), and the fourteenth paragraph under the heading "Forest Service" of the Act of March 4, 1913 (16 U. S. C. 501), are each amended by adding at the end thereof the following: "In sales of logs, ties, poles, posts, cordwood, pulpwood, and other forest products the amounts made available for schools and roads by this Act shall be based upon the stumpage value of the timber."

SEC. 213. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated for expenditure by the Forest Service such sums as may be necessary for the investigation and establishment of water rights, including the purchase thereof or of lands or interests in lands or rights-of-way for use and protection of water rights necessary or beneficial in connection with the administration and public use of the national forests.

TITLE III

SEC. 301. (a) Subsection (b) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (b)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Appropriations are hereby authorized for the purchase in advance of the program year for which the appropriation is made of seeds, fertilizers, lime, trees, or any other farming materials or any soil-terracing services, and making grants thereof to agricultural producers to aid them in carrying out farming practices approved by the Secretary in programs under this Act, as amended; for the reimbursement of any Federal, State, or local government agency for fertilizers, seeds, lime, trees, or other farming materials, or any soil-terracing services, furnished by such agency; and for the payment of all expenses necessary in making such grants, including all or part of the costs incident to the delivery thereof."

(b) Subsection (e) of section 8 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590h (e)), is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Persons who carry out farming operations as tenants or sharecroppers on cropland owned by the United States Government and who comply with the terms and conditions of the conservation program, formulated pursuant to sections 7 to 17, inclusive, of this Act, as amended, shall be entitled to apply for and receive payments, or to retain payments heretofore made, for their participation in said program to the same extent as other producers."

SEC. 302. (a) Section 6 of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended (16 U. S. C. 590f), is amended by adding at the end thereof a new paragraph, to read as follows:

"Appropriations for carrying out this Act allocated for the production or procurement of nursery stock by any Federal agency, or funds appropriated to any Federal agency for allocation to cooperating States for the production or procurement of nursery stock, shall remain available for expenditure for not more than three fiscal years."

(b) The Soil Conservation Service may sell and distribute supplies, materials, and equipment to other Government activities, the cost of such supplies and materials or the value of such equipment (including the cost of transportation and handling) to be reimbursed to appropriations current at the time additional supplies, materials, or equipment are procured from the appropriations chargeable with the cost or value of such supplies, materials, or equipment.

TITLE IV

SEC. 401. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to sell samples, illustrations, practical forms, or sets of the grades recom-

mended or promulgated by him for farm or food products, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, and the receipts therefrom shall be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of miscellaneous receipts.

(b) The United States Cotton Standards Act (7 U. S. C. 51-65) is hereby amended by changing section 6 to section 6 (a) and by inserting thereafter a new subsection to read as follows:

“(b) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to effectuate agreements with cotton associations, cotton exchanges, and other cotton organizations in foreign countries, for (1) the adoption, use, and observance of universal standards of cotton classification, (2) the arbitration or settlement of disputes with respect thereto, and (3) the preparation, distribution, inspection, and protection of the practical forms or copies thereof under such agreements.”

(c) Market-inspection certificates issued by authorized agents of the Department of Agriculture shall be received in all courts of the United States as prima facie evidence of the truth of the statements therein contained.

(d) Officers and employees of the Department of Agriculture who, under proper authorization, use privately owned motor vehicles in the performance of official travel within the corporate limits of their official stations for the purpose of inspecting and grading farm and food products and the supervision thereof at points located within the said corporate limits may be reimbursed for such travel at a rate not to exceed 3 cents per mile.

SEC. 402. Applicable appropriations available to the War Food Administration current at the time services are rendered or payment therefor is received may be reimbursed by nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments (by advance credits or reimbursements) for the actual or estimated costs, as determined by the War Food Administration, incident to procuring agricultural commodities for such nongovernmental agencies or foreign governments.

TITLE V

SEC. 501. (a) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the words: “The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon his request approved by the President, not exceeding in aggregate amounts \$50,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1937, and \$100,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1939, with interest at 3 per centum per annum” and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: “The Reconstruction Finance Corporation is hereby authorized and directed to make loans to the Administrator, upon the request and approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, in such amounts in the aggregate for each fiscal year commencing with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1945, as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary, with interest at a rate of 1½ per centum per annum”, and by changing the colon immediately preceding the first proviso to a period and inserting thereafter the following: “Interest rates on the unpaid balance of any loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator prior to

the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to a rate of 1¾ per centum per annum:"

(b) Subsection (a) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is further amended by the addition of the following language: "The amount of the notes, bonds, debentures, and other such obligations which the Reconstruction Finance Corporation is authorized and empowered to issue and to have outstanding at any one time under existing law is hereby increased by an amount sufficient to carry out the provisions hereof."

(c) Subsection (e) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the words "*And provided further*, That no loans shall be made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to the Administrator after June 30, 1939." and by changing the colon following the word "Territories" to a period.

SEC. 502. (a) Section 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the following words in the second proviso: "at a rate equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued:" and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum, and the maturity date of any such loans may be readjusted to occur at a date not beyond thirty-five years from the date of such loan:"

(b) Section 5 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the following words: "at a rate of interest equal to the average rate of interest payable by the United States of America on its obligations, having a maturity of ten or more years after the dates thereof, issued during the last preceding fiscal year in which any such obligations were issued.", and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "at a rate of interest of 2 per centum per annum; interest rates on the unmatured and unpaid balance of any loans made pursuant to this section prior to the effective date of this amendment shall be adjusted to 2 per centum per annum."

SEC. 503. Sections 3 and 4 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), are amended by striking out the words "twenty-five years" in each section and inserting in lieu thereof "thirty-five years".

SEC. 504. Subsection (b) of section 3 of the Rural Electrification Act of 1936, as amended (7 U. S. C. 901-914), is amended by striking out the entire subsection, which reads as follows: "There is hereby authorized to be appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1938, and for each of the eight years thereafter, the sum of \$40,000,000 for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided.", and by inserting in lieu thereof the following: "There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as the Congress may from time to time

determine to be necessary for the purposes of this Act as hereinafter provided."

SEC. 505. The Rural Electrification Administration is authorized to purchase such financial and credit reports as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

TITLE VI

SEC. 601. (a) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate for the ensuing fiscal year the cost of examinations of the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, national farm-loan associations, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations; shall apportion the amount so determined among the joint-stock land banks, Federal land banks, banks for cooperatives, Central Bank for Cooperatives, Federal intermediate credit banks, production credit corporations, and production credit associations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance the amount so apportioned from the banks, corporations, and other organizations among which the apportionment is made.

(b) The Farm Credit Administration shall, prior to the first day of each fiscal year commencing after June 30, 1944, estimate the cost to it for the ensuing fiscal year of the administrative supervision of the Federal land bank system, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit system; shall apportion the amount so determined among the Federal land banks, the banks for cooperatives, the Central Bank for Cooperatives, the Federal intermediate credit banks, and the production credit corporations on such equitable basis as said Administration shall determine; and shall assess against and collect in advance from such banks and corporations the amount so apportioned.

(c) The amounts collected pursuant to subsections (a) and (b) hereof shall be covered into the Treasury, and credited to a special fund, which fund is hereby authorized to be appropriated to said Administration for expenditure during each fiscal year for salaries and expenses applicable to examination and administrative supervision as set forth in the annual appropriation made for the same fiscal year for salaries and expenses of said Administration. As soon as practicable after the end of each such fiscal year, said Administration shall determine on a fair and reasonable basis (1) the cost of the examination services rendered during the fiscal year to each said bank, corporation, or other organization; and (2) the amount which fairly and equitably should be allocated to each bank and corporation as the cost during the fiscal year of such administrative supervision, and if the sum of these two items in any case is greater than the total amount collected from the bank, corporation, or other organization, the difference shall be collected from such bank, corpo-

ration, or other organization, and, if less, shall be refunded from said special fund to the bank, corporation, or other organization entitled thereto.

(d) The eighth paragraph of section 3 of the Federal Farm Loan Act, as amended (12 U. S. C. 657), and the Act of June 26, 1930 (ch. 613, 46 Stat. 815), are hereby repealed, effective July 1, 1944.

SEC. 602. The Farm Credit Administration is authorized to purchase manuscripts, data, and special reports by personal service without regard to the provisions of any other Act, and to employ persons, firms, and others for the performance of special services, including legal services: *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 603. All expenditures which under the accounting system prescribed for the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation by the General Accounting Office are to be treated as capital investments, increasing the book value of acquired fixed property (real estate and chattel), shall be considered as nonadministrative expenses for the purposes of section 7 of the Act of June 22, 1936 (15 U. S. C. 712a).

TITLE VII

SEC. 701. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to expend funds, available for agricultural conservation, adjustment, and land use programs, for the share of the United States as a member of the International Wheat Advisory Committee, the International Sugar Council, or like events or bodies concerned with the objectives of said programs, together with traveling and other necessary expenses relating thereto: *Provided*, That expenditures under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

(b) Section 415 of the Federal Seed Act (7 U. S. C. 1605) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:

"Appropriations made under this authorization, within the limit prescribed in such appropriations, may be expended for the share of the United States in the expense of the International Seed Testing Congress in carrying out plans for correlating the work of the various adhering governments on problems relating to seed analyses or other subjects which the Congress may determine to be necessary in the interest of international seed trade."

SEC. 702. (a) The head of any department or independent establishment of the Government requiring inspections, analyses, and tests of food and other products, within the scope of the functions of the Department of Agriculture and which that Department is unable to perform within the limits of its appropriations, may, with the approval of the Secretary, transfer to the Department for direct expenditure such sums as may be necessary for the performance of such work.

(b) Not to exceed 7 per centum of the amounts appropriated for any fiscal year for the miscellaneous expenses of the work of any bureau, division, or office of the Department of Agriculture shall

be available interchangeably for expenditures on the objects included within the general expenses of such bureau, division, or office, but no more than 7 per centum shall be added to any one item of appropriation except in cases of extraordinary emergency.

✓ SEC. 703. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to erect, alter, and repair such buildings and other public improvements as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That no building or improvement shall be erected or altered under this authority unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 704. The Department of Agriculture is authorized to subscribe for such newspapers as may be necessary to carry out its authorized work: *Provided*, That purchases under this authority shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 705. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to delegate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to expend such contingent funds as may be appropriated to the Department.

(b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to contract for stenographic reporting services.

✓ (c) Employees of the Department of Agriculture stationed abroad may, with the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture, enter into leases for official quarters, for periods not exceeding one year, and may pay rent, telephone, subscriptions to publications, and other charges incident to the conduct of their offices and the discharge of their duties, in advance, in any foreign country where custom or practice requires payment in advance.

SEC. 706. (a) The War Food Administrator is authorized to employ personnel in accordance with the provisions of law applicable to the appointment and compensation of persons employed by the Agricultural Adjustment Agency. The Department of Agriculture may employ persons or organizations, on a temporary basis, by contract or otherwise, without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended: *Provided*, That no expenditures for such temporary employment shall be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

(b) The Department of Agriculture is authorized to pay actual transportation and other necessary expenses and not to exceed \$10 per diem in lieu of subsistence of persons serving, while away from their homes, without other compensation from the United States, in an advisory capacity to the Department of Agriculture: *Provided*, That such expenditures shall not be made unless provision is made therefor in the applicable appropriation and the cost thereof is not in excess of limitations prescribed therein.

SEC. 707. The Act of April 24, 1939 (7 U. S. C. 343c-1), is amended by striking out the figure "\$300,000" and inserting in lieu thereof "\$555,000", and by adding immediately before the period at the end thereof the following: ": *Provided*, That the appropriations made pursuant to this authorization shall be apportioned to the States in accordance with the apportionment of the like sum in the fiscal year 1944".

SEC. 708. The Secretary of Agriculture is authorized to make copies of bibliographies prepared by the Department library, microfilm and other photographic reproductions of books and other library materials in the Department and sell such bibliographies and reproductions at such prices (not less than estimated total cost of furnishing same) as he may determine, the money received from such sales to be deposited in the Treasury to the credit of the applicable appropriation current at the time the materials are furnished or payment therefor is received.

SEC. 709. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the authority to employ personnel in the departmental service wherever located.

SEC. 710. The Secretary of Agriculture may delegate to such officers as he shall designate the function of authorizing payment of expenses of the transfer of household goods of employees on change of official stations.

SEC. 711. Unless otherwise provided herein or by other statute, the measure and character of cooperation authorized herein on the part of the Federal Government and on the part of the cooperator shall be such as may be prescribed by the Secretary, unless otherwise provided for in the applicable appropriation.

SEC. 712. This Act may be cited as the "Department of Agriculture Organic Act of 1944".

Approved September 21, 1944.

STATEMENT BY THE PRESIDENT ON SIGNING H. R. 4278

I have today affixed my signature to H. R. 4278, providing statutory authorization for several agricultural programs.

The Congress has thereby materially advanced the program of the Rural Electrification Administration by including in H. R. 4278 permanent authorization for the loan funds required in the program, and provisions liberalizing the terms of rural electrification loans. These provisions will make it possible to bring electricity to many more thousands of farm homes which could not previously be served.

From the point of view of raising the living standards of rural America and providing a more efficient form of farm management, one of the most important projects interrupted by the war is the extension of rural electrification.

In the press of other matters, many of us have overlooked the rapid expansion which has taken place in rural electrification since this Administration instituted the program in 1935. At that time only one out of every ten of our farm families had central station electric service. Today 43 percent of our farms are electrified -- in spite of the necessary curtailment in construction resulting from the exigencies of war.

On the other side of the picture, we must bear in mind that there are still approximately seven million farm houses and other rural homes still without the benefits of electricity. The comforts and economic advantages of electricity are greatly desired by these American homes. I am sure of it, and I am sure that you agree with me. Not only are these rural dwellers of America anxious to participate in the advantages of farm electricity, but most of them, as a result of improved farm income, are now in a better position to acquire and make effective use of electrical labor-saving devices.

It is particularly important that extensions of rural electrification be planned in such a way as to provide service on an area basis. The practice has been too frequent in the past for private utility companies to undertake to serve only the more prosperous and more populous rural sections. As a result, families in less favored and in sparsely settled sections were left unserved. I believe that our postwar rural electrification program should bring modern service of electric power to the farm families in the back country.

While H. R. 4278, which I have just signed, represents a great step forward in achieving the ultimate objectives of the rural electrification program, further action appears to be necessary to satisfy the demands of an accelerated postwar program. Provision should be made for immediate comprehensive surveys of un-electrified areas and for preparation of plans for rural electrification projects which can be placed in construction as soon as manpower and materials are available. The funds required for the construction of such projects should be made immediately available to assure the carrying into effect of these plans.

There is now pending in the Congress legislation making such provision. I am hopeful that the Congress, as soon as its legislative program will permit, will give consideration to the objectives of this legislation.

It is desirable not only from the standpoint of improving rural living standards, but also of providing a great amount of industrial employment after the war. It will provide employment

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not only in the construction of facilities, but a considerably greater employment in the manufacture of electrical equipment. Such a program involves new standards of living and will therefore do much to help promote the economic health and strength of the country.

I need not call your attention to the fact that the Rural Electrification Administration program is of a self-liquidating nature; and that, therefore, it is one of the most promising vehicles for attaining a stronger, a happier and a more prosperous America.

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